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THE

AMERICAN

AGRICULTURIST,

DESIGNED TO IMPROVE

The Farmer, Planter, Fruit Grower, Gardener, and Stock Breeder.

"AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN."—WASHINGTON.

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INDEX TO VOL. XIII.

A					
Abelia Uniflora	151	Beauty, recipes for	265	Cattle, Mr. Kelly's bull	121
Accommodation	203	Beavers	173	" Mr. Kinnaird's sale of	99
Accommodations, crowded	189	Becky does	300	" Patton stock	258, 338
Acknowledgments	296, 345, 376	Bed bugs, how to get rid of	107	" questions about cows	402
Advertisement, a curious	196	Bed-making	321	" raising in Texas	19
Affection, enduring	332	Beds, husk	69	" Red Jacket—Illustrated	293
African, a sharp	157	Bee, little busy	69	" sale in Ohio	52
Age, bloom of	331	Bees	69	" sale of Mr. Bolden's Grand Duke	85
Agriculture, German	337	" wintering	180	" sales in Kentucky	125
" in the United Kingdom	291	Beef, the royal baron of	330	" sharp trading	5
" Italian	372	Birds and poultry coming	93	" show at Lexington, Ky.	34
" Virginia	356	" egging in the Pacific	181	" " National	17, 89, 121
Agricultural improvements, aids to	252	" more such needed	300	" " at Springfield, Ohio	129
" investments in the U. S.	20	Blind girl feeling for a sunbeam	300	" " scene at	225
" school, Cream Hill	169	Boarding house, a nigger	363	" " at Smithfield	265, 274
" society, Louisiana state	18	Bones, broken	205	" singular danger of	20
" society, Monongah. valley	345	" laying aside the	28	" superb Short Horns	248
" " N. Jersey state	321, 370	Book binding	277	" trade of New-York for 1854	264
" " Y. York state	226, 369	" notices—Newsboy—etc.	169, 377	" western, prospects and prices	147
" " Somerset, N. J.	297	" what?	139	Cedar, holly, pyrolanthia	375
" " United States	298, 360	Books, \$4,000 worth of new	232	Cent per cent	242
" " state society of Vt.	313	Boots, how to treat when burned	378	Certain, don't be	234
" statistics, etc.	346	Bouquet, to preserve a	227	Chalmers, Dr.	395
Agriculturist—about the next volume	392	Box, planting	295	Character, early	122
Ahead, going—Poetry	282	Boy I can trust	59	" make yourself a	218
Alabama farming, &c.	392	Boys—our Johnny	250	Charcoal, lecture on	293
Allied armies, feeding of the	309	" and young men	200	Cheese-making, Gloucester	212
American Agriculturist, credential of	217	" give them a chance	279	Cheese, Parmesan	283
" sentiment	407	" letter, a Delaware	122	Cheesy	282
Ammabroma, or sand food of Sonora	359	" look at this	348	Chemistry	360
Ammonia, importance of to crops	273	" thoughts for	279	" for boys, &c.	296, 281, 313, 338
" sulphate of	217	" wanted	219	" our lesson in	376, 392
" inquiries about	248	Bread, a word about	360	" chewing in church	299
Amusement in North America	380	" distributing	330	Chicago, corn and cattle trade of	244
Animaleule, the wheel	54	Breeding in-and-in, observations on	84	Chickens, bringing up, etc.	141
Annoying	170	Briek, you are a	219	Children	300
Answer, a good	11	Bridal, a sublime	365	" a mother's suggestion	156
Answered, well	301	" the—Poetry	123	" bathing in cold water	395
Ant and lady bug—Poetry	266	Bright side, look on the	279	" country vs. city	154
Apple, Cogswell—Illustrated	374	Bristles, I didn't say	347	" discouraging	77
" in the month	75	Brown, John—Poetry	362	" dull	205
" molasses	133	Builders and others, interesting to	107	China, on the plants of	279
" tree, a valuable	157	Bulbs, forcing, as hyacinths	103	Chinese proverbs	122
Apples at the west	7	Bull and bear fight	75	Choate, Rufus	75
" fine specimens	105	Bundles, carrying	204	Cholera panacea	146
" for shipping, winter	33	Bunyan, John	28	Christmas, a lyric for—Poetry	234
" keeping winter	68	Burglars, how to impede the progress of	267	Cider, what it is made of	168
" " "	404	Burning fluid, explosions	24	" mills, patent	49
" orchards, etc.	406	Business the charm of life	316	Cireulio, the	375
" selecting, packing and shipping	104	Butterfly plant	71	Circumstance, a singular	245
" wintering in a hay-mow	118			Cleanliness, effect of	43
Arms vs. legs	43	California Products	70	Clerk, a prompt	122
Asparagus and seakale	230	" wheat from	185	Cloak, Aunt Doreas' reasons, etc.	378
" cultivation of	391	Caleeolaria, the	406	Coal of Ohio	180
" deep planting of	229	Camphor	205	Coincidence, remarkable	75
Atrocity, latest	28	Canada, agriculture and horticulture in	183	Cold, feed a, etc.	233
Attention, fixing the	220	" wheat	173	" viney of Wm. Vial	113
Auction, behavior at	397	Canals, closing	189	Colt and goose	311
Autograph, a valuable	315	Canker worm	23	Colts, treatment of the feet	356
Autumn, voice of—Poetry	133	Cannon charged	331	Columbarium	84
B		Capital, agricultural	33	Compliment	364
Baby show	91, 125	" in farming	52	Conditional man	203
Babies, take care of the	43	Captain, thpit on it	378	Confidential	203
Backbiter	139	Carpets	377	Connecticut state show	51, 81
Bad, not	92, 331	Carrots, value of for milk cows	148	" " agricultural society	298
Balco—Illustrated	329	Cats—s'cat	170	" " fair	25
Banks	187	Caught fowl	11	" Valley Farmer	169
Bantams, puny Sebright	324	Cayuga lake and its environs	201, 344	Conscience	43
Barley, drilling	329	Cattle	65, 81	Consciencees troubled them	301
" in North Carolina	248	" and poultry show at Birmingham	322	Conservatism, chapter on	26
Barn, an hour in a	195	" and sheep raising in California	21	Consumptives, advice to	396
" destroyed, a valuable	276	" capital of S. M. Baker, Ohio	54	Conundrum exhibition	314
Barnyard manure, management of	116	" cure for warts on	358	Convention of the American Pomologi-	
Bear story	74	" Duke of Glo'ster—Illustrated	152	eal society	22
Bearing-reins	292	" imported Devon	280	Cool, rather	11
Beautiful	395	" Lady Millieent—Illustrated	345	Coquetry, a cure for	170
		" market	147		

Coquettes	347	Correspondents		Encounter, singular	122
Correspondence, Waterloo, N. Y.	377	“ Judd, Orange	120	England, introduction of plants	317
“ “ Wildwood, Miss.	386	“ L. F. A.	201, 258, 340, 361	“ learning from America	54
Correspondents	24	“ Lafou, Nat.	2	“ social changes	404
“ a word to careless	152	“ Libbie	21	English and Georgian women	107
“ answers to	33	“ M.	361	“ farms, &c.	148
Corn, a large yield of	149	“ M. H.	377, 378	Epigram—Poetry	27
“ coloring	87	“ M. S.	242	Epitaph	347
“ crop	54	“ Martin, Samuel D.	338	Epitaff, beautiful	172
“ “ and famine	68	“ McCormick, Jr., R. C.	17, 89	Exchanges, changes among our	136
“ “ of 1854	36	“ McKee, John	169, 357	Exercise	139
“ “ the drouth	9	“ Mechanic	248	Expenses, book your	260
“ crops, western	184	“ Minnie Myrtle	73, 153, 185, 289	Experiments, details wanted	168
“ crushers	2	“ Morris, L. G.	329, 355	“ reports of various farms	242
“ gathering, Indian	53	“ N. N.	77	Explanation	205
“ hoeing and top dressing	165	“ New-Jersey Farmer	242	Extravagance in traveling	276
“ husking	106	“ N'Importe	4, 83, 201, 296, 274, 377		
“ on grass lands	214, 245	“ North, Henry	121	Face, a broad	203
“ planting at the south	291	“ P.	276	Fair at Collins, Cataaugus Co., &c.	73
“ the origin of Indian	185	“ Pleasants, Geo. D.	38	“ going to—Poetry	67
“ trade, British	108, 237	“ Price, Veasey	307	Fairs, how to make them pay	168
Cotton in Algeria	50, 405	“ Quinby, M.	89, 243	Fairfield county show (Conn.)	49
“ origin of its culture in America	405	“ R. H. A.	42	Fall and spring transplanting	83
“ Sea-island	313	“ R. R. S.	197	Fan mills for friends	173
Couch or twitch grass	197	“ S.	311	Farm, a great	201
Court, at	155	“ Scott, R. Robinson	403	“ “ large—a change	196
Courtship	75	“ S. I.	375	“ “ magnificent	149
Cousin, our	364	“ Sherman, E.	214	“ “ two-acre	293
Cow, a Patton, an enormous milker	201	“ Smith, Geo.	405	“ experiments	324
“ a priceless	373	“ Summerbey, W.	25, 215, 247	“ how to improve	124
“ points of an Ayrshire—Poetry	147	“ “	263, 278, 375	“ monthly report of the model	357
“ suit	137	“ T. R. S.	354	“ profitable	19
Cows, diseases of udder and teats	213	“ Thorne, Jerome	5	“ what a mechanic can do	291
“ giving down milk	98, 136	“ Todd, S. Edwards	162	“ winter labors on the	117
“ profit of	290	“ Traver, E. S.	402	Farmers and farming	178
Cox, Dr.	204	“ Vreeland, Thos.	98	“ and botanists	403
Cranberries, keeping jellies &c.	68	“ W.	306, 343	“ club at Pluckemine	312
Crimea, scenery in	202	“ W. A. T.	340	“ “ Pompton Plains	312
Crop, a good	105	“ W. D.	6, 169, 295	“ “ the Bedford	360
Crops, profit of weeds, cisterns, &c.	243	“ W. S.	295, 311, 327	“ going west	124
“ the	50	“ Watts, E.	322	“ good times for	92
Cucumbers, forced	311	“ Weld, Mason C.	337	“ lyceum in Greene township	82
“ growing	375	“ Wheeler, C. J.	248	“ prospects of American, for 1855	353
Curculio remedies	6, 118	“ Wollard, H. T.	104	“ should they be educated	389
Currant Trees	38	“	404	“ song of the—Poetry	164
Currants, pruning	326			“ success of the	228
Cutting	187			“ to	51
Correspondents—				Farming	181
“ A. H.	358	Daguerreotype of a wife—Poetry	170	“ aristocracy	309
“ A Farmer	53	Daisy, the white	53	Fashionable	243
“ Anna Hope	21, 26, 105, 136	Deacon and the Irishman	379	Fayette, Ky., Ag. show	82
“ “	250, 279	Dead heads	394	February, hints for	343, 375
“ A Reader	116	Dead, the beauty of	380	Fee, a queer	266
“ A Subscriber	68	December—Poetry	215	Fertilizers, experiments with, &c.	161
“ Benjamin, Park	26	Depth vs. drouth	355	Field flowers—Poetry	22
“ Brewer, Wm. H.	355	Desperate rencounter	186	Fifty-two numbers, what they can furnish	248
“ C.	5	Dialogue, diverting	347	Fight between a man and eagle	330
“ C. E. W.	265	Diamond cut diamond	203	Figs, tomato	5
“ C. G. G.	356	Did't find out	284	Filberts, growing in Maine	263
“ Clay, Jas. B.	2	Difference, personal	283	Filter, Kedzie's rain-water	117
“ Colby, Geo. J.	295	Dilemma	316	Fish, growing	121
“ Collins, S. A.	38, 90	Dishes, washing	289	Flax-raising in Washington Co., N. Y.	241
“ Concklin, Richard M.	229, 245	Docking horses, &c.	83	“ improving the fiber	389
“ Constant Reader	137	Doesticks' patent medicine	299	“ in India	105
“ D. D. S.	82, 118	Dog, a smart	283	Flies, catching	38
“ E.	53	“ remedy for bite of mad	21	Florida lemons	306
“ E. G. B.	339	Dogs among sheep	5	Flour and meal, preserving	277
“ E. H. S.	34	“ canine sagacity	7	“ arithmetic	298
“ Experience	226	“ Crimean	389	Flowers, essay on	231
“ Farmer's Boy	260	“ shepherd's, their utility	248	Folks, old	172
“ “ Son, Delaware	122	Dollar or two—Poetry	266	Forest trees, transplanting	92
“ F. I. B.	404	Domestic scene	123	Fork, the digging	244
“ Frisbie, R. W.	263	Drain tile machines	33	Fourteenth annual exhibition	65 to 67
“ G.	290	Drouth, compensation for the summer	8	Fowls, Cochinchina	76
“ Giles, John	38	“ lesson from the	405	“ Brahma Pootra	405
“ H.	276, 403	Ducks	4	“ diseases of	163
“ H. L. R.	260	Duelling	266	“ great increase of domestic	21
“ H. McK.	69	“ anecdote	363	“ rare	121
“ H. M. K.	9			“ the Hamburg	402
“ Inquirer after the Truth	226	Earth and air—Poetry	91	Frames, covering for	162
“ J. G.	341	Economize	283	France, how they do things in	315
“ J. H.	291	Editing, miseries of	7	“ introduction of animals into	330
“ J. H. D.	53	Editors, agricultural, in demand	120	French farmers	195
“ J. T. H.	290	“ Boston girls not for Tennessee	235	Friendship	217
“ Jaques, Samuel	38	Egg, a big	245	Frost as a manure	24
“ Jay Jay	67, 307	Eggs, all about cooking	150	Fruit, an inquisition for stolen	20
“ Jaynes, Jr., Thos. R.	35	“ composition of	309	“ carrying to market	55
“ J. N. & E. R.	403	“ large	37	“ stolen	154
		Elephant, sagacity of	332		
		Employment, want of—distress &c.	185		

Fruit trees, best soil for	50	Hens eating their eggs	76	Judd, Mrs. death of	10
" diseases of	295	Herdbook, American	259, 361	Julia Ann—Poetry	299
Fuchsia, the	278	" engravings for the	401	Keen	109
Dominiana	374	Hide fleshing as a manure	53	Knuckles, 1,500 at the tub	301
Fuel, use of	236	Hill sides	394	Kohl Rabi	330
Fuller, Margaret	327	Hint	205	Labeling trees	120
Fun, foreseen	170	Hints for the month	263	Labor, cheap, unprofitable	136
Furrow, a deep	396	Hit, a slight	77	" unemployed—circular	260
G		Hitching rod, Ashley's—Illustrated	137	" wanted in Indiana	307
Garden, a mechanic's—Illustrated	166	Hog story	75	Labors, appreciated	73
" farmer's	140	" the largest	83	Lady, awkward for a	362
" fruit and vegetable	214	" trade, western	117	" fashionable old, at Newport	26
" hints for the season	134	Hogs in Kentucky	54	" memoranda of an accomplished	203
" how to lay out a good	6	" Irish graziers	2	" seeking information	205
" implements, French	55	" is clover injurious to	35	Ladies, boasting young	267
" the mechanic's	6	" lard	83	" delicacy for the	364
" what can be done in	108	" loss of, in snow	261	" old	315
Gardeners, foreign, in this country	22	" Suffolk pig—Illustrated	115	Lard	381
Gardening, winter	180	Holcomb's address	177	Laugh than cry, better to	155
Gate balance—Illustrated	387	Holly, hurrah for the—Poetry	231	Law, beauties of	316
Gas, tar, in horticulture	71	Hombre and the showman	139	Learn all you can	154
Geological survey of New-Jersey	392	Home, I will be soon	204	Lectures, chemical	249
German story, a little	250	" she always made, happy	188	" on agriculture	120
Gestation of animals	146	Honey crop, profitable	77	Lesson a good	171
Ginger of commerce	76	" some fine, from Mr. Quinby	120	Letter, a dropped	396
Girl, a brave	109	" storing for market	243	Letter from Ireland	89
" she's a sewing	350	Honor to whom honor	395	" the west	388, 404
Girls, no little ones now	251	Hooroar	106	" what is a	331
" their chief end	347	Hope and memory	123	Letters, hints about directing	252
Goats, cashmere	66	Hoppin's speech, Gov.	132	Libraries, farmers	282
Good	350	Hops, gathering	68	Licensed, to do what—Poetry	184
" night—Poetry	187	" 30,000 lbs. on an acre	4	Lightning and thunder	74
Goose, a gone	38	Horse, a letter from	148	Lime, nurseries using	179
" Egyptian	38	" show, New England	73	" oyster shell	37
Grain port, the greatest in the world	245	" singular case of instinct in	109	Liquor, who ought to drink	37
" splendid	21	Horses	65, 81	Lispings	74
Grape blight in Europe	182	" American	341	Loafers	27
" borders, &c.	151	" and European	140	Locomotive, arresting	266
" growing, hints on	119, 220	" Arab steed	21	" private character of	396
" frames, Cross's	103	" breeding	3	Long and short of it	27
" the Concord	105	" cavalry	307	Lorenzo Dow, anecdote of	27
" vines, thorough drainage of	70	" for France	114	Lover, how to prove	332
Grapes, extensive field of	167	" French	265	M	
" preservation of	71	" new plan for breaking	19	Machinery, American for British gov't	249
" ripening earlier than formerly	150	" treatment of brood mares	54	" in farming	92
" the hybridization of	359	Horticultural department	70	" vs. fingers	54
Grass, couch or twitch	355	" of the Connec-	86	Maderia vine	105
" experiment with special fertilizers	25	" ticut state show	134	Magazines, Dickens' Ho. Words	249, 392
" Italian rye, &c.	403	Horticultural nuisance	22, 39	" Horticulturist 118, 198, 262, 310, 390	
" quack	402	" show of Brooklyn	262, 294,	" Hovey's 102, 182, 246, 326, 358	
Grasses, the	402	" society of Brooklyn	310, 391	" Medical Monthly	249
Grazing, Gurneyism applied to	20	" Massachusetts	86	" National	249
Grease, modern	140	" New-Haven, Conn.	311	Maine Farmer, to the	280
" or scratches	72	" New-York	22, 70	" law case	282
Greenhouse, first	263	" " "	102, 247	Man, two-thirds of a	173
Green, not so very	347	" " "	406	" who kissed the three girls	331
Guano	131	House of refuge, report of	308	Manure, farmyard	394
" and bone-dust, plowing in	403	Houses, balloon	325	Manure, liquid	133, 198
" and good ears	120	Hunt, Rev. T. B.	171	" long and short	325
" artificial	196	Husband, my	204	Manures for light and heavy soils	196
" at the south	355	Hybrid grape, Allen's	70	Manuscript value of	283
" does it exhaust land	274	Ida May	267	Mapes, Mr. J. J. and his superphosphate	145
" experiments in	147	Ignorance, least of	88	" " "	216, 280
" Mexican and Peruvian compared	257	I'll do it well	140	Mail, New-Jersey	136
" nitrogeous manures, &c.	83	Impertinence punished	316	Marriage, Mrs. Partington on	315
" on carrots	328	Implements, agricultural	49, 67, 82	Married	91
" cotton and corn	290	Incident, beautiful	391	Mason and Dixon's line	59
" plowing in	330	Indian, the iron	155	Mast crop	51
Guilt	134	Indolence	173	Matches	196
Gutta percha	381	Inhabitant, the oldest	106	Matrimony—Poetry	234
H		Insanity, plea of	282	" a candidate for	171
Had him that time	331	Insects	21	Matters, sundry	244
Hair, a lock of	360	" Arkansas	187	Meanness, the height of	11
Hampshire Ag. society, report for 1854	265	Instinct, animal	5	Measures of different countries	317
" county show	113	Irishman, a perplexed	267	Meat, new system of preserving	101
Hams, curing	68	Ism, the worst	27	Men, enterprising	219
Hard road to travel	27	Italy, belles and beggars of	407	Merchant, the London	348
" shell, a southern	204	I will	173	Metals, increase the strength of	197
" times	225, 381	Jackasses	11	Mice on the Bhine	21
Harrows, which is the best form	386	Jelly, rice	5	Microscope, cheap	156
Hartford, (Conn.) county show	33	Jennie kissed me—Poetry	295	Mildew vs. sulphur with lime	151
Hay caps	280	Johnson, Dr. Samuel, courting	203	Milk, solidified	100
" twenty tons to the acre	131	Jones, Commodore, prize essay	228	Mill, Lawrence Pacific	165
Head, a hard	74	Journals daily	249	Milton, lines by—Poetry	331
Heaven, thoughts in—Poetry	203	Judd, Mr.	312	Mimulus, the	278
" to my loved one in—Poetry	155			Misnomers	139
Heifers vs. Alpine bears	75				
Hen, sagacity of	330				

- Mississippi spanned 298
 Modern 74
 Modesty 235
 Monument, mountain 42
 Moon, the 266
 Mormonism, new phase of 309
 Morn, noon, night—Poetry 139
 Mother knows best 154
 “ sweet—Poetry 10
 Mothers, a real blessing 331
 Mower, Allen's 191
 Mowing machines 35
 Muck for the stable and yard 2
 “ meadow 148
 Mulching with wood shavings 119
 Mule trade of Bourbon Co. Ky. 37
 Mules 65, 81
 “ best kind of 3
 “ on city railroads 280
 “ their breeding, &c. 177, 193
 Muscular power 156
 Musketoos and worse insects 164
- N**
- Name, what's in a 157
 Napoleon's love of horses 107
 Nature, freak of 85
 Needle, the—Poetry 203
 New England farmer 184
 “ Jersey farming—fruits, &c. 169
 “ something 181
 “ York, how much we eat 73
 “ “ City guide and map 56
 “ “ talk about 40
 “ “ markets, a trip to 289
 Newspaper, how they read 219
 Newton, Sir Isaac 234
 Niagara, bridge across 245
 Nitrate of soda and guano, etc. 168
 Non-progressive 312
 Notices, special 128
 Numbers, unlucky 365
- O**
- Oats, gigantic ear of 99
 “ tall 19
 Ocean, profusion of life in 91
 October—Poetry 91
 Ode for agricultural celebrations—Poetry 35
 Office, begging 293
 Oil, a drop of 133
 “ hickory nut 381
 Olden trusses 241
 Olive oil for snake bites 332
 One, my only—Poetry 347
 Opium eaters 251
 Orchard, a fine 108
 Orchards 50
 Osage orange hedge 121
 “ “ seed 152
 Our present number 296
- P**
- Painter, art of a yankee 316
 Palestine, agriculture in 210
 Pansy, the 135
 Paper making in California 298
 “ reasons for preferring a New-York weekly 226
 “ your did not come 108
 “ what it costs to stop 43
 Paradox 139
 Parasol, a dig with a lady's 156
 Partington, Mrs. four fathers 27
 “ “ indignant 106
 “ “ on clocks 171
 “ “ twins 204
 Password, their 205
 Pasture, wheat and rye for 24
 Pat and the oysters 155
 Patient, the toothless 378
 Peach, culture 230
 “ trees, a new plan to save 157
 Peaches, dried 87
 “ second crop 202
 “ seedling 151
 Pear culture 342
 Pears on quince stocks 70
 Pea another new 85
 “ the cow and asparagus 38
 “ “ Japan 120
- Pea, the Oregon 145
 Peas, Oregon and others 181
 Peasantry, the Greek 11
 Peat for potatoes 1
 Pelargonium, the fancy 247
 Pelargoniums, seedling 55
 Percival, the Poet 187
 Perpetual motion 76
 Phrases, origin of 379
 Physicians, female 186
 Pickles 71
 Picture, not uncommon—Poetry 244
 Pigeon, another musical 343
 Pigs, how to rear 346
 Pin, fortunes of a 154
 Pink the 87
 Pip, calomel for the 389
 Plants, origin of various 247
 “ from what sources etc. 373
 “ where from 137
 Plaster of Paris, a fixing agent 196
 “ “ and green manure 309
 Plastering, eight acres of 169
 “ unhealthy 298
 Plow, subsoil 33
 Plowing and manures 53
 Plumb trees, black knot on 70
 Poets, hints to 139
 “ of America, ages of the 204
 Poetical—Poetry 331
 Polite 204, 395
 Politeness 332
 Polyanthus, culture of 311
 Pomology, review 294
 Pomological convention, American 22
 “ gathering 88
 “ society, American 247
 “ “ Ohio 151
 Poor indeed 231
 Poor, relief for 260, 386
 Pope's skull 349
 Posterior inventive genius 54
 Potato crop 5
 “ degeneracy of the 274
 “ rot in Maine 40 years ago 307
 Potatoes 375
 Potatoes, a substitute for 37
 “ best method of storing, etc. 163
 “ black Mercer 403
 “ Dover 114
 “ growing, in tan 121
 “ in Ireland 85
 “ on half an acre 169
 “ peas growing in 4
 “ planting 361
 “ seed large or small 132
- Poultry** 66, 82, 354
- “ American Brahmas 20
 “ and pigs, Chinese 189
 “ an eccentric Mrs. Biddy 149
 “ anecdotes of 37
 “ artificial hatching 20, 38
 “ are box leaves poisonous to 394
 “ cheaper than pork 308
 “ fattening Dorkings 309
 “ fifth claw of Dorking 19
 “ hens setting 346
 “ information wanted 376
 “ importance of to the U. S. 305
 “ improved 340
 “ preparing for market 93
 “ Red Cap, Shanghais, etc. 387
 “ sale at American Museum 141
 “ Serai-Taook, etc. 340
 “ Shanghais 226, 340
 “ show 228
 “ “ a week at 306
 “ “ National 168, 280, 296
 “ “ State 136
 Poultry, the cost of keeping 227
 “ “ Emu fowl 92
 “ “ National exhibition 265
 “ vermin 394
 “ weights of 330
 Practice, details of 276
 “ vs. preaching 345
 reaching, long 364
 remium list 220
- Premium, novel 136
 Premiums, don't forget the 200
 Presidents, religion of the 204
 Printing, value of 389
 Profane, language 92
 Prolific 283
 Proof, a convincing 226
 Publishers announcement 128
 Pulling together 156
 Pulse of various animals 54
 Pumpkin, the—Poetry 99
 Pun, double 203
 “ first Quaker 11
 “ green 27
 Push along 279
 “ on—Poetry 347
 Pyramid, a “ 43
- Q**
- Quarreling 157
 Question, the momentous 27
- R**
- Rabbits, breeding 387
 “ management of young 146
 Railroad damages 27
 Railroads, agricultural and commercial value 178
 “ what they do 107
 Railways and agriculture 163
 Rain in July and August 149
 “ signs of—Poetry 299
 Read, no time to 116
 Readers, a few plain words to 264
 Reaping and mowing machines 19, 115
 “ machines, etc. 371
 Relations, how to find 332
 Religion, beauties of 315
 Remedy, plausible 300
 Reprove, how to 397
 Residence, selecting 200
 Respectable, how to become 125
 Retort, a good 284
 Rhode Island fair 96
 Rice crop 54
 “ new method of irrigating 375
 Rifle, what is a Minie 283
 River, beyond the—Poetry 123
 Road, a hard one to travel 27
 Rogue, a crafty 11
 Rook, utility of 378
 Roots, their health essential to, etc. 197
 Rose, a blue 313
 Roup, the 9
 Royalty, the miseries of 380
 Rust, better rub than—Poetry 43
- RECIPES.**
- Beets, baked 117
 Bread, etc. 346
 Bread and yeast, Mt. Savage 58
 Bread, how to toast 197
 Bread, making 101
 Bread, stale 164
 Bread toast, brown 59
 Borax, washing recipe 24
 Cake, corn 164
 Cake, cream 21
 Cake, cup 21
 Cakes, oyster corn 5
 Coffee, how to get the flavor of 38
 Corn starch, how to make 100
 Dried fruit, to keep worms from 21
 Pie, mince 101
 Pie, tomato 21
 Pudding, batter, without eggs 5
 Pudding, green corn 5
 Pudding, plum, real English 90
 Pudding, sweet apple 5
 Powder, a good 9
 Recipe books 393
 Recipes, domestic 21
 Ringbone, cure for 19
 Wine, how to make 7
- S**
- Satire by inversion 74
 Savage 28
 Saws, Sam Slick's wise 284
 Scarlet fever, treatment of 102
 Scheidam schnapps 228
 School incident 300
 “ spelling 188
 Schuyler, the ruined banker 380
 Science, agricultural 37
 Scotland, letter from 17
 Scrap book, its designs 10
 Scratches, cure for 87

v

Season, changes of etc.	388	Strawberries, forcing	372	Vegetable, a new	375
Secret, the old man's	317	Strawn, Jacob	371	Vcils injurious	59
Seed, selecting	72	Subscriber, an old	184	Verbena, pot culture	23
Servants, half price	317	Subscribers, interesting to our contributors, editors, etc.	184, 200	Verbenas	88
Sheep	66, 82	" notice to	393	Vermin, to destroy, in houses	7
" and wool	1	Sugar crop	44	Vermont, a model State	107
" breeding	51, 68	" in Siberia	196	" item	189
" Cotswold buck—Illustrated	3	" maple	121	" vs. California	169
" fine wooled in South Carolina	69	Sumac, osiers	349, 358	Victoria, who is she	330
" foot-rot in	100	Sunnyside	101	Village making	172
" lambing in November	242	Susie Sunshine—Poetry	348	Vine diseases in Europe	169
" new food for	19, 197	Sweet William, double	314	Vinery	215
" prolific	292	Swine	199	Virginia State agricultural society	49
" skin, curing with wool on	149	" Lady Berk and Sir Robert—Illustrated	66, 82	Vulgar words	251
" Southdown statuette	104	" the largest pig in America	355		
" standard for Saxony	362	Syntax, specimens of	860		
" Tartar or Shanghai	325		363		
Sheridan and his son Tom	347				
She wished he'd been there	123				
Short crop and surplus of pigeons	75				
Short items	59				
Show, Middlesex county	67				
" Monmouth, county, N. J.	33				
" New-York agricultural	49				
" Ohio state, postponed	34				
Shows, list of State and County reports of	44				
" " State and County	88				
" " State agricultural for 1854	24				
Shrewd	60				
Signing notes by machinery	91				
Silk, to keep	201				
Similes, popular	245				
Six in a family	135				
Sixty years ago	54				
Sleep, how to	258				
Sleeves and Sauce	202				
Smith, Albert, on reading in bed	172				
Smut in wheat, Canada corn	348				
Snake story	312				
Soda water, seidlitz powders, etc	157				
Sodus Point, jottings at	233				
Soiling, different kinds of food for	90				
Soldiers among the poor	401				
Somebody, being	380				
Something to live for	218				
Song of the six hundred—Poetry	355				
Son, how to ruin a	314				
Speaker's power	268				
Spell, learn to	299				
Spring-house, substitute for a	172				
Sponge fishing	90				
Sportsmen, Punch's advice to	309				
Squash, the Acorn	235				
" Aikin	360				
" Marrow	265				
" seed	38				
Squashes, cultivation	377				
" gathering	357				
Stables, sheds, corn-crushers, etc.	72				
Stars, angelic theory of	2				
State, the way to build	266				
Statistics, agricultural	275				
Statuary at the capitol	37				
Steamer, immense	318				
Stock, great sale of jacks	77				
" how to feed economically	338				
Storing winter vegetables	361				
Strawberry culture	133				
	246				

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 53.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

PEAT FOR POTATOES.

WE have just finished an experiment, suggested by a friend, which shows pretty conclusively, the value of peat as a dressing for potatoes. From the fact that potatoes have almost uniformly done well in reclaimed peat swamps, even when the rot was extensive in other places, we inferred that it would be a good dressing for potatoes. The part of the garden selected for the experiment, had been trenched, and manured in the bottom of the trenches with the contents of the pig-sty. On the 24th of May, we planted three drills, about twenty feet in length, with large, sound potatoes. In drill No. 1, nothing was put. In No. 2, several bushels of peat, that had been thrown up for the action of the winter frosts upon it, were spread over the potatoes. In No. 3, one quart of guano was carefully sprinkled.

The potatoes were dug and weighed on the 31st of August. No. 1 gave 13 lbs.; No. 2, 21 lbs.; No. 3, 9 lbs. Those in the peat were much larger and fairer than the others, and lacked but a pound of equalling the weight of the other two rows. The season being exceedingly dry, has been unusually favorable to the success of the peat. It has retained the moisture, so that they have suffered less from drouth than the adjoining rows. It has been quite as unfavorable for the guano, that manure requiring to be plowed in the preceeding fall, or a wet season, to bring out all its virtues. It would not be safe to infer that peat was a better fertilizer than guano, though the product in this case was more than twice that of the guano. But the experiment justifies the conclusion that peat, decomposed by the frost, is an excellent application for potatoes. Let the farmers improve this drouth, to throw out large quantities, and expose it to the weather until spring, and then apply, in the hill, twenty-five cords to an acre of potatoes. We think it will be a safeguard against the rot, and most likely will secure a good yield.

We noticed that in another part of our garden, where potatoes were planted upon reclaimed salt marsh, they were remarkably smooth, free from rot, and of excellent quality. Our field potatoes are just harvested, and we have not discovered a rotten one among them. We have heard of little rot in this region, and the indication now is, that there will be five bushels of potatoes this fall in many places where there was only one bushel last fall.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Wool at this time is twenty-five to thirty per cent. lower than it was last year in market, although it now sells as high as the average price for the last ten years preceeding the clip of 1852, when wool raising was considered by our farmers as a paying business. The year 1853 was an inflated year. Almost all commodities of American product had for years been approaching a culminating point. Railroads, real estate, especially in our growing cities and towns, farming lands at large—all increased in a ratio of value too rapid to be maintained. A foreign demand raised our grain to enormous prices, equal to the very highest of war-time and scarcity; and wool, unfortunately for the dealers and manufacturers, had the same tendency, though not to so great an extent. For the first time, in years, large quantities of wool were contracted for, all over the country, months in advance of the clipping season, at prices which resulted in heavy losses to the buyers. The market, of course, reacted, and now wool is down. Sales are dull, or if effected, they are at such low rates as to dissatisfy the producers.

Let us, however, look into it. Wool is still worth as much as it was in any one year from 1845 up to 1851, and more, by several cents per pound than during some of the intervening years. We know this experimentally, for we have grown and sold wool every year for the past ten years. Almost every winter of those years, up to 1850, millions of sheep in the aggregate, throughout the country, were slaughtered for their pelts and tallow alone. This was no great loss to the country, to be sure, for the most of them were miserable animals, yielding light fleeces of the lowest-priced wools, and they scarce worth feeding for mutton. Since then, beef has advanced largely in price, and mutton has followed it. Sheep have consequently increased in number; and for three years past, comparatively few have been so recklessly slaughtered for their pelts and tallow.

Now, the low price of wool begins to suggest the question to many, whether great numbers of sheep will not be taken to the shambles next winter for like objects? If our farmers, as in former days, chance to be discouraged by the present price of wool, and therefore set it down as a rule that sheep won't pay, of course millions of sheep will again be sacrificed. But we hope no such acts of folly will be committed. We American farmers, as well as others, are a very *spasmodic* class of people. When a thing is high in price, we rush into it—when a thing is low, we sell out. That is the *rule*. We have known farmers run from wool-growing, when wool was low, into dairying, when butter and

cheese were high, selling their sheep for a song, and buying cows at nearly double price. In three years time the tables turned upon them, butter and cheese fell, while wool came up again; and they, foolish enough to follow in the wake, just coming after in time so as to sell low and buy high at every turn of the scale!

We do not believe in such a system as this. Wool is a permanent staple of our agriculture, and as imperatively demanded by the population of the country as cotton, sugar, rice, beef, pork, or any other commodity. The tables of supply and demand will not always tally with each other. These will, at times, overbalance each other, and the intermediate parties who make the interchanges between the wool-grower and the manufacturer—that is, the wool-dealers—gain and loose, as the case may be, in the fluctuations of price. In the long run they make, at least they ought to make, a profit, for the use of their capital, and for the time and knowledge they devote to it. These men are a benefit to the wool-grower and the manufacturer both, taking his production from the door of the one, and delivering it at the warehouse of the other. It is his interest to pay all he can afford to the farmer, to secure his successive clips. It is also his interest to sell at fair prices to the manufacturer to maintain his custom. Occasionally there may be combinations among manufacturers and dealers to compel the grower to sell his wool at a low price; but these combinations are seldom got up, and they are always very hazardous; for after, all the consumption of the manufactured cloth regulates the price of the raw material. Thus the farmer stands on an equal footing with the dealer and manufacturer.

Last year the farmer had the advantage, decidedly. The wool-dealers and the manufacturers lost money. This year they intend not to repeat the operation, but to make a profit if possible. This they are entitled to, and the farmer should be willing. It is not for the farming interest that the purchasers of agricultural staples should become poor. They are, in reality, the brokers between the producer and consumer; and without the existence of such a class as this to bring the producer and consumer together, agricultural products would instantly fall twenty per cent. in value. Therefore, unsatisfactory as the present price of wool may be, it is probably all that it is worth to the purchaser.

We do not thus write to influence the judgment of any man in the sale of his wool. Wool-dealing is not our business; on the other hand, we have our last clip of a thousand pounds, safely stored away, for which we intend to take the first favorable offer we can get, be-

lieving that it will not, within the next two years, be above the present price, and the interest on the money. Others may think differently, and if they can hold it without inconvenience, and too much risk, they may be wise in doing so.

What we intended mainly, when commencing this article, was to enter our protest, in view of the present depressed wool market, against the farmer's sacrificing his flock, and abandoning the business for any other branch of husbandry equally liable in its turn to fluctuation. Unquestionably the high price of wool last year induced many of our flock-masters to keep over many unprofitable sheep, those which were old, poor breeders, and badly woolled. These may now be very properly drawn out, fed off, and sold to the butcher. Every flock should be well selected; none but substantial, healthy sheep, and among the females, good, promising breeders, with good fleeces, should be retained. Even in flocks devoted solely for mutton, a good fleece is an important item, as well as a good carcass; for at the season when mutton bears the best price, the pelt is at the highest value. A thorough culling of the flocks of the country the ensuing fall and winter, will very much reduce the numbers of their sheep; and the preservation of none but good ones in place of the bad, will add greatly to their future revenues, even at the same cost of keeping.

We sincerely wish that the American people would substitute mutton for beef and pork to a much greater extent than they have been in the habit of doing. Mutton is more nutritious and wholesome than beef even, and vastly more so than pork. In fact the latter ought not to be eaten at all, and especially the fat parts. Where on earth are there so healthy and robust-looking people as the English, of all classes? It is not simply the fogs and humidity of their climate which gives them their robust appearance and good looks; for people near them, with a climate almost like theirs, look very differently. So far as meats are concerned, they are mutton-eaters; probably more than half the animal food consumed in England being mutton. But it is not Merino, nor Saxony mutton—nor of the ragged, fence-jumping creatures commonly kept over large districts of the United States. English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish mutton is mainly of improved breeds, well bred, and thoroughly cared for. These we may have in as high perfection as they, by obtaining the breeds, and bestowing a little pains in their propagation and feeding. We are glad to know that the attention of many of our farmers is turning to that branch of stock, and we trust that the good taste and discrimination of consumers of meats, will give a substantial encouragement to their endeavors.

SHADE TREES.

THE late very severe storm of wind and rain, we hear from every part of its track, did much damage in blowing down trees, buildings, &c. It has occurred to me that the careful observer may derive some benefit from noticing its effect upon shade trees. It is true some fruit trees were entirely prostrated; but these generally were trees much advanced in decay, the effect of old age, worms, &c. But its varied effect upon shade trees, or their ability to stand high

winds, is worthy of notice. Purchasers in selecting shade trees will not be entirely indifferent to this fact—as it is, I say, one of much importance, inasmuch as buildings are often injured by limbs of trees blowing off and falling upon them. A willow tree blew down in our place during the late hard blow, almost demolishing a beautiful piazza.

Among the shade trees that I can mention off-hand, which will rank among those that are the most brittle in their joints, or weakjointed, are the willow, the soft maple, sycamore, the different varieties of poplar, and particularly the ailanthus and paper mulberry. The two last-mentioned are not worth cultivating, the former being extremely offensive to the touch, and scattering its seeds in every direction, which take root freely, thereby becoming a pest and a nuisance; the limbs also are very brashy and easily blow off. So with the paper mulberry. In exposed situations the joints easily part, thereby continually marring the beauty of the tree.

In planting trees along avenues and open lawns, due regard should be had for strength of wood, habit and form, as well as to the other points of beauty, symmetry, &c. W.

STABLES—SHEDS—CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

HARRODSBERG, Ky., Aug. 27, 1854.

I AM about to build a cow-house, and am at a loss how to proceed. I have no pattern to go by, such things being very rare in this section of country. Can't you give me a plan that will be both convenient and economical? (a) Also, what is the advantage of feeding crushed corn over feeding it in the ear? and what is the best pattern of crushing mill? (b) NAT. LAFON.

(a) The best set of stables we found in Kentucky, were those of Mr. BENJAMIN GREY, of Versailles; but as this was twelve years ago, we presume many a good planter, nearer the residence of our correspondent there, has erected others after his excellent example. For plans of barns and stables, see back volumes of the *American Agriculturist*, which it would be hardly fair to our present subscribers in general, to republish at present. See also L. F. ALLEN's work on *Rural Architecture*, pages 286 to 310, where may be found engraved plans, specifications and descriptions. This work may be found at most of the bookstores. The price of the volume here is \$1 25.

(b) There are small mills here for crushing corn and the cob, moved by horse power, but they are not sufficiently strong for Kentucky work. The best method of grinding is, first to crush the corn and cob in a strong bark mill, and then pass it through common mill stones, dressed very coarse for this purpose. It requires a ten horse power at least to drive such a mill, and the power should be either steam or water, as so many horses together are not sufficiently steady in a dead pull.

A very good way to prepare corn for feeding—and perhaps as economical as grinding—is to boil it soft. This can be easily done in large water vats, by introducing steam into them, by lead pipes from a boiler heated over a small furnace. By having three or four vats or large hogsheads, the corn may be boiling in two vats, while it is cooling and being fed from the others. We presume boilers and pipe can be had in Louisville or Cincinnati. Any mason

can set it, and the vats can be easily constructed on the plantation from two-inch plank or thick staves.

MUCK FOR THE STABLE AND YARD.

Do not forget, in this dry season, to lay in large stores of this valuable absorbent for your manures. Many a swamp is now dry that has not seen the sun for years. The bottom of ponds is laid bare, and the mud is accessible in any desirable quantities.

If farmers improve their opportunities and draw out the mud, the drouth may, on the whole, prove a blessing, and the minus crops of this year may be more than made up to them, in the increasing yield of another season.

Dig, at least, ten loads for every horse, cow, and ox upon the farm, and by way of experiment, spread fifty half cords upon an acre of thin gravelly soil, where you mean to plant corn next year. Let the frosts and rains do their work upon it through the winter, plow it in next spring, put on your usual dressing of manure, and mark the result.

For the American Agriculturist.

IRISH GRAZIER SWINE.

ASHLAND, August 28, 1854.

I VENTURE to address you as the conductor of one of the principal agricultural journals in the country, for information respecting a race of hogs, perhaps more esteemed in this section of the country than any other. The hogs I refer to, are called here the *Irish Grazier*; and my impression is they were brought here originally from New-York. They are generally, if not always, white in color; and attaining great size and having a great share of bone, are perhaps better suited to drive to market than any other race. I do not believe there are now any pure bloods of the race in Kentucky, being usually mixed with Berkshire and Woburn. My object in making the inquiry, whether you or any of your correspondents know the race, and where they are to be found of pure blood, as I desire to obtain some of them. I will be greatly obliged for any information on the subject.

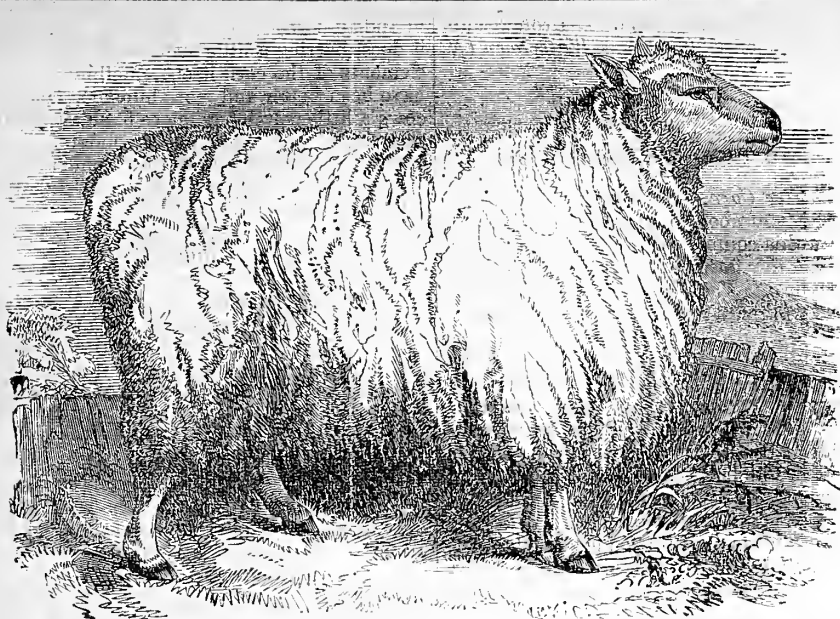
JAMES B. CLAY.

We do not know any pure bred Irish Graziers now in the United States. The most likely person to have them, is Mr. WM. NEFF, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as he imported some at different times about fourteen years since.

Although the *Grazier* originated in Ireland, we believe all those imported into Kentucky and Ohio, from 1834 to 1841, came from the neighborhood of Liverpool, England. We have no recollection of ever seeing them in New-York, although they may have been often brought to this State, or swine much like them.

There are large white hogs scattered through this State, which we think fully equal to the Irish Graziers; and they have a large white breed in Chester county, Pennsylvania, the best of which are very good. Mr. AARON CLEMENT, of Philadelphia, will give every information on this subject. They formerly had, and still may have, a fine large white hog called the *Miami*, in different places on that river, from 20 to 40 miles from Cincinnati.

We should think those hogs recently imported from England by Mr. BAGG, for the Kentucky company, would suit our correspondent for a cross on the native stock of the country. They are immensely large, and some of them quite fine. For dimensions, &c., see our last number, page 402.



A COTSWOLD BUCK.

THE PROPERTY OF THE MESSRS. HALLOCK AND
MR. JAMES SHERMAN, MILTON, N. Y.

THE above is an engraving from a daguerreotype, of the fine Cotswold buck we mentioned, page 385 of our last volume. It was taken last spring before he was sheared. It does not represent him quite as long as he is. It is almost impossible for a daguerreotype to do animals proper justice—they almost invariably fail in some point. However, any one who is a judge of this sort of stock, cannot fail to see the merit of this noble sheep, and may easily imagine, from a study of the daguerreotype, how he would look in reality. When we wrote the notice of Mr. HALLOCK's stock, &c., it escaped our memory to add, that Mr. SHERMAN was a part owner in him. We have now set this matter right.

BREEDING HORSES.

WE take the following remarks by "Cecil," from the Mark Lane Express, on the exhibition of horses at the late show of the Royal Agricultural Society. The observations are well worthy of regard in respect to the employment of stout thorough-bred stallions, and is as applicable to this country as to England.

We maintain that the breeder who is desirous to rear horses of the highest value, either as hunters or hacks, or indeed for any other purpose under the saddle, must have recourse to thorough-bred sires. And here it may be necessary to introduce a few brief remarks explanatory of the term. It implies a class of our domestic animals, whether it be of horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs, which is derived through a long race of ancestors, each of which has been selected with the utmost care for those superior qualifications which render them most useful and valuable. The thorough-bred horse undergoes the most severe probation in training, and in racing, where his powers of endurance, constitutional stamina, and soundness are unequivocally tested. It is the breeder's fault if he selects an animal for the purpose of procreation, which has proved himself defective in the most important qualities. The thorough-bred horse can sustain a greater share of labor and hardships than any other of the species. We sometimes see, but with regret, the worn-out racer doing duty in a London cab; or sustaining the abuse, and performing the drudgery of a village butcher's hack; sometimes carrying his inconsiderate master on the road, or his still

more inconsiderate boy, who too frequently indulges in a gallop against any one who will accept his challenge; at other times fastened to the gate, and shivering in the cold, while his master is closing a bargain at the farmer's hearth; after his day's work is over, the cold, bleak common is his resting place. In this pitiable condition he bears the hardships of his fate with courage, and withstands the variable effects of the elements to an extent far beyond what the mongrel can endure.

The proposition made by Mr. Spooner to breed from three-parts-bred sires capable of carrying sixteen stone with the fleetest hounds, as a means of regenerating our horses, was noticed in these columns at the time; it may further be observed, there is not such an animal in existence. No horse, unless he must be more highly bred than that which Mr. Spooner describes, can live with hounds when running.

There is another impediment in all cases where horses are used for breeding which are not thorough-bred—it is impossible to discover with accuracy worthy of dependence how such horses are descended; and to grovel on in the dark, in that respect, is a chance to which an experienced breeder of valuable stock would be reluctant to expose himself. The risk in this respect is often conspicuous with mares; and it is folly to render the probability of incestuous breeding doubly hazardous. It is universally understood by all practical and observant breeders that the male must be of pure descent if an approach to perfection is anticipated.

Would His Grace the Duke of Richmond seek to improve his beautiful flock of South-down sheep by the introduction of rams from the Welsh mountains? or would the late Earl Ducie have brought his herd of Short-horns to that perfection at which they had arrived when they were sold, if the common bulls of the county of Gloucester had been substituted for the highly-bred Short-horn? The mountain sheep and the common bulls more nearly represent the primitive animals of uncultivated nature than do the South-downs and the Short-horns; and the mongrel-bred horse is in a similar position.

It may be said that for many purposes more bone and power is required than are generally found in the thorough-bred horses. This can only be admitted to limited extent. If we were to select the most powerful of that class, very few, if any, of inferior breed could be found to equal them for any kind of labor in which the combination of strength and activity is required. It is obvious that thorough-bred horses endowed with those powers cannot be brought into use for ordinary occupations, in consequence of their value for other purposes; but they are the models to be taken as standards, and the nearer other classes of horses represent

them, the nearer they will arrive at perfection, and the more serviceable and valuable will they be.

Thorough-bred mares cannot be brought into general use to supply the country with their stock, because we do not possess a sufficient number of those which are endowed with the necessary qualifications; and they are mostly engaged in the costly service of breeding for the turf. To employ light, weedy, powerless animals is folly in the extreme.

THE BEST KIND OF MULES.

WE copy the following article from the Louisville Journal. It is written by a sensible practical farmer and stock-breeder, and we trust it will be read with attention. Mr. COCKRILL is unquestionably right in his views; and his observations are equally applicable to horses and working animals. With cattle merely destined for the butcher, and with sheep and swine, which are never worked, great size and the forcing system are not so reprehensible.

The mule is the great field laborer in the commanding staples of the South, cotton, sugar and rice, as he is one of the annual exports of Tennessee, and as he will continue to be so, he is destined to hold even a higher position than heretofore among the live stock of the State. Jacks of excessive heavy bone, or improper pampering, are generally lazy, or soon become so by labor, and become very slow; their driver may force them on, but in a few steps they take their slow natural steps again. Such mules are therefore almost worthless, and should not be bred if it can be avoided. The most perfect mules are not to be expected from the excessively large, coarse-boned jacks, or excessive high feeding, but from the laws of nature carried out to the greatest perfection by skilful breeding and feeding.

An error has existed for many years, and still exists, concerning the size of mules. Size has been made a measure of value in the mule, almost regardless of form and spirit, and so it has been in their size, the jack.

I have been employing a mule team for twenty-five years in the cultivation of cotton in Mississippi, and my team now numbers one hundred. In this time I have used every variety of the mule (except the most inferior kind) that has ever been grown.

At the commencement of my planting operations I adopted the prevalent error that size was the measure of value, and pursued it for many years, much to my prejudice. By long trials, and by comparing the relative performances and lastingness of the large team which I have used, aided by observation and reflection, I am fully satisfied that the medium-sized mule, full of spirit and of action, with a neat, firm leg, and round body, with his levers set right for easy motion, his head and ears up, ready to move at the word, is the animal of most value of his kind.

The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. The jack when grown within the scope of these laws is a small animal. The mule is a medium between the jack and horse. Both the jack and mule, by a hot-bed growth, may be forced to be large animals. But in this forcing process, now more extensively pursued by Kentucky than any other State, what has been gained and what lost?

They have gained large boned, coarse animals, of large size, and at an early age full of defects, and soon ready to decay, because subject to disease, and large consumers of food.

They have lost symmetry, spirit, action, lasting endurance, and permanent value.

The farmers of Kentucky seem not to have taken a proper distinction between animals intended for active labor and those intended for the slaughter pen.

The error that I especially aim at is the aban-

donment of almost every thing else for size. The best combination of the requisite qualities in the mule is not found in the production of a hot-bed policy, which by constant feeding, with every thing that will hasten growth, brings out a large, coarse, forced, overgrown, awkward animal, who decays as rapidly as he has been grown. If he were intended for the slaughter pen, this method of growing is correct, but when he is designed for the valleys of the Southern rivers, where his service is active and his rations not very select, he wants more game, more spirit and action, more symmetry, and not too much size. Hence, our Tennessee mules, the produce of spirited jacks, are really more valuable to the Southern planters than the produce of Kentucky under her present system.

This no doubt to some extent is the fault of the purchasers South, who have not generally discovered their error. They demand large sizes, and pay in proportion to size; and this, in part, explains the policy of Kentucky. My opinion is, that size in a mule is nothing after they reach fifteen hands high, and that many under that height come up to the standard value, fitted for cotton plantations.

When compared to the blood horse, the mule is unfit for the saddle, pleasure carriage, or any harness requiring rapid motion. His sire is an animal of slothful tendencies, of slow motion generally, and hence the necessity of improving this quality in the jack. Give him spirit and action, and stamina rather than great height. One conforms to the laws of nature, and the other violates them.

The Spanish and Maltese jacks have spirit generally, and for that reason are valuable as a cross; but they come to us without stamina and with a contracted chest. These faults must be remedied by proper crossing, before they will produce the mule best fitted for the malaria districts of the Southern rivers.

It is our policy to grow the mule that will prove to be most valuable to the cultivators of the South, and rely upon their following their interest when explained to them, and proven upon trial to be true.

What I have learned upon this subject is not from hearsay. I have purchased and grown all the mules which I have driven for twenty-five years in Mississippi. I have had that opportunity of knowing what they have done, and these opinions are the result of experience. This knowledge would have been of service to me in the commencement of my business, and I communicate it for the benefit of those who may adopt my opinion hereafter.

MARK R. COCKRILL.

Nashville, Tenn., June, 1854.

WEIGHT OF SEASONED WOOD.

The following table shows the weight of a cord of seasoned wood:

White ash,	3450 lbs.
Beach,	3236 "
Chestnut,	2333 "
White elm,	2592 "
Scaly bark hickory,	4469 "
Pignut hickory,	4241 "
Red heart hickory,	3705 "
Iron wood,	3218 "
Hard maple,	2878 "
Soft maple,	2668 "
White oak,	3821 "
Pin oak,	3539 "
Red oak,	3254 "
Chestnut oak,	3030 "
Pine,	1900 "
Lombardy poplar,	1774 "

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF HOPS ON TWENTY ACRES OF LAND.—Messrs. T. A. & A. P. Smith, of this town, have the greatest crop of hops ever known in the country. It is estimated by competent judges at 30,000 pounds. Hops are worth from 25 to 30 cents per pound. This crop grows on twenty acres of land.

Eight or nine thousand dollars is a round sum to realize from only 20 acres.—Watertown (N. Y.) Union.

For the American Agriculturist.

LETTER FROM WATERLOO, N. Y.

Wheat after Corn.—Saving fodder early.—It would do you good to see the great breadth of corn in this county cut up, now standing in rows, while the farmer is busily plowing the field for wheat. The fodder thus saved with the leaves yet green and the sugar in the stalks intact, is worth double ordinary late cut corn fodder; thus some good has grown out of the late trying drouth. Hay is short, corn ditto, and potatoes nothing; but we shall have more corn fodder by one-half than ever before, because the necessities of the farmer compel him to cut and cure it before its leaves and juices are wasted. When farmers have hay enough for winter, they let their corn stand until the advent of the early frosts, the result is, that the fodder has then lost much in bulk and most of its nutritious juices. It is supposed that one-third more corn was planted this year than last, but owing to the late spring, much of it being summer planted, it will be very light in the cereal yield; so that with all the good crops, and we shall have many, it is supposed that the general average will be only half a crop.

Soiled versus Starved Cows.—In all good gardens corn has filled and ripened as well as ever, when planted as early as the 10th of May. Stowell sweet corn, being a late variety, has attained a height of ten and eleven feet; its ears did not fill as well as other earlier sweet corn, but the juices of its stalk were never before so rich in saccharine. Beets attain a large size, and are uncommonly rich in sugar—the mangel wurtzel as sweet as the sugar beet. This season of hot weather and long drouth has taught our farmers a salutary lesson, to wit: That unless they tile drain so as to plant in the spring, they have no security against the drouth of summer. I never had in any season corn yield better in my garden, the late planted excepted. Here is a farmer who makes the butter for his large family, and supplies three other families from five cows. There is another who says he milks five cows into one pail, and makes not butter enough for his family. The discrepancy in the luck of the two farmers is accounted for, from the fact that the farmer has a patch of Indian corn, twelve rods square, sown broad-cast, adjoining his cow-yard, from which he soils his cows night and morning; the other man's cows starve in a burned up pasture. But the butter is nothing in compensation compared to the condition of the soiled animals; they will winter well, and be ready to give milk in the spring, while the starved cows will require the grass of a wet summer to make them whole. So much for a little patch of corn in a drouth.

A great season for Lima Beans.—We have had Lima beans this season in full perfection, two weeks earlier than last year; other beans, seed onions, and cabbages, are reduced by drouth. I have heard many disputations of late among practical farmers as to the capacity of soils to stand drouth. I take it that soil bears drouth best which holds the most water by capillary attraction and its own porosity, neither a clay, nor sand, nor gravelly loam, but a combination of all, with a perfect intermixture of dark vegetable or carbonaceous matter.

Wright's magnum bonum tobacco crop.—Joseph Wright has such a soil, thoroughly tile drained, on seven acres of which he has, so says a Kentucky planter, "the best crop of tobacco a Kentuckian ever saw;" had the season been less dry, the plants would probably have attained a more giant size, but the quality of the tobacco would perhaps have deteriorated in proportion.

Still slop, &c.—I see that the New-York press, and Tray, Blanche & Sweet-heart to back them, are down upon still fed cows' milk. Why is it that milk made like a Yankee's bones,

of Indian corn, is not wholesome, containing as it does, barring a little sugar and starch, all the elements of the corn itself. Methinks it would have been better and more humane, to give the cows a little marsh hay, more fresh air, exercise, and dryer and more cleanly lodgings, before the slop is so unphilosophically condemned.

N^o IMPORTE.

Waterloo, Sept. 2, 1852.

DUCKS.

I WOULD recommend no one to keep ducks, who has not the means of separating them from his fowls. When fed together, the latter are much in the predicament of the stork when he was invited by the fox to take his dinner off a platter. Like Amine, the ghoul, fowls pick grain by grain, but the duck does his work like a navy, by the shovelful. Their appetite being very great, they require a large range to enable them to pick up a fair proportion of their own keep, and if this space cannot be afforded, they will generally be found an unprofitable investment.

As regards rearing ducklings, I would simply recommend that they be kept from the water for at least a fortnight in fine, and a month in cold weather. If more than one brood is out at the same time, the old birds should be cooped, as a duck's bite is almost certain death. If you wish to rear ducks for breeding purposes, do not hatch them under a hen. Many persons always clip the tails of ducklings as soon as hatched. It may be a beneficial operation, and can certainly do no harm.

There are three kinds of duck that perch, of which I shall proceed to describe the Musk, the only one on which I feel myself qualified to speak. The Pintail and Wood duck, with many other varieties, I must leave to abler hands. Speaking as a man rather than ornithologist, I must pronounce the Musk duck to be a beast. Where there is an absence of water, it might be worth while to keep them, as they are as little of aquatic birds as any thing with webbed feet can well be. They do not lay so well as the common duck, and their eggs are smaller. Instead of being white, or green, or pale blue, or blackish, they are buff colored, and, as well as I can remember, (for it is long since I kept them,) they seem to be affected with an outbreak of measles in the form of minute specks. Their color is in general black, or black and white, though I have seen them pure white. They seldom utter any sound than a low hiss, and are so lazy that it requires some strong excitement to induce them to quack. They are a type of quaint old Fuller's dog, who was so indolent, that he used to support himself against a wall when he exerted himself to bark. I do not know or care whence the Musk duck comes or goes, as he is of little use whether alive or dead. In the latter case, he tastes very strong unless killed at an early age. As they will cross with the common duck, it may be worth while to breed for the table; but the produce must be killed young, which course would anticipate the advantage to be derived from the addition to the size. Whether the cross is productive, I cannot say, as, though I have had them, I never attempted to perpetuate the breed.

Here ends my gossip about ducks.

The dinner's waiting, I am tired,
Says reader, "So am I."

ALECTOR, in Poultry Chronicle.

PEAS GROWING IN POTATOES.—At a recent meeting of one of the French Agricultural Societies a curious fact was related. A farmer stuck a pea in a potato, and planted them together in March last. The pea produced a stalk which was covered with pods, and the potato gave eleven healthy roots. The farmer is of opinion that, by this system, it is possible not only to obtain a two-fold crop, but to prevent the malady in potatoes.

For the American Agriculturist.

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

THE BEST RECIPE IN THE WORLD FOR RAISING SHEEP.

I AM not prepared to say that farmer's cats and dogs have any more intelligence than the wayward and wandering pussies and curs that grow up in town; but as I happen to know of one or two remarkable cases of *cuteness*, I propose to relate them.

I saw a cat that would and did open a door that was latched, by jumping up to the latch and holding fast with one paw, while with the other it opened the door; and it made no difference on which side of the door she was, she would open it.

I knew of a farmer's dog that had a remarkable intelligent look in the face. The farmer had a son that lived about fifteen miles off. This son took the dog to his house to keep, but the next day it was back home. Some time after he thought he would try it again; and remarked in the dog's *hearing*, that he would take Juno again and one of her pups also. So when he was ready to start, the dog was no where to be found, and he was obliged to go without it. In the evening one of the neighbors called in to say that Juno brought her pups up there about noon, and snugly stowed them away in the barn.

Sheep raising in New-Jersey is at a very low ebb, in consequence of the laws failing to protect the sheep-growers from the depredations of the dog. One of the best jobs I ever heard of, was by a farmer who was building a stone wall. He was very much troubled with his neighbor's dogs killing his sheep. So to avoid a quarrel, he quietly killed one after another, and buried them as he went along under his stone wall. Great was the inquiry what became of the dogs, but nothing was ever heard from them. And so would I recommend to every one so troubled. Use one part strychnine to two parts pounded glass, throw it where the dogs may find it, and you will witness a marked improvement in the growing of sheep.

JEROME THORNE.

Salem, N. J., Sept. 1, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE POTATO CROP.

THE farmers are beginning to dig their potatoes, having learned in past years, the importance of storing the crop early. From all quarters in Eastern Connecticut, I hear favorable accounts. The rot has not made its appearance, the yield is respectable as to quantity, and the quality is first-rate. This crop will probably make up any deficiency of the corn crop, which is far from being a failure. The oat crop is good, and the market price has started at fifty-five cents. Farmers in this region, will do about as well as last year.

Stonington, Ct.

THE GAME BREEDER'S IDEAS OF THE SITTER'S INFLUENCE.—A Fancier of game fowls, and one who has fought many mains, informs me that he considers it all important, in breeding for the pit, to set a hen on her own eggs, or that they should be hatched under hens of the same breed. The argument used is that, inasmuch as the egg is porous, and the chick could not be hatched if the pores were closed with grease or other material, it necessarily absorbs with the heat of the hen some portion of her moisture, or nature, as he terms it; and that he has frequently had game cocks hatched under hens of other breeds, and though they were plucky and fought well a game or two, yet they invariably in the long run, showed the white feather and bolted, which he rarely knew a thorough-bred bird to do. If my informant's notions are correct, it behoves those who wish to breed first-class birds of *any breed* to attend to this suggestion, as it is equally probable that the form or feather may be affected if the *natural* habits of the bird are changed.

SHARP CATTLE TRADING.

ISLAND RIDGE, S. C.

THERE lived, a few years since, among the "Piney Woods," not far from here, a fellow whom we will call C—, who thought he knew something about making a bargain, and other people had good reasons to think so, too. By his "*cuteness*," C— had accumulated a considerable estate, and among other things owned a large stock of cattle. There being a sudden demand for cattle in a town not far off, a sharp fellow of a butcher, named A—, rode post from the city to buy some of C—'s cattle, and C—, ignorant of the rise in cattle, soon agreed to sell A— an hundred head at \$9, round. The bargain had not been made a couple of hours, before another butcher rode up to buy C—'s cattle, also, and C—, discovering the rise, felt he was "sold," but at the same time, *that he wasn't yet delivered*.

A— soon after learned that C— had a sister, who also had cattle for sale, and C—, bargaining for his sister, sold A— whatever cattle she might have, at \$12, round. The next day, at daylight, off went the parties to drive up the cattle, but nearly every cow and steer they found belonged to C—'s sister. Over and over again C— would say, "Ah! yonder is some. Them must be mine. My! sister's *agin*." And strange to say, though the neighbors had thought before that C— had a great many cattle, and "sister" very few, yet a hundred head were found belonging to C—'s sister, and the day's search could produce only five or six that belonged to C—. And A— paid \$12 a head for *sister's* cattle, and \$9 a head for C—'s, and drove away to his slaughter-pen.

But A— himself has a *reputation at a trade*, and five or six months after the "sale" of cattle, rode up into C—'s neighborhood on a very showy horse, and met C— *by accident*. "G-o-o-d m-o-r-n-i-n-g, S-i-r," said C—. "How are you?" The butcher returned the compliments, and very soon C—, who had been eyeing the horse, even before his very hearty salutation of the rider, asked, carelessly, if the horse was gentle. "As a lamb," said A—. "Draws, eh?" said C—. "Well, he does," replied A—, "*family* horse. Want to buy?" "Don't care if I do," said C—, "what will you take for him?" "Two seventy-five," said A—, "cheap at that." After considerable bargaining, C— found that A— would not fall a dollar, and as the horse was a dead match for one he owned, and he wanted a horse immediately for *steady work*, C— told A— he would take him if A— would drive him in a buggy. A— is a bold man, and believes in luck, so he put the horse in a buggy, and *that time* the horse *did draw gently*. The two seventy-five and the horse changed hands, and the first time C— put the horse to his *steady work*, the wagon went to pieces, the match horse got killed, and the late purchase went through the woods at the rate of —, with bits of harness on him.

Shortly after this, C— and A— met at *camp meeting*. "Mr. A—," said C—, with virtuous indignation, "how could you sell me your infernal horse?" "My infernal horse?" said A—. "'Twasn't mine—'twas my *sister's*."—*Spirit of the Times*.

DOGS AMONG SHEEP.—On Saturday night the 26th ult., three hounds belonging to Mr. Henry High, of Hampshire county, got into a flock of one hundred and ten sheep, of Mr. Frederick S. High's, near Purgitsville, in that county, and killed and crippled forty of them, with no hope of any of the crippled ones recovering. Those injured were fine Merino ewes, worth from \$2 to \$4 per head.

A CURIOSITY.—We were yesterday shown a wild duck with four legs and double breasted. The bird is a hermaphrodite, and is exceedingly large and fat. It is in possession of Mr. Henry Dunn, at No. 4 Water street.—*Boston Times*.

TOMATO FIGS.

WE have seen and tasted those delightful figs referred to in the following article from Hovey's excellent Horticultural Magazine; and endorse all which he says in their favor. We hope that those who raise abundance of tomatoes will save this recipe, and try the experiment, if only on a small scale.

Recipe for Tomato Figs.—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, in order to remove the skin; then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skin it until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days as before; then boil and skim again. After the third time they are fit to dry if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce.—*Mrs. Eliza Marsh*.

It is only necessary for us to add, that the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded Mrs. Marsh the Society's Silver Medal for excellent specimens exhibited November 29. They were tested by the Committee, and pronounced to be superior to any they had ever seen. They were put up in small boxes, and to our taste were far better than two-thirds of what are sold in our market for the best Smyrna figs.—*Horticultural Magazine*.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—This is one of the numerous rural luxuries which the farmer has always the power to obtain at small expense. The following is the recipe for making it:

Take of green corn, full in the milk, twelve ears, and grate it. To this add one quart of sweet milk, one fourth of a pound of fresh butter, four eggs, well beaten, pepper and salt as much as may be deemed necessary; stir the ingredients well together, and bake in a buttered dish. Some add to the other ingredients a quarter pound of fine sugar, and eat with sauce. It is an excellent dish, cold or warm, with meat or sauce; but equires of the most "exquisite taste" declare for it, we believe, and with the first service.

BATTER PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.—Mix six tea-spoonfuls of flour with a little milk, a tea-spoonful of salt, two tea-spoonfuls of beaten ginger, and two of the tincture of saffron. Mix it with nearly a quart of milk, and boil it an hour.—*Hammond*.

SUET keeps good all the year round if chopped and packed in a stone jar and covered by molasses.

RICE JELLY.—Put a tea-cupful of rice into half a pint of cold water. When the rice cracks, or begins to look white, add a pint of milk, and a quarter of a pound of sugar. Boil it until the rice is thoroughly dissolved, and flavor with lemon, cinnamon, &c., to suit the taste. Put it into a mould, or into tea-cups, and turn out when cold. Loaf sugar makes the most elegant and wholesome dish at any time.

OYSTER CORN CAKES.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph, after several years' experience, gives the following recipe: To one quart of green corn, rasped with a coarse grater, add two teacups full of new milk and one of flour—mix well together, and add two eggs well beat up; season with salt and pepper, and bake upon a griddle.

SWEET-APPLE PUDDING.—Take one pint of scalded milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a tea-spoonful of salt, and six sweet apples cut into small pieces, and bake not less than three hours. The apples will afford an excellent, rich jelly.

Horticultural Department.

A NEW CURCULIO REMEDY.

CONSIDERABLE expectation is excited at the present time by the hope, that Mr. Matthew's remedy, now in process of trial, may prove successful. Certain it is, that an easy and perfect remedy would preserve to us a large amount of very fine fruit. No one has eaten the large and luscious Moor park or Peach Apricots—or Jefferson and Green Gage Plums, without earnestly wishing a protection from such a pest. Some remedies seem to be effectual for a time, in some seasons, and in some locations; but then they fail in others, just at the time, when they are most needed; and therefore the public look with no small suspicion on any proposed remedy, until it has received the most thorough trial for years.

On stepping into a friend's excellent fruit orchard in Connecticut last week, we saw plum trees by the dozen, of various varieties, literally loaded with clusters of fair fruit. We expressed our surprise and gratification, when he said, "Oh, I have found a remedy for the curculio, and it works perfectly." Then turning to some venerable apricot trees, continued, "Those trees had not ripened an apricot for twelve years, until three or four years ago, when I discovered this curculio remedy, but since then they are loaded with fruit every year as well as the plums."

On further conversation, he said he had not yet made his remedy public. His residence being one of the most retired in New-England, and although we could not obtain permission to report it for the benefit of our readers; yet we can say it is altogether the most probable and easy remedy that has yet been brought to our notice. It involves the application of neither lime, nor sulphur; and it is just such a discovery as a shrewd Yankee farmer would be likely to make; and it is so simple that every one can apply the remedy without stepping from his own premises, or going to the drug store for assistance. We shall experiment with it, and hold the remedy in reserve, in case others fail.

Occasionally a small tree was left without the application, and not a plum was to be seen on all of those, while trees in full bearing surrounded them so closely that the branches interlocked.

We shall wait patiently for the reports on Mr. Matthew's remedy, and earnestly hope it may be the thing needed.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE MECHANIC'S GARDEN.

WHEN a good thing is started, a good rule is to keep it going. An article in one of the late numbers of your paper, calls attention to what might be done in small gardens; and I then thought it the duty of some one who has had experience in the matter, to point out some of the most prominent errors in garden culture; and also propose a better method.

Mechanics generally have at their command only a moderate supply of means, consequently it is a matter of no small importance that they should be encouraged and directed aright in

matters of domestic economy. Let the mechanic and small farmer see that in supplying them with a family journal, you send into their circle a correct counterpart of what has been done, and what can still be done. Let them see that with a moderate outlay of industry and enterprise, they can enjoy such luxuries as strawberries, asparagus, raspberries, grapes, dwarf pears, plums, and such smaller fruits, and you at once gain their confidence, and encourage them to a trial. There is a way to manage a kitchen garden that will greatly abbreviate the labor. This is the heaviest item in the consideration of the mechanic.

A very common practice with some is, to commence the laying out a garden by digging miniature canals for walks, which is just so much useless labor, as the sides that are intended to represent a border, are continually crumbling down at every weeding, thus adding labor to labor; and if the ground is any way level, these canals receive the water of every shower. The very reverse of this is a better practice and a great saving of labor. The walks should generally be laid out at right angles, leaving squares that are *square*; and the walks should always be higher than the beds—(naturally wet gardens of course excepted,) then the water will run off the walks upon the square—the very place wanted. Also avoid having a border for vegetables or small fruit around the outside the garden, next the fence, as they will always be more or less injured by repairing fences. Then plant and cultivate every thing in *rows*, at right angles with your walks, and you will find the gardens much more easily kept clean.

The next best tool in a garden to a spade is a *scuffling hoe*. No one unacquainted with that tool can scarcely conceive its value. And any one that wants it had better apply to some agricultural store at once for one, if it is convenient. It is a hoe that cuts off the weeds by *pushing*, thereby enabling the operator to loosen the ground and leave it so; as he is not obliged to walk upon it after hoeing, as is the case with a common hoe. The hand-plow and cultivator are great labor-saving implements in the garden, and enable the operator to work the ground deeper, and stir it more thoroughly and evenly, than can be done with any series of hoes. With these implements, in a good friable soil, one person can easily do the work of three with hoes alone.

The next matter for consideration is the selection of plants for a small garden. The smaller fruits are best adapted for ornament and use, and in referring to this branch of gardening, I would add but one item more, which is, never depend upon your neighbors for fruit trees, such as suckers and sprouts—it is the worst economy in the world. Go at once, even at some sacrifice, if necessary, to some respectable nurseryman. Make known your wants, and let him select for you such plants as are known to be of value. Buy moderately and cultivate *experimentally*, making yearly additions to those that succeed. These brief directions, prudently followed, and you will never regret your acquaintance with the American Agriculturist.

By way of proof that mechanics can by their industry accomplish something, I will quote a part of a letter I have just received from a re-

cent mechanic, but now a farmer in Wisconsin. He says:

We are all well and enjoy good health—[mark that, good health—that priceless boon enjoyed more largely by farmers than any class of men on the face of the earth,] though pretty much worked down; having with the help of one man only—harvested some thirty acres of grain and grass. The fore part of the harvest season was warm and wet, the latter part hot; the thermometer from 90 to 100 in the shade, but upon the whole, favorable for harvest, which in Wisconsin is a bountiful one. Wheat, oats, grass and barley excellent; and corn, the best I ever saw; and, as far as I can hear, all tell the same story. Yesterday I went some 20 miles N. W. It is astonishing to see the stacks of grain the people have got together this season. I have got 80 acres of land, 35 of them cleared, worth about \$1,500. Timbered land, (unimproved land,) is worth about \$600 a lot of 80 acres. It costs \$10 per acre to clear and fence. The face of the land is rolling. I raise considerable produce to spare this year. I have six acres of winter wheat, yielding 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, and three and a half acres spring wheat. I will have 200 or 300 bushels of oats and corn; potatoes enough and some to spare. I have got a nice span of horses, have raised a pair of colts this summer, keep two cows, a few head of young cattle, and 47 sheep. The balance of my stock are swine, poultry, &c.

And now, Mr. Editor, this is from a mechanic; and all this is accomplished by hand labor. I offer it as exceedingly appropriate at this time, as positive proof that we do not propose impossibilities to the mechanic for digestion. How many of your city mechanics that pay high rents and city doctor's bills, can say this after twenty years of toil and labor.

W. D.

HOW TO LAY OUT A GOOD GARDEN.

TOWN, cottage or small suburban gardens, admit of little or no choice as regards style; they must be laid out principally in the geometric or regular order, for any attempt to introduce a gardenesque or picturesque arrangement, in so limited a space, will only result in an unnecessary waste of the ground, or a ridiculous attempt at landscape art. Many small gardens have been entirely ruined by the desire of the proprietors to have something in the rustic or natural style, without at once taking into consideration the extent of their grounds. It is no uncommon thing to see a garden of a quarter of an acre cut up into serpentine walks, in such a manner as to leave scarcely a spot of earth of sufficient size to plant a tree, or grow a dozen cabbage plants. There are some individuals who admire such a display, and regard it as a specimen of elaborate skill, but the man of true taste must look upon all such efforts as childish, and beneath the recognition of landscape art.

The general form in which town gardens are usually laid out is a parallelogram, ranging in width from fifty to one hundred feet, and in depth from fifty to two hundred feet. These lots are often uniform in size, and frequently form a continuous row for many hundred feet, or perhaps a mile in length. On the fronts of these lots the houses are erected, from five to thirty feet from the street, but oftener the first distance than the latter; an error upon which we must not omit to make a passing remark. Nothing, it appears to us, can be more objectionable than a dwelling immediately upon the street, and for various reasons it should always be avoided: 1st, the dust from the road; 2d, the absence of all privacy to the inmates; and 3d, the prevention of the planting of trees and shrubs between the house and the road. In a lot of one hundred or more feet in depth, no house should stand within fifteen or twenty feet of the street, and if thirty feet the better.

But whether a plot of ground selected for a

garden be a parallelogram, square, or any irregular shape, whether the sizes we have above mentioned or not, it cannot well be laid out in any other than the regular style, or a very slight departure from it. This question settled, other considerations arise as to shelter, shade, &c., for the planting of small gardens is materially affected by their position. Gardens in the rear of houses on a street running east and west, are much more shaded than those situated on a street running in any other direction; and of course are not so well adapted to the growth of some trees and plants, as those which have the full rays of the sun the greater part of the year; greenhouses or graperies when attached to such gardens must be at the extreme part of it, while in others they may be annexed to the house or immediately adjoin it. All these things are to be considered in laying out a complete suburban garden.

The ground decided upon, we shall suppose the house, if not already built, to stand thirty feet from the street, or about that distance; this will allow a good space for planting what we shall term the front garden. The back garden, supposing the house to cover thirty feet more, will be ninety feet long, allowing the lot to be one hundred and fifty feet deep. The whole of the ground, both front and back, should then be thoroughly trenched.

It is a very prevalent custom, if not a general one, even where trenching is performed, to confine this operation only to the ground to be planted, throwing the soil out of the walks, to make the borders deeper, and filling up the space with rubbish, gravel, &c.; but a little reflection will show that this practice is very objectionable, especially if fruit trees are to be planted on the borders, for the earth under the walks is just so much available room for the roots to extend and find nourishment, being equivalent in fact to so much additional garden-room. All that is necessary is to throw out the soil on the surface of the walks, to the depth of six inches, and fill the space with gravel; remembering, however, that all drains, if any are needed, should be made under the walks, which, if the location is retentive of moisture, will make them dry, firm, and comfortable at all seasons,—an important consideration, especially in spring and autumn, when a damp or muddy walk almost deters one from entering the garden, or at least destroys much of the enjoyment derived from a promenade through the grounds.

The front garden, of such a size as we have supposed, (thirty feet deep and of greater or less width,) should be laid out with a straight walk from the gate to the front door, or a circular one if the space is broad enough, and there are two entrance gates, one on each side. Nothing can be more objectionable than a curved walk on a level piece of ground, without any obvious reason to indicate the cause of such a curve. If a short bend is made in a walk, unless in the right direction, the object to be attained is defeated; for there will be perpetual attempts to take the nearest route to the main entrance to the house, and the grass or border, whichever it may be, will be crossed and re-crossed at all times. When the gate is directly in front of the house, the walk should be straight; when on one or both sides, unless the entrance door is on the side, it should be curved; for if made straight for some distance and then turned at a right angle, a foot path will be likely to be formed across the grass. Hence the necessity of varying the line of walk according to the situation, construction of the house, &c.; but as a general rule, easy curves in the shortest direction, or straight lines, should be the guiding principle in making walks to small gardens.

Another important consideration is, not to make too many walks. It is a common practice, even in the smallest front gardens, to have a walk within two or three feet of the boundary fence. This is not only unnecessary, but it destroys the only chance there is of forming a plantation of trees and shrubs where they are

most needed and look best, next the street. One walk only is necessary, unless the distance from the street to the house is more than 50 feet.

The width of walks varies from four to six feet, according to the size and character of the house and extent of ground, the average being about five feet. If a semi-circular walk, for the passage of carriages or vehicles of any description to the front door, it should be ten feet wide at least, and unless very limited for space, twelve feet. All these considerations being borne in mind, the walks can be staked out, gravelled and completed, and the ground made ready for planting.

The garden in the rear of the house should be laid out on the same principle we have advised above. If a square or parallelogram, run a neat walk parallel with the boundary fence, and four or six feet from it. This will leave a good space for fruit trees, as dwarfs or espaliers, or for grape vines or other climbing plants, trained to trellises against the fence, with gooseberries, raspberries, currants, &c., in front. On the other side should be a six foot border, if it is desirable to have a fruit garden, or choice shrubs and small growing trees if only an ornamental one. The interior compartment being devoted to beds of flowers and flowering plants, to strawberries, &c., or to rhubarb, asparagus, or other vegetables, or to all combined, just as the taste or inclination of the proprietor may desire; for on a piece of ground of the largest size we have named, (100 by 200 feet,) a great quantity of fruit and vegetables can be raised, after allowing a reasonable space for shrubs and flowers. But this cannot be done without considerable labor, and some expense. When a garden is to be laid out so as to be kept neat, without much expense, it should be mostly grass, and shrubs or trees. For a year or two, till the trees get well established, the ground should be cultivated; afterwards, it may be sown down to grass, when it will only need mowing occasionally to present a beautiful appearance at all times. There are many persons who have not the time to devote to the management of a garden requiring much attention, and who do not wish to be at the expense of keeping a gardener, or hiring labor; to all such there is nothing which will afford more gratification than a choice selection of trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, judiciously arranged so as to give variety at all seasons, and planted on a smooth and velvety turf. The less cross walks for gardens of this kind the better. Avoid this error. Let such walks as are necessary be broad, smooth and level; this will give character and expression to the garden, while a lot of narrow paths only fritters away all unity of appearance.

RECIPE FOR MAKING GRAPE WINE.—When the grapes are fully ripe, and have been removed from the vineyard to the place assigned for making the wine, they should be assorted, and all the green and decayed ones removed. Then put them into a barrel, about a bushel at a time, stems and grapes, and pound them thoroughly till all the grapes are mashed. Continue the process till all are finished that you wish to make up at that time. The next process is to press out the juice or must. Then to every gallon add two pounds of sugar, and stir it thoroughly till all the sugar is dissolved. It is then put into barrels for the purpose of fermentation, there to remain, with frequent filling up to supply the waste, till the pomace is all fermented off. A supply of the must should be on hand for that purpose. The barrels should not be bunged up until the fermenting process is about completed. This may be easily ascertained by placing your ear to the bung. If in April or May the wine should be found clear, it may be racked off, but if unsettled it should be left till fall. If the wine is found to be just what you want it at the time of racking, bottle as much as you choose; but if not, let it remain on the lees, and the article will increase in character and strength.

I would remark that all grapes raised in this section of the country, do not contain enough sugar or saccharine matter to make good wine without the addition of sugar.—*H. N. L., in Rural New-Yorker.*

APPLES AT THE WEST.—Letters from residents in the western part of the State of Ohio, mention that the crop of apples in that vicinity is very large, and the fruit is sold at low rates. Good apples are plenty at from 30 to 40 cents a bushel.

APPLES IN OHIO.—There is a great apple crop in Western Ohio, where good ones are in abundance at 30 cents a bushel.

TO DESTROY VERMIN IN HOUSES.—Take up your carpets—down your curtains. In a pailful of water (cold) mix well one pound of chloride of lime—having first diluted it into a thin paste in a bowl of water, for facility of mixture.) With a mop, wet and saturate well the floor, skirtings, and any other wood work that will not suffer injury. Then shut the doors and windows close. If there should be a suspicion of other tenants in the bedstead, take that down too. In three or four hours all will have disappeared or perished; but to insure perfect immunity from the plague, it might be well to repeat the lustration a second time—*i. e.*, a day or two after.

CANINE SAGACITY.—A correspondent of the *Rome Sentinel* tells a story of a wonderful dog residing in the western part of that town. A farmer named Donnelly sent his boy to watch a lot of cows. While in the field the lad was taken alarmingly ill, and became entirely helpless. His dog left him and went to the adjoining field, where a young man was at work, and by repeatedly going up to him, and then running a few rods toward the place where the boy lay, succeeded in attracting his attention, until the young man followed him, found his young master, and by applying cold water and other restoratives, he was able to get the lad home, who has since been restored to health.

AMERICAN WOMEN.—The following charming passage is from "*Rural Hours*," by Miss Cooper, daughter of the late J. Fennimore Cooper. It so beautifully expresses the sentiments of all women of pure feelings and correct principles, that it should be widely circulated:

We American women certainly owe a debt of gratitude to our countrymen for their kindness and consideration of us generally. Gallantry may not always take a graceful form in this part of the world, and mere flattery may be worth as little here as elsewhere; but there is a glow of general feeling toward women in the hearts of most American men, that is highly honorable to them as a nation and as individuals. In no country is the protection given to woman's helplessness more full and free—in no country is the assistance she receives from the strong arm so general—and no where does her weakness meet with more forbearance and consideration. Under such circumstances, it must be woman's own fault if she be not thoroughly respected also. The position accorded to her is favorable; it remains for her to fill it in a manner worthy her own sex, gratefully, kindly and simply; with truth and modesty of heart and life; unwavering fidelity of feeling and principle; with patience, cheerfulness and sweetness of temper—no unfit return to those who smooth the daily path for her.

THE MISERIES OF EDITING.—An editor at the dinner-table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied in fit of abstraction, "Owing to crowd of other matter, I am unable to find room for it."

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, September 13, 1854.

N. B.—*This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for.* We often send out specimen numbers to individuals, sometimes at the request of their friends, and sometimes of our own accord. Those receiving them need not return them, or fear a bill will afterwards be sent for the same. These single numbers are designed as an invitation to the receiver to examine, and if they like the paper, to subscribe for it.

EXTRA BACK NUMBERS.—Of volume XI. and XII. we have parted with every copy of the first number in each, even to our office copy, which was somewhat cut up. Of the other numbers we have still a few extra copies, besides our regular sets, which we will be happy to supply free—as long as they last—to those wishing to complete their files.

LATE TURNIPS.

THERE is many a small patch in the garden, that may be sown in turnips, so late as September. The Red Strap Leaf is the best variety for late sowing, and the Red Top is the next best. The turnip will grow until late in November; until the ground begins to freeze. Last year we sowed where we had early cabbages, and in some other spots, and had over twenty bushels of beautiful bulbs, where nothing would have grown without them.

The ground should be hoed over, and dressed with super-phosphate of lime, or a little guano, and then rake in the seed. If the fall should be wet, you will have turnips enough for your table through the winter, on a very small piece of land.

Squash and cucumber vines are beginning to die, the early beets are gone, and the onions are already gathered. Sow the vacant spots with the Strap Leaf turnip, and see what comes of it.

COMPENSATION FROM THE SUMMER'S DROUTH.

WE have no doubt the long continued drouth will result in the utter extermination of myriads of insects, worms, animaculæ, &c., throughout extensive sections of the Union, which have hitherto proved highly detrimental to our valuable crops. A Southern paper says, that the joint-worm has been annihilated in many wheat fields, having become dried to powder before arriving at maturity and shedding their pestiferous brood for another season's ravages.

This is one way that our farmers may be compensated for their short crops. If they are further taught economy in feeding what they have, only to animals that can best digest and make a suitable return for their food, and in an economical manner; if it will further teach them to plant early, and have their fields deeply plowed, well pulverized and manured, so as to afford a continued though partial supply of moisture from the atmosphere, during even the driest time, then they will have received ample compensation for the limited diminution of their present season's crops.

RAISING TURKEYS.

SOME months since, we gave an article on this subject which has been extensively copied into other agricultural journals, indicating a general approval of its suggestions. We had, at the time of penning that, more to say on the subject, but postponed it until another summer's trial should confirm our practice of previous years.

For several years past we have raised from four to six hens, fifty to sixty turkeys every season. We have always succeeded best with the young of old birds; that is, the produce of a cock and hens of two years old and upwards. This year we have the produce of seven hens amounting to seventy-one in number, and finer or more robust young birds never ranged a field. The trying time for young turkeys is the first and sixth or seventh weeks of their lives. Our plan of raising them is this: Desiring to be rid of the noise and dirt of the poultry immediately about the farm-house, we transfer the turkey stock to a small cottage at a little distance, where one of the farm laborers resides, whose wife is a good poultry nurse. By a good poultry nurse, we mean one who loves poultry, and takes pleasure in looking after and feeding them when well, and nursing them when sick or lame; one, in fact, who is willing to take any pains that may be necessary for their welfare; and this a woman who has responsible household cares on her mind, will scarcely be apt to do.

By way of episode, we will illustrate our meaning. One season we wished to raise an early clutch or two of Dorking chickens, and as we kept them about the dwelling, we did not want to bother with them thus unseasonably. Old JIMMY, our Irish factotum about the yard, soon hunted up a woman in a laborer's cottage not far off, who engaged to take the hen and eggs, and do up the hatching and nursing by contract. About the time the hatching was expected, we, with JIMMY as guide, strolled out to the shanty to see the result of the incubation. "And where, my good woman, are the chickens?" "Sure, and be seated a minute, sir, and you'll see them; and nater birds ye niver cast eyes on." So, down we sat. She ran to the bed, and from beneath it drew out an old basket half filled with rags, where was snugly stored the rejoicing mother and her fourteen chickens, as blithe and chirping as crickets! "But you have'n't had this hen under your bed these three weeks?" "And where away else would ye had it? Is'n't it war-rm and comfortable, and can't we feed her from the table? And sartin its no throuble she makes me; but good company, clucking now and thin while the ould man and the childer are away!" We could say no more, but acquiesced in the successful practice of our redoubtable Dorking nurse.

Another day JIMMY discovered a hen just off her nest with a clutch of chickens, among which were a couple of feeble ones, altogether too weak to contest with the others the warmest nook under the mother's wing. We told him to take them into the house, and put them in a basket near the fire, with a flannel spread over them. He disappeared, and soon came out, saying that BIDDY, a good natured Irish servant maid, who did the scrubbing and washing, would attend to them. A few hours afterwards we thought of

the chickens, and went into the kitchen to ask BIDDY how they were. "Och, nicely, nicely, sir. They were very poor and wake; and I gived them a little bread soaked in warm milk, and they are now as pert as daisies." We fancied we heard a queer sort of complacent chicken chirp about BIDDY herself, and asked her where the chickens were; we wanted to see them. "Why sure, and here they are, sir, as happy as little larks." At which the benevolent BIDDY, suiting the action to the word, unpinned in front the upper section of her dress—for she was a stout, buxom lass, with a fresh, ruddy complexion—and in all the unembarrassed innocence of her nature, drew out from their warm, luxurious nestling place—a perfect chicken Paradise!—the chirping little birds, which she held up to us with all the triumph imaginable. "Well, BIDDY, you are a chicken nurse, to be sure! Is that the way you treat chickens in Ireland?" "Oh, and indade it is, sir; many is the dhrooping chicken I've saved that away; and so my mither always did her's, bating when the young baby was too busy pulling at the buzzum!" We never doubted the efficacy of either Mrs. O'SHADRACH's practice at incubation, or BIDDY's method in the restoration of enfeebled chickens thereafter; and such are the nurses to which we hand over the rearing of our turkeys.

We give the poultry woman one quarter of all the young ones she can raise, and usually buy out her share about the first of October, when they no longer need looking after, or to be driven up to shelter. This is the best incentive to their care, and as we find the food, they are not stinted when young. After they begin to range, they need no feeding, excepting a little when they come up at night.

The best food for young turkeys is curds made of sour milk. After being fed on this a few days, they should have Indian corn-meal pudding, well boiled into a mush—as well cooked as if for the table. Raw Indian pudding scours them. To these should be added all the sour, or sweet—no matter which—skimmed milk they will drink. They will pick a good deal of grass, if they can get it, catch flies and other insects, and lie a great deal in the sun, if they have a sunny place to lie in. Sunshine is a great promoter of health and growth in all young animals; and they should always have it, if possible. They should not run at large until "the red" begins to show sensibly on their heads, which is about the time they arrive at the size of a half grown chicken, or are six to seven weeks old; nor until the grass is mowed, if you have meadows about the premises, and the grasshoppers get plenty. Then they may range for themselves, and if insects abound, will grow surprisingly. While the chicks are young the hens should be confined in large, roomy coops. Our method is to lay up common rails, cob-house fashion, to the height of about three feet from the ground on a piece of clean grass. These we cover with boards, slanting, to shed the rain. This will give the hens all the exercise they need—for turkeys must have exercise—and they will be healthier than in a narrower space. If the mother hens do not quarrel, such a pen, ten feet square in the clear, will hold four or five of them, with fifty young ones, if removed to a clean spot once a week.

Such is our method of rearing turkeys; and the flock, fine, rampant and gobbling, is just as sure to come round every autumn, as our grass or our grain crop. In this way they have never been troublesome to the farm; but bred, helter-skelter, as allowed by too many, without care, the mother hens laying abroad in the fields and woods, their young are mostly lost by vermin and accident; those that survive are a continual pest to the farm; and in the end are neither a pleasure nor profit to their owners; while properly bred, they give both pleasure in their rearing, and profit in their consumption, while they feast the eye with a moving picture of luxury and beauty.

THE CORN CROP—THE DROUTH.

SEVERAL very popular—and we will add as a general rule—ably-conducted journals in the United States, have taken great pains within a few weeks past to alarm the country on the subject of the drouth, and the consequent great deficiency of the corn crop. It was but a short time previously, they were prophesying that wheat would be down in this market to \$1.30 per bushel, and corn to 60 cts. This was one extreme; now they go to another, painfully exciting the apprehensions of the laboring classes, lest corn and potatoes, owing to the short yield and high prices, will be measurably beyond their reach the coming winter.

Gentlemen, instead of indulging in such alarming editorials, suppose you had taken a turn among the farmers in your respective districts, and obtained accurate statistics of the amount of their products last year, and the probable amount of all kinds this year; then you would have had more reliable data on which to have founded your opinions, and the people would have listened to you with much greater confidence and respect.

From the best information we can obtain, one-fifth more corn was planted last spring, than was ever before done in the United States. It is generally acknowledged that these crops north of the line of latitude 42°, and south of 35°, will be a full average. But in that belt of land lying between these extremes, especially west of the Alleghanies—the great corn producing region of our country—it is the opinion of some that there will be a decline of 25 to 30 per cent; while others contend that owing to the greatly increased breadth of land planted this season, and the late reviving showers, there will not be a deficiency of over 15 to 20 per cent. That this last opinion may be the more correct we have reason to believe; and to substantiate it, we copy the following items from some of our exchanges published in the region of which we are now speaking. Many more of similar extracts could be given from the papers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, if it were deemed necessary to strengthen this position.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal:—In conversation with a farmer in this county and an observant gentleman of Clark county, Indiana, the former informed us that he would make 70 bushels corn to the acre, and in Clark the yield would average 30 bushels to the acre. If these statements are correct, it would seem to indicate that the corn crop will not be as deficient as supposed, particularly in the vicinity of the Ohio river.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Advertiser:—Corn is very much improved by the recent rains. We have met many friends from different sections of the country, and from them we gather that this crop will not be much of a failure after all. We have news also from South Georgia and Alabama, which speak very encouragingly of the prospects. It is very seldom that Tennessee fails in her corn crop, and although it has suffered much, we are not without hope that the corn will average a crop.

Aside from the late more cheering advices, it must be recollected that an extra large quantity of old corn is still on hand in the great west; and that wheat, rye, barley and oats this season have been a full, if not more than an average. Add to this, potatoes have not suffered more this season from the drouth than they did the past from the rot; and then under the new reciprocity treaty, Canada will pour a large surplus of her wheat crop into the United States, estimated at about twelve million bushels more than she has ever before grown. Thus we think there is little fear but our wants will be fully supplied for the coming year; and that there is no necessity for a panic, or a further rise in breadstuffs and vegetables. And so it seems, now think the operators in these articles, for corn and some other things have fallen more or less in their prices within the past few weeks.

There is another important reason why prices should not advance. The European harvests are nearly over, and have proved to be a full average; thus the demand from this quarter, for the breadstuffs of America, will be nothing comparatively to what it was last year, when the crops were so very deficient. We presume also that there will be greater economy practiced at the West in feeding corn to their stock this season; and we devoutly hope that not a few distilleries will be stopped converting this inestimable grain into liquid poison—a curse to the country and its people.

WHAT ARE TEETH MADE FOR?

EVERY one will answer to masticate or grind up food. Yet how few use them for this purpose. They are principally used to cut up food small enough to have it pass through the capacious œsophagus (or meat pipe) into the stomach.

If we wish to dissolve sugar or any other substance quickly, we pulverize it finely. But who thinks of pulverizing a potato finely before it goes into the stomach to be dissolved. As a potato is usually swallowed it is more than half in small lumps from the size of a pea to that of a chestnut. These lumps go into the stomach, and the dissolving fluid (gastric juice) can only act upon the surface, so that it is a long time before the whole is dissolved, and very often these lumps leave the stomach and go unchanged through the whole 25 feet of the intestinal canal, producing irritation all the way. If, on the contrary, the potato had been mashed in the mouth or on the plate so that every portion should have been as small as fine sand, the gastric juice would have quickly dissolved the whole, and it would have been changed into nutriment.

What is said of potatoes applies to other food. If apples and other fruits were entirely ground up they would be far less injurious. Children are so little taught on this subject, that we see them straining and stretching their necks to get

down a piece of meat, which will lie for hours an internal poultice, before it can be dissolved or digested. Pieces of apples, potatoes, &c., pass through the system unchanged while they have irritated the whole food channel.

We have said nothing in regard to the fermentation that takes place in most kinds of food, when lying undigested for three or four hours in the stomach.

A GOOD TOOTH POWDER.

WE never have occasion for tooth powders of any kind. A hard, stiff brush, vigorously used upon, around, and between the teeth with cold water only, is quite sufficient to keep them in good order, especially if care is taken to clean them *just before going to bed*, so that no food will remain to corrode them during the night. If any thing more than the brush is wanted, a little soap is excellent. But many persons wish for tooth powders, and we will here give them a recipe for making one of the very best, both in regard to quality and cost. It was furnished us by a medical friend of this city, and we can vouch for its good chemical qualities. The chalk is for cleaning and polishing, the soda for neutralizing any acids upon the teeth, the sugar and other substances for making the article pleasant to the mouth.

Take two ounces of finely prepared chalk, one ounce of bicarbonate of soda, and one ounce of dry sugar and rub them thoroughly together. If a beautiful or rather fashionable color is desired, add a little Dron Lake, or dry, ground Sanders Wood. An agreeable odor may be given by adding a little essence or oil of wintergreen, rose, bergamot, or whatever suits the fancy. All the above materials can be procured of any druggist for a few pence, and a quarter of a pound of powder thus be made of a better and safer quality than nine-tenths of that sold at twenty-five cents an ounce or higher.

ERRATA.—In our last number on page 401, for "land" in first and second column read *sand*. For "bushels" of oats and wheat in third column read *acres*.

THE ROUP.

THE disease described by our correspondent below, is called the roup. It is prescribed for fully in every good work on poultry, and is easily cured if taken in time. The following is our remedy, which we have practised with success for years.

In cold weather wash the head of the fowl with warm soap-suds, from two to four times a day, as it may require. In warm weather, cold soap-suds is the best. Then take a pin or small awl, and open the nostrils well, so that it can breathe freely. After this operation, give a teaspoonful of sweet oil or butter, if a small hen, and more if a large one; and keep her in a warm place in winter, and a shady one in summer. Feed lightly when ill, with Indian meal dough, or mush unsalted, or other light food.

Fowls get the roup more frequently from being too closely confined, or for want of fresh air than from any other cause.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 4, 1854.

Lately my hens have become partly diseased, the remedy for which I cannot find in any work on poultry I possess. They lay no eggs. The

symptoms are a short, shrill cough, as if trying to throw up something. A discharge from the eyes and nostrils, an offensive smell, a wasting away of the flesh to the back bone, when their eyes close and swell out full of matter; and thus they give up the ghost. If possible, please give me a remedy. H. M. K.

DEATH OF MRS. JUDD.

THE following notice is taken from the Lima (N. Y.) Weekly Visitor, of 9th inst.

DIED.—In New-York City, September 2d, MRS. SARAH F. JUDD, wife of ORANGE JUDD, Esq., Editor of the American Agriculturist. She was buried in the Methodist Cemetery of this Village on Tuesday. Aged 33 years, 8 months and 8 days.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of the deceased in Lima, where she formerly resided, to learn that she died in the full triumphs of faith. Her disease, rectal hemorrhage, was of several weeks continuance; but, with one exception, it did not appear to be very dangerous till within a few hours of her death. She had, however, strong presentiments of her approaching end, and had two months before arranged all her family affairs, and directed the manner of distributing her articles of dress, books, &c., among her various friends.

She had also set her spiritual house in order, and with a calm, unclouded trust in her Redeemer, peacefully waited His call. During her last hours she conversed freely with those around her, and left messages for her absent friends. As her life was ebbing away, bright visions of a blissful immortality opened to her view, and her three children who had gone before, seemed visibly to appear, to accompany her through the dark valley and shadow of death. Her only anxiety was for an infant daughter; but with a strong trust in the goodness of God, she cheerfully committed it to the same hands which had taken herself when an orphan child, and guided her youthful steps, and led her in early life to the house of prayer, and to the altar of mercy.

Those who here knew her many years as a member of the choir, a teacher in the Sabbath-school, a punctual attendant at the class-meeting, an affectionate and motherly sister in the home of her adoption, will well believe that during her ten years' residence in other circles, she has ever been found an active and useful member in the church, and preëminently a most faithful and deservedly beloved wife to her now desolate husband. In the removal of one in the prime of life who gave such assurance of filling a useful sphere, we are taught that God's dealings are often mysterious. We can scarcely fathom the mystery. How true it is that

"The good die first,
While those whose hearts are dry as summer's dust
Burn to the socket."

Good qualities, like great abilities, are incomprehensible and inconceivable to such as are deprived of them.

NOTHING begets confidence sooner than punctuality. Nothing so well becomes true feminine beauty as simplicity.

He who knows the world will not be too bashful, and he who knows himself will never be impudent.

Be quick in resolving, and bold and determined in executing.

Scrap-Book.

SCRAP-BOOK—ITS DESIGN.—While our paper is designed to be chiefly devoted to agricultural matters, and to such subjects as relate to the health and comfort of those engaged in tilling the soil, we think it not inappropriate to devote a page or so in each number, to a collection of some of the choicest extracts which we find in looking over many foreign and domestic journals. We have met with few families, where it is not customary for the younger members to gather up bits of wit or sentiment, and paste them into a "scrap book." As we have a large field to gather from, and the Agriculturist is usually preserved and bound, we design these pages to serve the purpose of the usual "scrap-book."

We also think it will be pleasant to every reader, after perusing the longer articles on farm matters, to turn over to a page like this, and enjoy a little amusement.

"A little humor, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

SWEET MOTHER.

THE LATE MRS. JUDSON.—The Home Journal gives a brief biographical sketch of "Fanny Forrester," from which we extract sufficient to explain the following exquisitely beautiful lines: "Before saying the few words by which we would recall the points of her varied life to our readers, let us give one of the drops of agony wrung from this heaven child while here on trial—a poem written for her mother's eye only, and certainly the most manifest first breath of a soul's utterance that we have ever seen in human language. It was sent to us some years ago by one of her friends, under a seal of privacy which we presume is removed by her death. She wrote it while at Maulmain, the missionary station in India, at which place she had been left by her dying husband, Dr. Judson, when he embarked on a nearly hopeless voyage for health. At the date of this poem, he had been four months dead, although it was ten days before the sad news was communicated to her."

The wild south-west monsoon has risen,
With broad grey wings of gloom,
While here, from out my dreary prison,
I look as from a tomb—Alas!
My heart another tomb.

Upon the low thatched roof, the rain
With ceaseless patter falls;
My choicest treasures bear its stains;
Mould gathers on the walls;—would Heaven
'Twere only on the walls!

Sweet mother, I am here alone,
In sorrow and in pain;
The sunshine from my heart has flown;
It feels the driving rain—Ah, me!
The chill, and mould, and rain.

Four laggard months have wheeled their round,
Since love upon it smiled,
And every thing on earth has frowned
On thy poor stricken child, sweet friend,
Thy weary, suffering child.

I'd watched my loved one night and day,
Scarce breathing when he slept,
And as my hopes were swept away,
I'd in his bosom wept—Oh, God!
How had I prayed and wept!

And when they bore him to the ship,
I saw the white sails spread,
I kissed his speechless quivering lip,

And left him on his bed—Alas!
It seemed a coffin bed,

When from my gentle sister's tomb,
Long since, in tears we came,
Thou saidst, "How desolate each room!"
Well, mine were just the same that day,—
The very, very same.

Then, mother, little Charley came,
Our beautiful, fair boy,
With my own father's cherished name:
But oh! he brought no joy—my child
Brought morning, and no joy,

His little grave I cannot see,
Though weary months have sped
Since pitying lips bent over me,
And whispered, "He is dead!"—Mother!
'Tis dreadful to be dead!

I do not mean for one like me—
So weary, worn and weak—
Death's shadowy paleness seems to be
E'en now upon my cheek—his seal,
On form, and brow, and cheek.

But for a bright-winged bird like him,
To hush his joyous song,
And prisoned in a coffin dim,
Join Death's pale phantom throng—my boy
To join that grizzly throng!

Oh, mother, I can scarcely bear
To think of this to-day!
It was so exquisitely fair,
That little form of clay—my heart
Still lingers by his clay.

And when for one loved far, far more,
Come thickly-gathering tears,
My star of faith is clouded o'er,
I sink beneath my fears, sweet friend,
My heavy weight of fears,

Oh, but to feel the fond arms twine
Around me once again!
It almost seems those lips of thine
Might kiss away the pain—might soothe
This dull, cold, heavy pain.

But, gentle mother, through life's storms
I may not lean on thee,
For helpless, cowering little forms
Cling trustingly to me—poor babes!
To have no guide but me.

With weary foot, and broken wing,
With bleeding heart and sore,
Thy dove looks backwards sorrowing,
But seeks the ark no more—thy breast
Seeks never, never more.

Sweet mother, for thy wanderer pray,
That loftier faith be given;
Her broken reeds all swept away,
That she may lean on Heaven—her heart
Grow strong in Christ and Heaven.

Once, when young Hope's fresh morning dew
Lay sparkling on my breast,
My bounding heart thought but to do,
To work at Heaven's behest—my pains
Come at the same behest!

All fearfully, all tearfully—
Alone and sorrowing,
My dim eye lifted to the sky,
Fast to the Cross I cling—Oh, Christ!
To thy dear Cross I cling.

Maulmain, Aug. 7, 1850.

SMALL faults indulged, are little thieves which let in greater.

MANY are great because their associates are small.

A MISTAKE IN THE WEIGHT.

ANDREW Wyman was like Lord Byron in one respect. He had a great horror of growing fat. What added to his apprehension on this score was the fact that his father, before he died, attained a degree of rotundity which would have enabled him to fill, respectably, the office of alderman.

Andrew stood five feet eight in his stockings, and weighed one hundred and forty-five pounds—a very respectable weight—within which he endeavored to keep himself by the free use of vinegar and other acids, which are reported to diminish any tendency to pinguity.

Andrew was in the habit of weighing himself once a fortnight, in order to make sure that he was not transgressing proper bounds.

He had been absent from home rather more than a week, and just stepped out of the cars into the depot, when his attention was arrested by an instrument for determining the weight.

Mechanically he placed himself on the platform, and adjusted the weight to one hundred and forty-five. To his surprise he found this not sufficient.

With an air of alarm he advanced it five pounds—still ineffectual. Imagine his consternation when the scales fell at one hundred and seventy-five!

"Good heavens!" said he to himself. "There can't be any mistake about it—I've gained thirty pounds within the last fortnight! I was afraid it would be so. It was so with my father before me. At this rate I shall go beyond him in a few weeks."

He entered the house with an air of settled melancholy upon his face, which excited the fears of his wife who had come forward to greet him after his absence.

"Why, Andrew—Mr. Wyman—what's the matter?" she asked.

"Matter enough!" he groaned. "I weigh one hundred and seventy-five pounds! Gained thirty pounds within a fortnight—or at the rate of fifteen per week. Suppose I should go on at this rate, or even ten pounds a week, in three months I shall be a perfect monster. I am the most unfortunate of men."

"I am sure you don't look any larger," said Mrs. Wyman.

"You don't find that your clothes have grown small for you?"

"Why, no."

"I'll tell you what, Mr. Wyman," said his wife, struck with a sudden idea, "are you sure you didn't have your valise in your hand, when you were weighed?"

Andrew's face brightened up.

"Wait a minute," said he.

He sped out of the house like an arrow—flew to the depot and renewed the experiment.

A moment after he entered the house again, his face glowing with joy.

"You've hit it, wife," he exclaimed. "I've weighed myself again, and only weigh one hundred and forty-three."

Mr. Wyman was so elated by the altered state of the case, that he at once gave his wife money enough to purchase a "love of a collar" that she had seen at Mr. Leask's the day before.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

THE GREEK PEASANTRY.

THESE people remind me more and more every day of the North American Indian. In complexion they are lighter, but not unlike him. They have the same vaulting walk, the same erect and daring attitude. Perhaps the strongest part of the likeness is in dress. The moccasins of raw hide, made by perforating the edge with holes, and lacing it over the top of the foot with strings, is decidedly Indian. So is the coarse stuff legging, fitting the ankle and calf of the leg closely, and tied below the knee. The tunic, too, is only a white shaggy blanket, hanging down not quite to the knee, with holes for the arms, and sometimes with sleeves. The

Greek as well as the Indian wears a large knife stuck into his girdle, with the handle ostentatiously exposed. Their habitations are as similar as the difference of climate and building materials will permit. I speak here of the peasants of the interior. The dress of the females is a little different. They are barefooted. Their under-garment reaches to the ankles, and is usually ornamented with a gay border.

Over this is worn a tunic like that of a man, reaching about to the knee, then a sleeved jacket, reaching only to the waist. This and the tunic are often ornamented with needle work, mostly red in front, at the bottom, and down to the middle of the back. A kind of sack is often thrown across the neck before, hanging to the waist behind, laden with a bunch of often very large beads, and little metal plates of the size of the smallest coin, worn, I suppose, for ornament, and as aid to devotion. The men usually wear the Greek cap, which is always scarlet, high and cylindrical, surmounted with a tassel of blue, hanging from the center of the crown. As a substitute for this, I have noticed a common cotton shawl or large handkerchief wound about the head, not unlike the turban. The female peasantry often cover the hand in much the same way. In the large towns there is some variety in their head dress, and many of them wear a red or yellow shoe, sharp at the toe, and of bungling workmanship.

A CRAFTY ROGUE.—A countryman was passing along one of the streets of Baltimore with his wagon a few days since, when one of his wheels came off, and he discovered that a linchpin was gone. After searching for it some time, he offered the boys who congregated a shilling to find it. They then joined in the search, and in a few minutes one of them brought him what he supposed to be the pin. Having adjusted the wheel, he paid the shilling and started off, but had not gone more than half a block before a wheel on the other side came off, when he discovered that the young rascal had stolen the pin from one of the other wheels to obtain the reward.

RATHER COOL.—A friend, who has a large and sagacious dog, says the Detroit "Inquirer," told us yesterday that "Watch" saw the man leave in the morning the usual daily supply of ice at the door, which not being observed by the servant, lay melting away upon the area boards. Watch observed this wasting process with concern, until he could bear it no longer, when he commenced pushing the ice to a shaded place, and having been a short time absent, returned with a piece of old carpet, which he threw over it, as he had seen the servant do.

A GOOD ANSWER.—An exchange tells a story of a miserable drunken sot who staggered into a Sunday-school, and for a few minutes listened very attentively to the questions propounded to the scholars, but being anxious to show his knowledge of "scriptur," he stood up, leaning on the front of the pew with both hands. "Parson B—," said he, "ask me some of them hard ques'shuns." "Uncle Joseph," said the dominie, with a solemn face, in a drawing tone, "don't you know that you are in the bonds of sin and the depths of iniquity?" "Yes'ir, and in the gall of bitterness to. Ask me another ques'shun?"

QUITE UNANIMOUS.—A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very unpopular man, put the usual question—

"Are you willing to go, my friend?"

"Oh yes," said the sick man.

"I am glad of that," said the deacon, "for all the neighbors are willing."

Good resolutions are like fainting ladies—they want to be carried out.

THE FIRST QUAKER PUN.—Not long since a "Friend" who rejoiced in the name of Comfort, paid his devoirs to a young and attractive Quaker widow named Rachel H—. Either her griefs were too new, or her lover too old, or from some other cause, his offer was declined. Whereupon a Quaker friend remarked that was the first modern instance he had known where "Rachel refused to be comforted." The anecdote is remarkable as being the first Quaker pun on record.

A DO-NOTHING CONGRESS.—The Courier and Enquirer thus happily hits the character of the past Congress.

Congress makes it its business to do Nothing, and this business is already "thoroughly disposed of." What did it do yesterday? Nothing. The day before? Nothing. The day before that? Nothing. Last week? Nothing, except make Nothing of the Know-Nothings. Week before last? Nothing. Last month? Nothing, but buy land of Mexico where Nothing grows. Month before last? Nothing but turn the Missouri Compromise into Nothing. The month before that? Nothing whatever.

THE JACK-ASSES employed on some of the city railroads, endure the heat and fatigue of the Summer heroically. They keep in good order, and appear to be the best description of animals that can be employed in the business of drawing cars. As yet, they exhibit few of those unamiable traits for which public opinion gives them credit.

CAUGHT FOWL.—A bachelor friend of ours passing up the street yesterday, picked up a thimble. He stood for a moment meditating on the probable owner, when pressing it to his lips, he said: "Oh, that it was the fair lips of the wearer." Just as he had finished, a big, fat, ugly, black wench, looked out of an upper window and said: "Boss, jis please to frow dat fimble in de entry, I jis drap it!" Our friend fainted.

A THEORY EXPLODED.—The theory started some time since, that rain could be coaxed down from the clouds by fire, has been put to a hard test this season. There have been fires enough to make the "heavens weep" the biggest kind of tears, but all in vain. The theory thus far, may be regarded as an exploded one.—*Nashua Telegraph*.

THE HEIGHT OF MEANNESS.—The Knickerbocker tells of a man who stole a five dollar bill out in Indiana. His counsel tried to prove that the note was not worth five dollars, it being at a discount. The prosecutor said he knew the thief was the meanest man in the State, but he did not think he was so all-fired mean as not to be willing to steal Indiana money at par.

IN the list of births published in the Liverpool Courier of June 25th, is the following: "Lately, the wife of Jarvis Wilkingson, laborer, Wollaston, Notts, of her twenty-fifth child."

"WILL you rise now, my dear?" said a broker's wife to her sleepy husband, "the day broke long ago."

"I wonder," replied the somnolent financier, "if the endorsers were secured?"

AN APPROPRIATE SIGN.—An apothecary in Salem, (Mass.) has written over his door—"All kinds of *dying stuffs* for sale here."

INDOLENCE and indecision of mind, though not in themselves vices, frequently prepare the way to much exquisite misery.

IMMODEST words are in all cases indefensible.

PRESERVING the health by too strict a regimen, is a wearisome malady.

A WESTERN editor, noticing a Bloomer, said:—"She looked remarkably well as far as he could see."

THE loquacity of fools is a lecture to the wise.

THE most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness; her estate is like that of things in the regions above the moon—always clear and serene.

REFINEMENT.—There is a young lady in Boston, who, when obliged to speak of a dog's tail, indicates it as "the extremity opposite his bark."

THERE is enough iron in the blood of 42 men to make 50 horse shoes, each weighing half a pound.

FOSSIL remains on the Ohio prove that it was once covered by the sea.

A FELLOW in Iowa jumped so high the other day, that he saw the dog-star wag his tail.

THE man who threw up the bargain, came very near having his hat smashed when it came down.

THE man who held on to a bargain, afterward let it go.

THE man who lost his confidence has not yet found it.

THE lady who took every body's eye must have quite a lot of them."

THE boy who crept on a pace, subsequently walked on a plank.

THE individual who snuffed a breeze, used "Macaboy."

THE fellow who run ashore, now runs a baker's cart.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,	" 12-16
Vermont,	Brattleborough,	" 13-15
Del. Hort. Soc.,	Wilmington,	" 13-15
Ohio,	Newark,	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" 27-29
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,	"	" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Tennessee,(East),	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

GENERAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

American Pomol., Boston,	Sept. 13 &c.
Massachusetts,	" 13-20
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,	" 20-22
Cincinnati, Cincinnati,	" 26-29
North-Western Pomol., Burlington, Ia.	" 26
Kentucky, Louisville,	" 19-20

NEW-YORK COUNTY SHOWS.

Oneida,	Rome,	Sept. 19-21
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	" 19-21
Delaware,	Delhi,	" 20-21
Franklin,	Malone,	" 20-21
Onondaga,	Syracuse,	" 20-22
Jefferson,	Watertown,	" 21-22
Washington,	No. White Creek,	" 21-22
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow,	" 24-27
Albany,	Albany,	" 26-28
Putnam,	Carmel,	" 26-27
Orleans,	Albion,	" 27-28
Columbia,	Chatham-Four-Corners,	29-30

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Guernsey,	Cambridge,	Sept. 6-8
Pickaway,	Circleville,	" 6-8
Warren,	Lebanon,	" 8-9
Clinton,	Wilmington,	" 12-13
Darke,	Greenville,	" 13-14
Delaware,	Delaware,	" 13-14
Medina,	Medina,	" 13-14

Franklin,	Columbus,	" 13-15
Ashtabula,	Jefferson,	" 26-28
Lucas,	Toledo,	" 26-27
Sandusky,	Clyde,	" 26-27
Hardin,	Kenton,	" 27-28
Lorain,	Elyria,	" 27-28
Richland,	Mansfield,	" 27-28
Miami,	Troy,	" 27-29
Geauga, (Free),	Claridon,	" 27-29
Meigs,	Chester,	" 28-29
Mahoning,	Canfield,	" 28-29
Summit,	Akron,	" 28-29
Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Ross,	Chillicothe,	" 3-5
Stark,	Canton,	" 3-5
Seneca,	Tiffin,	" 4-6
Hamilton,	Carthage,	" 4-6
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Burton,	" 4-6
Union,	Marysville,	" 5-6
Butler,	Hamilton,	" 5-6
Wayne,	Wooster,	" 5-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipolis,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Jefferson,	Steubenville,	" 5-7
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-1
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Mercer,	Celina,	" 12
Champaign,	Urbana,	" 12-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Pike,	Piketon,	" 14
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY SHOWS.

Dauphin,	Harrisburg,	Sept. 13-15
Delaware,	Chester,	" 14-16
Mercer,	Mercer,	" 19-20
York,	"	" 20-22
Monongahala Valley,	Monong.' City,	" 28-29
Alleghany, Pa.,	Pittsburg,	Oct. 3-6
Tioga,	Tioga Valley,	" 4-5
Somerset,	Somerset,	" 5
Lawrence,	"	" 11-13
Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	" 11-13
Montgomery,	Springtown,	" 26-28
Fullon,	McConnellsburg,	" 26-28

NEW-JERSEY COUNTY SHOWS.

Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	Sept. 15
Gloucester,	Woodbury,	" 19
Monmouth,	Freehold,	" 21

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY SHOWS.

Worcester North,	Sept.	13
Worcester West,	"	20
Norfolk, Dedham,	"	26-27
Bristol, Taunton,	"	27-28
Essex, Lawrence,	"	27-28
Hampden, Springfield,	"	27-28
Housatonic, Great Barrington,	"	27-28
Worcester, Worcester,	"	27-28
S. Middlesex, Framingham,	"	27-28
Berkshire, Pittsfield,	Oct.	4-5
Franklin, Greenfield,	"	4-5
Middlesex, Concord,	"	4-5
Plymouth, Bridgewater,	"	4-5
Barnstable, Barnstable,	"	11
Hampshire, &c., Northampton,	"	12
Hampshire, Amherst,	"	18-19

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Hillsborough, N. H.,	Nashua,	Sept. 26-27
Rockingham, N. H.,	Exeter,	" 13-14
Grafton, N. H.,	Lyme,	" 21-22
Cheshire, N. H.,	Keene,	" 26-27
Merrimack, N. H.,	Fisherville,	" 27-28
Fairfield, Ct.,	Stamford,	" 26-29
Middlesex, Ct.,	Middletown,	" 27-29
North Aroostook, Me.,	Presque Isle,	" 4-5

Cass, Mich.,	Cassopo,	Oct. 3-4
Livingston, Mich.,	Howell,	" 3-5

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen the past week 12½ to 50 cts. per bbl., dependent on the quality. Corn is 3 to 5 cts. per bushel lower, with a strong downward tendency since the copious rain. Pork, an advance of 25 to 37½ cts. per bbl. Beef and Lard have given way a trifle. Wool is still lower and dull of sale. It is calculated prices are from 25 to 30 per cent. less than last year at this time.

Cotton is ½ to ¼ of a cent per lb. lower, while Sugar is the same amount higher. Rice and Tobacco unchanged.

The Weather.—The thermometer ranged the whole of the past week from 85° to 95° in the shade, with a suffocating hot wind most of the time from the south. We have not suffered more from the heat any week this season, although the thermometer has not ranged so high by five degrees. On Saturday night, the 9th inst., it commenced raining about 9 o'clock, and continued to fall steadily for nearly fifteen hours, accompanied towards the last of it with a strong north-east gale. This has given us an abundance of water for the present. We are glad to learn the rain has been general for hundreds of miles around us. This morning, (Monday, 11th,) the thermometer was at 54° at sun rise; under a brilliant sun, the temperature is fast moderating. We are now assured of an abundance of fall pasture, a good crop of turnips, and some assistance to the late corn, potatoes and buckwheat.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, Sept. 9, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Nearly all kinds of vegetables in market command a high price, and are continually on the rise. Potatoes, however, have varied but little for a week or two past. Of turnips, there is a great scarcity. Melons, too, are not at all plenty, and bring a good price. Peaches and tomatoes have advanced 25¢@50¢ per basket. There is an abundance of apples in market, and very low. Large quantities are selling from \$1@2 per bbl. Butter continues about the same as last week.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3@3 75 ¢ bbl.; White, \$2 75@3 50; Sweet, Virginia, \$3 75; New-Jersey, \$4; Onions, red, \$1 75@2 ¢ bbl.; white, \$3; Turnips, Russia, \$2 75 ¢ bbl.; white, \$2 50; Beets, \$3 50 ¢ hundred bunches; Carrots, \$3; Parsnips, \$3 50; Tomatoes, 75¢@1 ¢ basket; Marrow Squashes, \$1 50 ¢ bbl.; Cabbage \$6@12 ¢ hundred; Watermelons, \$8@16 ¢ hundred; Nutmeg, \$2@3 ¢ bbl.; Pumpkins, \$4@10 ¢ hundred; Cucumbers, 75¢@1; Pickles, \$2@3 ¢ thousand.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$1@2 ¢ bbl.; Pears, common, same; Virgaloo & Bartlett, \$8@10 ¢ bbl.; Peaches, \$2@2 50 ¢ basket; Plums, Eggs, \$4 ¢ bushel; Butter, State, 21c. @23c. ¢ lb.; Western, 15c. @17c.; Eggs, 18c. ¢ doz.; Cheese, 10c. @11c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 11, 1854.

THERE is only a moderate supply of cattle in the Washington market to-day, and consequently a little brisker sales and firmer prices. The butchers were inclined to hold off this morning, but the brokers gave them to understand that there were just so many cattle to select from, and so much to pay, and that they could buy them or not as they chose. As to the beef, it is rather spare, so that one could find no difficulty in procuring lean pieces. The cattle have evidently been dieting for some time past. We saw, however, some few droves in very good working order, which appeared to have had something more than bog-hay. Of these, one drove, 80 in number, was from Chester county, Pa., and belonged to Oulver, Hurd & Co. Another fine drove was from Fayette county, Kentucky, owned by M. H. Parker,

and fed by Thomas Shelby. They were Short-horns and in good condition. These, however, were not model beeves, but only an approximation.

Good beef is selling to-day at 8½¢@10¢. ½ lb. Best quality estimated 10½¢. Inferior, 7½¢@8½¢.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices.

Beeves,	7½¢@10¢.
Cows and calves,	\$30@50
Veals,	4½¢@6¢.
Sheep,	\$2@56 50
Lambs,	\$2 50@7

Mr. Chamberlin reports beeves, 6¢@9½¢; cows and calves, \$20@50; calves, 4¢@6½¢; sheep, \$2 50@56; lambs, \$1 75@54.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7½¢@9½¢; cows and calves, \$25@45; sheep, \$1 50@55 50; lambs, \$1 50@55; veals, 4½¢@6¢.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 8¢@10¢; cows and calves, \$25@45; veals, 5¢@6¢.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves,	2816	2800
Cows,		
Veal Calves,		
Sheep and Lambs,		

Of these there came by the Hudson River R. R., 500; Hudson River Boats, 200; Erie, 1,600; Harlem, 100. New-York State furnished 550; Ohio, 1,100; Indiana, 150; Illinois, 500; Pennsylvania, 400; Kentucky, 100.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

	CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
	Robinson st.	Sixth st.	Sixth st.
Beeves,	604	466	206
Cows & calves, 141		20	56
Veals	209	50	40
Sheep, }	4,392		
Lambs, }	3,741	6,298	

The following are the sales of Sheep and Lambs by James McCarty, sheep broker at Browning's: 102, \$278 75; 110, \$330 75; 100, \$292 38; 69, \$175 50; 164, \$309 25; 78, \$205 88; 107, \$249 50; 40, \$110; 75, \$227; 60, \$90 88; 103, \$386 25; 38, \$116 50; 99, \$323; 115, \$352 37; 79, \$151 13.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's by John Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for mutton
80	\$3 25	8 cts.
108	4 25	8½
105	4 50	9
240	3 25	9
100	3 00	8
220	2 75	8
66	2 50	8
850	2 87½	8½
120	4 00	9
Lambs.		Price per lb. for Meat.
94	3 70	11½
19	3 12½	10
125	2 75	10½
50 Stock Sheep	2 25	
125	2 00	
100	2 12½	

The market this week has been a little better than last, owing to the light supply offered the latter part of the week, and butchers have been more anxious to purchase. It is the opinion of many dealers that the rain we have had will have a tendency to keep a great many poor sheep out of market, and we may expect the market better. Good lambs are scarce, and good sheep are in demand, and good store ewes are selling well. The week closes with a light supply on hand and the prospect rather good. Mutton is selling by the carcass in Washington market from 4@8½¢. per lb., and lambs for 7@12½¢.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.			
Pot, 1st sort, 1853	100 lbs.	—	7—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852	—	—	6—
Beeswax.			
American Yellow	½ lb.	29	30
Bristles.			
American, Gray and White	—	40	45
Coal.			
Liverpool Orrol	½ chaldron	—	9 50
Scotch	—	—	—
Sidney	8 25	8 50	—
Pictou	8 50	—	—
Anthracite	2,000 lb.	7	7 50
Cotton.			
Ordinary	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.
Middling	7½	7½	7½
Middling Fair	9½	9½	9½
Fair	10½	10½	10½
	11	11½	11½
Cotton Bagging.			
Gunny Cloth	yard	—	12½@13½

American Kentucky	—	—	—
Dundee	—	—	—

Coffee.

Java, White	½ lb.	13	13½
Mocha	—	14	14½
Brazil	—	9	11
Maracaibo	—	10	11
St. Domingo	(cash)	9	9½

Cordage.

Bale Rope	½ lb.	7	10
Boit Rope	—	—	20

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts	½ gro.	85	45
Velvet, Pints	—	20	28
Phials	—	4	16

Flax.

Jersey	½ lb.	8	9
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Flour and Meal.

Sour	½ bbl.	7 25	8 62½
Superfine No. 2	—	—	7—
State, common brands	—	9 62½	9 75
State, straight brand	—	9 75	9 81½
State, favorite brands	—	9 75	10—
Western, mixed do.	—	9 62½	9 75
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	—	9 75	9 87½
Michigan, fancy brands	—	10—	10 12½
Ohio, common to good brands	—	9 50	9 87½
Ohio, round hoop, common	—	9 87½	10—
Ohio, fancy brands	—	10 52	10 50
Ohio, extra brands	—	10—	11—
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.	—	10—	11 25
Genesee, fancy brands	—	10—	10 25
Genesee, extra brands	—	10 37½	11—
Canada, (in bond)	—	9 62½	9 75
Brandywine	—	9 62½	9 75
Georgetown	—	9 62½	9 75
Petersburgh City	—	9 62½	9 75
Richmond Country	—	9 50	9 62½
Alexandria	—	9 50	9 62½
Baltimore, Howard Street	—	9 50	9 62½
Rye Flour	—	6—	6 25
Corn Meal, Jersey	—	4 31½	4 37½
Corn Meal, Brandywine	—	4 62½	4 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine	½ punch.	19—	19 50

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee	½ bush.	2 12½	2 15
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)	—	1 62	1 80
Wheat, Southern, White	—	1 85	1 97
Wheat, Ohio, White	—	1 95	2—
Wheat, Michigan, White	—	2—	2 05
Wheat, Mixed Western	—	1 95	2 00
Wheat, Western Red	—	1 80	1 87½
Rye, Northern	—	1 22	1 24
Corn, Unsound	—	81	83
Corn, Round Yellow	—	85	86
Corn, Round White	—	92	93
Corn, Southern White	—	93	95
Corn, Southern Yellow	—	83	85
Corn, Southern Mixed	—	—	—
Corn, Western Mixed	—	83½	84½
Corn, Western Yellow	—	—	—
Barley	—	90	96
Oats, River and Canal	—	50	53
Oats, New-Jersey	—	48	49
Oats, Western	—	54	56
Oats, Penna.	—	—	—
Oats, Southern	—	—	—
Peas, Black-eyed	½ bush.	—	3—
Peas, Canada	—	1 25	1 37½
Beans, White	—	1—	1 25
Live Geese, prime	½ lb.	44	46

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed	½ lb.	23	23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed	—	21	23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:

North River, in bales	100 lbs.	87½	90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean	ton	285	350
Russia, Outshot	—	—	—
Manilla	½ lb.	15½	—
Sisal	—	10	14½
Sunn	—	5½	—
Italian	ton	290	300
Jute	—	120	125
American, Dew-rotted	—	220	—
American, do., Dressed	—	250	280
American, Water-rotted	—	—	—

Hops.

1853	½ lb.	28	30
1852	—	18	20

Lime.

Rockland, Common	½ bbl.	—	87½
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Lumber.

WHOLESALE PRICES.			
Timber, White Pine	½ cubic ft.	18	22
Timber, Oak	—	25	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	—	35	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine	(by cargo)	18	22
YARD SELLING PRICES			
Timber, Oak Scantling	½ M. ft.	30	40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern	—	17 50	20
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked	—	—	40
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked	—	20	25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear	—	37 50	40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	—	30	32 50
Boards, North River, Box	—	16	18
Boards, Albany Pine	½ pce.	16	20
Boards, City Worked	—	22	24
Boards, do, narrow, clear ceiling	—	25	—
Plank, do, narrow, clear flooring	—	25	—
Plank, Albany Pine	—	26	18
Plank, City Worked	—	26	20
Plank, Albany Spruce	—	18	24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked	—	22	24
Shingles, Pine, sawed	½ bunch,	2 25	2 75

Shingles, Pine, split and shaved	2 75	3—
Shingles, Cedar, 8 ft. 1st qual.	24	28
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality	—	25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality	—	21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality	—	18
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	—	32
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.	—	16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	—	22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe	—	72
Staves, White Oak, Hhd	—	90
Staves, White Oak, Bbl	—	60
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd	—	45
Heading, White Oak	—	70

Molasses.

New-Orleans	½ gall.	27	—
Porto Rico	—	23	30
Cuba Muscovado	—	25	27
Trinidad Cuba	—	25	27
Cadenas, &c.	—	23½	24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d	½ lb.	4½	5
Wrought, 6d@20d	—	—	—

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County	280 lb.	—	5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington	—	—	5 50
Tar	½ bbl.	3—	3 50
Pitch, City	—	2 75	—
Resin, Common, (delivered)	—	1 75	1 87½
Resin, White	280 lb.	2 50	4 75
Spirits Turpentine	½ gall.	66	68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City	½ ton	—	—
Thick, Round, Country	—	—	28—
Thin Oblong Country	—	—	33—

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia	½ ton,	3 50	3 75
White Nova Scotia	—	3 50	3 62½

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country	½ bbl.	11 50	13—
Beef, Prime, Country	—	—	—
Beef, Mess, City	—	15—	15 12½
Beef, Mess, extra	—	16 50	17—
Beef, Prime, City	—	10 25	10 37½
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin	—	15 50	16—
Beef, Prime, Mess	½ tce.	21—	26—
Pork, Mess, Western	½ bbl.	14 25	14 50
Pork, Prime, Western	—	11 75	11 87½
Pork, Prime, Mess	—	14—	—
Pork, Clear, Western	—	15—	—
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	½ lb.	11½	—
Hams, Pickled	—	7½	8—
Hams, Dry Salted	—	8—	8½
Shoulders, Pickled	—	6½	6½
Shoulders, Dry Salted	—	6½	6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle	½ bbl.	25—	—
Beef, Smoked	½ lb.	9—	9½
Butter, Orange County	—	23	25
Butter, Ohio	—	13	18
Butter, New-York State Dairies	—	19	22
Butter, Canada	—	—	—
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)	—	—	—
Cheese, fair to prime	—	9	10½

Salt.

Refined	—	6½	8—
Crude, East India	—	7—	7½
Nitrate Soda	—	5—	5½

Salt.

Turks Island	½ bush.	—	48
St. Martin's	—	—	—
Liverpool, Ground	½ sack,	1 10	1 12½
Liverpool, Fine	—	1 45	1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	—	1 72½	1 75

Sugar.

St. Croix	½ lb.	—	—
New-Orleans	—	4—	6½
Cuba Muscovado	—	4½	6
Porto Rico	—	4½	6½
Havana, White	—	7½	8—
Havana, Brown and Yellow	—	5—	7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf	—	9½	—
do, do, do, Crushed	(c)	9½	—
do, do, do, Ground	(s)	9½	—
do, (A) Crushed	—	9—	—
do, 2d quality, Crushed	—	—	none
Manilla	—	5½	—
Brazil White	—	6½	—
Brazil, Brown	—	5—	—

Seeds.

Clover	½ lb.	7	9
Timothy, Mowed	½ tce.	14	17
Timothy, Reaped	—	17	20
Flax, American, Rough	½ bush.	—	—
Linseed, Calcutta	—	—	—

Tallow.

American, Prime	½ lb.	11½	12½
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Tobacco.

Virginia.....	79 lb.	—	@	—
Kentucky.....		7	@	10
Mason County.....		6½	@	11
Maryland.....			@	—
St. Domingo.....		12	@	18
Cuba.....		18½	@	23½
Yara.....		40	@	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....		25	@	1—
Florida Wrappers.....		15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....		6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....		5½	@	15

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion.)
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Albany, Aug. 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS are TO BE ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh;
and
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms;
All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 19th and 20th Wards in New-York; and the City of Williamsburgh in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Wards in New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 24th, 25th and 26th Wards in New-York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the 27th, 28th and 29th Wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be selected for said County;
Sixteen Members of Assembly;
A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford;
A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou;
A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe;
A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt;
A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman;
A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius;
A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clark, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath;
Two Governors of the Alms House, in place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pickney, appointed to fill vacancies;
A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt;
A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Wards;
A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 17th and 18th Wards. Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1854.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.
JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. [53-60]
JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

A COMPLETE MANUAL FOR THE CULTIVATION OF THE Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Grape, with selection of best varieties, by R. G. PARDEE, together with a valuable appendix containing the views of other experienced cultivators. This work covers the whole plan of the cultivation of the Strawberry, much more extensively than any work in this country; and the many thousands who cultivate this delicious fruit, will certainly each want a copy.

"Every process here recommended has been proved; the plans of others tried, and the result is here given." Price 50 cents, and will be sent free of postage. Just published, and for sale by
C. M. SAXTON,
Agricultural Book Publisher,
152 Fulton street, New-York.

53

FOR SALE—TWO SHEPHERD DOGS, A MALE AND FEMALE, of pure scotch blood, and three months old, can be had of ANDREW C. MURRAY, Factoryville, Staten Island, N. Y., at \$10 each. 53-55

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE

I HAVE NOW READY FOR SALE ONE OF THE MOST complete selections of fruit trees ever offered in this part of the country; and as thrifty and handsome trees as can be found in the United States apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, quinces, strawberries, &c. Subscribers to this paper will find in it the coming year full directions for managing fruit trees in best manner, with a complete list of the best varieties.
WM. DAY, Morristown, N.J.

PEACH TREES—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE from their Nurseries at Rumson's Neck, Shrewsbury, New-Jersey. Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the same by mail to be directed to them at Red Bank, Monmouth Co., N.J. [53-69] ASHER HANCE & SON.

A YOUNG MAN OF 17 WISHES TO PLACE HIMSELF with a large market gardener where he may acquire a knowledge of the business. Board, but no salary expected for the first six months. Excellent references.
Address, [53] A. L., 270 6th Avenue.

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY A fine stock of the NEW ROCHELLE, OR LAWTON'S BLACKBERRY PLANTS, at six Dollars per Dozen; also the White Fringed Variety at 3 dollars per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.
GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,
51-76 South Newark, Conn.

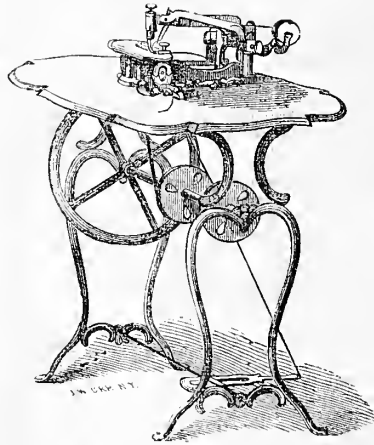
LAWTON BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

FOR SALE THIRTY OFFSHOOTS WITH PLENTY OF roots, to be taken from plants which are in full bearing, with the true variety of Mammoth fruit, in packages of not less than half a dozen, or by the hundred.
Apply at the office of WM. LAWTON,
52 54 Wall-st, New-York.

NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRIES—MY STOCK OF plants for the coming spring is already sold out. For the satisfaction of those who wish to know the price at which I sell them, I state that it is twenty-five dollars per hundred, and not twenty-five nor fifteen cents, as it has been incorrectly printed in the newspapers.
ISAAC ROOSEVELT,
Sept. 24, 1854.
52-56 Polham,
Westchester Co., N.Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER, A YOUNG MAN to attend to mailing papers, keeping books, taking care of the office, &c. This is a good opportunity for a smart, active young man to acquire a knowledge of business, providing he is ambitious, and not afraid of work. One who has been brought up in the country preferred. It is necessary that he be a good penman. For further particulars, address the Publishers of this paper in the hand writing of the applicant, and state age, residence, and former occupation; together with testimonials of faithfulness and good habits. To a person of proper qualifications this is an opening for permanent business and future advancement. No one is wanted who is not worth at least \$200 salary for the first year.

Application may be made personally at the office, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.



WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warerooms, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the extended testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being *exclusively* our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.
3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-55

A NEW FERTILIZER.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (who have been manufacturing Poudrette for the last 14 years,) have, by a recently-discovered process, been enabled so completely to disinfect Night Soil, as to present to the Agricultural World, that long sought after and greatly to be desired article.

PURE NIGHT SOIL, DISINFECTED AND DRIED.

This article differs from Poudrette, and every other article of manure made from human excrement, from the fact that it contains no mixture of foreign substance whatever, (except 5 per cent of calcined gypsum, which is used to retain any fugitive ammonia.) the sulphuretted hydrogen which is the offensive gas escaping from Night Soil, is taken from it by a peculiar process. It is, also, entirely separated from rubbish not smaller than a pin's head, and so concentrated, that its bulk is decreased - nearly by half by manufacture, yet, at the same time, none of its virtues are allowed to escape. The Lodi Manufacturing Company have selected the Chinese words designating desiccated night soil as the name for this article, viz.:-

TA-FEU.

and offer it for sale under the following guarantees:

- 1st.—That it is free from unpleasant odor, and contains 95 per cent. of night soil concentrated, and 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, and *nothing else*.

- 2d.—That it cannot be surpassed by any other manure in the world, either in fertilizing power or in cheapness.

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Cuba.—A red and white bull, calved April 17, 1853; got by Prophet, dam Coral, by Bertram 2d, (3144,) gd Conquest, by Washington, (1566,) ggd Pansey, by Blaize, (76,) ggd Primrose, by Charles, (127,) ggdgd, by Blyth Comet, (75,) ggdgdgd, by Prince, (321,) ggdgdgd, by Patriot, (486).

Prophet is a grandson of Yorkshirerian, (5700,) who was bred by Mr. Thomas Bates; his dam Phoenix, entered in herd book, Vol. V., page 798, as produce from Princess, &c.

Tea Rose.—A roan cow, calved May 2, 1848, got by Westchester, dam White Rose, by Splendid, (5297,) gd Yellow Rose, by Young Denton, (963,) ggd Arabella, by North Star, (460,) ggd Aurora, by Comet, (155,) ggdgd, by Henry, (301,) ggdgdgd, by Danby, (190).

Westchester was by Yorkshirerian, (5700,) by thus making Tea Rose a descendant on the bull's side, from the Kirkcaldy-ington herd.

Prairie Rose.—A red heifer calf from Tea Rose, by Prophet. See pedigree of Tea Rose.

Phasant.—A red heifer calved in the spring of 1852, by Prophet, dam Phlox, by Yorkshirerian, (5700,) gd Phoenix, by Hero, (4020,) ggd Princess, by Washington, (1566,) ggd Pansey, by Blaize, (76,) ggdgd Primrose, by Charles, (127,) ggdgdgd, by Blyth Comet, (75,) ggdgdgd, by Prince, (321,) ggdgdgd, by Patriot, (486).

The numbers refer to the English Herd-book, where the full pedigree of each animal may be found.

Besides the above, there are a few South-downs, and a few French merino sheep and lambs, all purely bred, Dorking fowls, &c. 50-54

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT HAMILTON SQUARE, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3d, 4th, 5th, AND 6th, 1854.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY WILL be held as above in the City of New-York, from Oct. 3d, to 6th, on which occasion upwards of Eight Thousand Dollars are offered as premiums to be contended for with Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Products, Farm Implements and Machinery, domestic and other Manufactures, Flowers, Fruits and articles in all the mechanical departments, the full particulars of which will be found in the List of premiums published. A large portion of the Premiums are open to competition by persons out of the State.

It is believed that this combined Exhibition will be the most extensive ever held in this country, and will afford to Exhibitors, advantages never before offered in every department of the Exhibition, combining the entire industrial interest of the farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, horticulturists and artisans of our country.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Answer, A good.....	11
Apples at the West.....	7
Cakes, Oyster Corn.....	5
Cattle, Sharp Trading.....	5
Caught Fowl.....	11
Congress, A Do-nothing.....	11
Cool, Rather.....	11
Corn Crop, The Drouth.....	9
Corn Crushers.....	2
Curculio, A New Remedy for the.....	6
Dogs among Sheep.....	5
Dogs, Canine Sagacity.....	7
Ducks.....	4
Drouth, Compensation for the Summer.....	8
Editing, Miseries of.....	7
Figs, Tomato.....	5
Garden, How to lay out a good.....	6
" The Mechanic's.....	6
Grass, An Experiment on with fertilizers.....	2
Hogs, Irish Graziers.....	2
Hops, 30,000 lbs. on an acre.....	4
Horses, Breeding.....	3
Instinct, Animal.....	5
Jack-Asses.....	11
Jelly Rice.....	5
Judd, Death of Mrs.....	10
Markets.....	12
Meanness, The height of.....	11
Mother, Sweet (Poetry).....	10
Mules, Best kind of.....	3
Muck for the Stable and Yard.....	2
Peasantry, The Greek.....	11
Peat for Potatoes.....	1
Potato crop.....	5
Poultry, Sitter's Influence.....	5
Powder, a good Tooth.....	9
Pudding, Green-corn.....	5
Pudding, Sweet Apple.....	5
" Batter, Without Eggs.....	5
Pun, First Quaker.....	11
Rogue, A crafty.....	11
Roup, The.....	9
Scrap-Book—Its design.....	10
Sheep, Cotswold Buck (Illustrated).....	3
Sheep and wool.....	1
Stables, Sheds, Corn-crushers, &c.....	2
Teeth, What are they made for.....	9
Tooth Powder, A good.....	9
Theory Exploded.....	11
Trees for Shade.....	2
Turkeys, Rearing.....	8
Turnips, Late.....	8
Unanimous, Quite.....	11
United States, Agriculture in.....	7
Vermin, To destroy in houses.....	7
Waterloo, N. Y., Letter from.....	4
Weight, Mistake in the.....	11
Wine, Recipe for making.....	7
Women, American.....	7
Wood, Weight of Seasoned.....	4

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 54.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

A NOTICE of this important exhibition was advertised a few weeks ago in this paper. We think highly of this enterprise. Indeed, we like any thing which will bring out the farm stock of our country into friendly competition and rivalry for excellence. This is called a "National Show." That is to say, the enterprising farmers of Clark county, Ohio, made up their minds to have a cattle show open to the whole United States, and so advertised the public, and the officers of the United States Agricultural Society, whose head quarters are at Washington, have adopted the proposed Springfield exhibition as their own, with a view of adding to its renown, and making it more general than it could have been under local auspices. The amount to be expended in premiums is large—about six thousand dollars; the highest prizes to be \$300, and others in proportion; and all, we believe, bestowed on cattle of improved breeds.

This is a most liberal and patriotic proposition from a single county; which by the way, agriculturally, is one of the richest in Ohio, and should be liberally responded to by the stock breeders of other States. Ohio has now a large number of what *ought to be* among the best cattle in existence; for within the last two years the breeders have imported scores of Short-horns, which were selected from the best herds in Great Britain. So have the Kentuckians, who boast in no measured terms of possessing a country, the very "paradise of Short-horns." Our own State, New-York, has imported largely in various breeds of cattle, sheep and swine; and among them, animals of reputation and excellence, which have left no superiors behind them, even in England. The Springfield Exhibition now gives a great opportunity for the pick of all these cattle importations, (nothing but *neat* cattle are to be shown,) as well as native-bred stock, to meet in rivalry and comparison of their several merits.

The time appointed—25th October—is propitious. The local shows will all be over. The season will be cool and comfortable; and the cattle can be transported without risk of overheating or surfeit. The communications from other States to Springfield are all the way by railroad, and lake and river navigation by steamboat, each and all of them rapid and commodious. There can be no good reason then, why the show should not draw from a wide territory,

and embrace many exhibitors with a large aggregate of stock. It should, indeed, be a vast gathering of the substantial stock breeders and farmers of all the States, where they can interchange opinions, become acquainted with each other, and establish an intercourse which will be beneficial and lasting in its influences. The chief difficulty hitherto in the way of intercourse between the farmers of our different States, has been the want of a common ground and a common cause for meeting together, comparing notes, and ascertaining what they could learn of each other for mutual benefit. An event like this proposed at Springfield, opens the way for every man to throw away his prejudices against other States and other people, if he unfortunately have such, and open an intercourse which may become as agreeable as an enlightened and a generous heart could desire; and we trust that so favorable an opportunity will be embraced. Nor do we purpose to confine this gathering to stock breeders alone. Farmers in all variety of productions in the Northern and Middle States; the cotton and sugar planters of the South—every man who derives his support from the soil has, or should have, a direct interest in promoting the success of a display like this.

Although our farmers have recently shown an increased spirit in the improvement of their domestic stock, compared with the whole stock of the country, the infusion, as yet, of *really improved* animals, is scarcely perceptible. A few enterprising men have done nobly for the country, and we trust, in the result, for themselves, by introducing on their farms fine stock, either by importations direct from abroad, or the descendants of imported animals from other sections of the United States. This is always done at great expense of money and time, and is never properly appreciated by those who are likely to be the most benefitted—the immediate neighbors of those who take such pains. Indeed, if there be a thankless benefit in the whole agricultural world, it is that which is conferred by him who introduces good stock into a farming neighborhood hitherto without them. Usually he has been the butt of ridicule and derision to the ignorant boors around him. This, however, is getting better than it has been. Ignorance is getting cowed and skulking, while intelligence and liberality are taking the field in success and triumph.

The cattle shows throughout the country, this year, promise unequalled success in the excellence of their exhibitions. The spirit of our agricultural people has increased with the price of agricultural products. They can *afford* to be spirited and liberal; and we trust that the results of the multitude of gatherings to be held during the two coming months, will show a tri-

umph of skill and industry such as has never been witnessed in this country.

The proposed National Show at Springfield, Ohio, is an evidence of the growing liberality of agricultural men. It comes from the right quarter. The Western States are now, as they will always continue to be, the stock growing districts of the United States. They are full of broad, rich lands, inexhaustible in fertility, and possessed of every needful resource to support a dense and vigorous population. Herds and flocks, wide-stretching pastures and meadows, great fields of grain of every kind, must spread over its interminable prairies and openings, take the place of its vast wooded solitudes, and sweeten into life its sluggish swamps and marshes, and with a rapidity, too, more like dream than reality. Success, then, and the full measure of it, to the great Springfield Cattle Show! We advise all who can go, to attend it. If nothing unforeseen takes place, we intend to make a fraction of the number.

LETTER FROM SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Aug. 10, 1854.

SINCE I last wrote you, the annual Show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society of England, and the Royal Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland have been held, the former at Ripon, England, and the latter at Berwick-upon-Tweed. I attended both, and meant to have given you a few particulars of their character ere this, but a pressure of engagements has prevented.

At the Yorkshire Show the display of horses, cattle, and pigs, was very good. Of the former, I noticed a number of very choice animals. The "Father of the Turf," "St. Bennett," and others, of the best blooded stock, attracted general admiration. These horses have taken prizes innumerable. The assortment of agricultural and draught horses was highly creditable. As at the great show of the Royal Society at Lincoln, of which I gave you some time since a brief account, the large dray horses took the lead. Many of them were as well developed as any nags that I remember to have ever put my eyes upon. Nearly two hundred horses were entered upon the competitors' list, of which seven were hunting stallions, twenty-two coach stallions, seven roadsters, and the balance agricultural stallions and mares, foals, &c., for hunting and posting. A premium of \$100 was given for best stallion for agricultural purposes, "to attend at Ripon on every market-day for the season of 1855, and to travel in the district." A good inducement to the breeding of good market horses—a variety much needed in the States, and towards the supply of which some measures should be taken. I really think that the improvement of the agricultural horses

of the States is of great importance. We have fast horses, and handsome horses, but for bone and sinew, and the necessary qualifications for service, our horses are in the main still deficient. The general use of oxen and mules, at the best ungain and awkward animals, proves this to be true.

The Short-horns were the dominant cattle at Ripon. Indeed, as I have before said, they take the precedence over all other species throughout England. There were forty-three full bred bulls on exhibition, varying in age from five months to five years. Of cows, heifers, and small calves, a good variety.

The Leicester, or long-wooled sheep, took the lead. There were thirty-three shearing rams, and all very good. A premium of \$100 was given for the best. The South-down sheep were well represented, though apparently counted a second-rate species. Several specimens of the Black-faced Scotch, or Highland sheep, attracted attention. Perhaps the feature of the show was the admirable display of pigs. Yorkshire has long maintained a high reputation for extraordinary swine, and the pens at Ripon were well calculated to sustain that reputation. One hundred and thirty pens of superb pigs would gain attention any where. Of the large and unprofitable breeds, there were a number of unusually promising specimens, but the small breeds were in the ascendant, and I noticed that they were mostly reared in Yorkshire. The mammoth porkers can never become popular. Breeders love the snug-built Suffolk, Berkshire, or even the Yorkshire, far more. A pig, like a pocket-book, should be small and fat, rather than great and gaunt. The little suckers, say eight weeks old, were being sold at from five to eight guineas each. Speculation prices certainly.

In the poultry line the display was most extensive, but by no means choice. The north of England supports fewer chicken fanciers than the south and west. There appeared 230 coops, Dorking and Black Spanish leading off, followed by Cochins, Games, and Pheasants, a few Bantams, very good, and good geese and ducks, with a number of pens of turkeys.

The agricultural implements, &c., &c., I need not allude to, nothing very novel being on the ground. I would give other details, of flax, wool, &c., but you will perhaps prefer to hear of the Highland Show.

Berwick-upon-Tweed is not purely a Scotch town, though claimed as such. Its extreme southern position, undoubtedly served to render the show less complete than it would have been had it been held at Edinburgh, Glasgow, or even at Aberdeen or Inverness.

A commodious plot of ground was enclosed on the green, east of the town, and on the banks of the cold German Ocean, and though it was but the 3d of August, the air wore a Novemberish chill. The whole town assumed a holiday appearance, and the crowds of lads and lasses, with laughing faces, and the many stout, hearty farmers and shepherds, wrapped in their Highland plaids, reminded me of the older days of Scotland. I found a great concourse of people in attendance. Not a few from the north of England, and as particular guests, the deputation from France, mentioned as being present at the Lincoln exhibition.

A very large enclosure had been made for the

articles on exhibition, but there were no sheds for the implements or cattle, as at Yorkshire or Lincoln; and had the weather proved unfair, there must have been much inconvenience experienced.

The agricultural implement department was allowed to be somewhat inferior to preceding years—about one-third of the space allotted to implements being unoccupied. The plows were numerous and creditable. Howard's plow gained the first premium at the trial, working admirably. This capital article is armed with an appendage, a little plow, whose duty it is to scarify the edge of the slice that is being turned over, which effectually prevents any vestige of beard appearing. The report speaks thus, and in every way commendatory of this plow.

There was no trial of reapers. A preparation of non-poisonous composition for the preservation of sheep and wool, seemed to attract the interest of the farmers.

The display of cattle was unusually good. Short-horns, Polled Breeds, Ayrshires and Highlanders, of beautiful appearance, filled the extensive pens. The black Polled, or hornless cattle, surpassed any variety of the kind that I have ever seen. Fat, compact, perfect-formed creatures they were. The Highland cows, with their rough hides and wide-spread horns, looked odd, but there is little beauty about them. Black and dun were the principal colors of the specimens.

One hundred and thirty-five horses were entered for the show. The large agricultural species again well represented. Indeed, some of the animals were equal to any that I had seen in England. The prices set upon them were extravagant.

The Leicester breed of sheep was represented by over 300 animals. The Cheviots, South-down and Black-face specimens were very good. Above fifty entries of swine were made. The breeders think that the cross between the sows of the large and boars of the small breed, produces the most valuable and economical pig. The poultry nothing extra. Cochin Chinas attracted much attention, being novel in the vicinity. The whole Show was as good as might have been expected at the season and place, and I was glad of an opportunity to attend. On the evening of the 2d, a public meeting was held in Berwick, to listen to an address from J. Hall Maxwell, Esq., the efficient Secretary of the Society, upon the agricultural statistics which the government are now trying to procure from the farmers of Scotland. I send you a copy of his remarks, and also a newspaper report of the fair, list of premiums, &c., and have to regret that my engagements are such as to prevent me the pleasure of giving you further details in this note.

I attended the famous St. James Show at Kelso-upon-Tweed, a few days since. Nothing transpired worthy of special record.

R. C. McCORMICK, Jr.

LOUISIANA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are glad to see that Louisiana is at last roused to the importance of forming an Agricultural Society. No other State can show a fifth of the rich river bottom-lands, that abound in Louisiana; and we believe that no State exports so large an amount of agricultu-

ral produce. An agricultural society, founded upon broad, enlightened principles, is, therefore, of great importance to this State. But in order to make it popular, and do the most good, it must resort to annual public exhibitions, the same as is done in New-York, and other States. The month of December would probably be the best time to do this; and New-Orleans would unquestionably be the best place for the exhibitions. We wish the Society unbounded success, and if we can in any way contribute to its welfare, we shall be glad to do so. A recent number of the New-Orleans Picayune contains the following notice of a meeting of gentlemen interested in this subject.

By the official report published in another part of our paper, it will be seen that on Wednesday evening last, a number of gentlemen, interested in agricultural pursuits, attended a preliminary meeting, held at the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of having read and taking action on the constitution of a new agricultural society, which it is proposed to form here, not only to advance the interests of agriculture in this State, but in the South generally. The principal mover in this important matter is Mr. J. B. Britton, originator, we believe, and now President of the Louisiana Rice Mills Company, and who, from his well-directed, intelligent and persevering efforts to introduce the cultivation of that valuable staple, rice, on an extensive plan, into this State, is deserving of all commendation. The confidence and esteem in which he is held by a wide circle of planters in this and the adjoining States, give him peculiar and enviable advantages in carrying to successful and active results the plan of a society of the kind above named.

We believe there is an agricultural society already incorporated in the State; but so far, if we are not mistaken, it has not achieved much. There are peculiar difficulties to be overcome in diffusing life and energy into such organizations in the South, most of them arising from the wide space separating the planters and farmers, the tediousness of communication and transportation, and a great deal we fear from a distaste for exertion that is not called on by motives of novelty or immediate personal interest. These disadvantages are well understood by the organizers of the new society, and as by its constitution the direction of affairs is thrown into the hands of a few persons, and these are not restricted to one or two old hackneyed methods, we may expect a number of effective means to be adopted, to arouse the agricultural interests of the State, to bring them into frequent and close communication, and obtain and diffuse information—practical, and therefore valuable.

The Society will, no doubt, receive a large accession to its numbers from this and the adjoining States, so soon as the fact of its organization becomes known. After the adoption of the constitution, on Wednesday evening, the Society proceeded to an election of officers, to serve until the first regular meeting, which will be held on the second Monday in January next, in this city. This resulted in the unanimous choice of the following gentlemen, most of whom were present and accepted the offices:

President—Valcour Aimé, planter, parish of St. James.

Vice-President—Judge P. A. Rost, planter, parish of St. Charles.

Curators—John C. Potts, planter, parish of Terrebonne; J. L. Riddell, Professor of Chemistry, University of Louisiana, New-Orleans; J. Blodget Britton, President of the Louisiana Rice Mills Company, New-Orleans.

Treasurer—Geo. W. Sizer, of the New-Orleans Agricultural Warehouse.

Corresponding Secretary—Edward C. Wharton, of Sherman & Wharton, printers, New-Orleans.

Recording Secretary—R. C. Kerr, of Bennett, Kerr & Co., New-Orleans.

This is certainly a strong Board of Directors, and no better names could be selected to merit the confidence of the agricultural community.

We are requested to say that persons desirous of obtaining further information on the subject, or wishing to obtain copies of the constitution, can apply to Mr. Sizer, at the agricultural warehouse on Poydras street, or to Mr. Wharton, at Sherman & Wharton's, No. 98 Camp street.

The next meeting of the new Society will take place at the Mechanics' Institute, on the evening of the first Monday of next month. We presume there will be a large attendance, by proxy or otherwise.

A PROFITABLE FARM.—The Farm of Bryan Jackson, near Wilmington, Delaware, consists of 220 acres. On this farm he employs three hands all the year, at \$132 per annum, each; two men extra for six months, at 12 per month, and day hands, whose wages amount to about \$50 a year; making in all for labor, a cost of \$590 a year. Mr. Jackson, in the *American Farmer*, says: "The sales of the farm the past year will not vary much from fifty-three hundred dollars."

STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.

We concur entirely with the views of Mr. Dennett, the Texana editor of the *Indianola Bulletin*, upon the very great importance and value of the stock-raising interest of Western Texas. That this interest is not duly appreciated, great even as is the disposition of our people to invest capital in the business, we are well satisfied—and we have as little doubt that if properly cultivated, with railroad facilities to reach the northern markets, this source of wealth to Texas would be swelled to a magnitude little dreamed of by the most sanguine. But to the remarks of Mr. Dennett:

In the Northern markets, New-York and New-England beef is selling at from 8½ to 10½ cents—milk cows, \$25 to \$35, for ordinary cows, \$40 to \$70 for superior quality—working oxen from \$110 to \$180—farm horses for plowing, hauling, &c., from \$300 to \$425 per pair—sheep from \$6 to \$10.

We notice that the Cambridge market, Massachusetts, is supplied with beeves, cows and calves, horses, hogs, sheep, &c., brought by railroad from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois.

These prices at the north are nothing unusual. We doubt if they will ever be lower. The increasing facilities for raising these animals do not correspond with the increasing demand.

What, then, should our State do in view of these facts? Every possible encouragement should be given to stock raising, and the rights and interests of stock raisers should be protected by law. No State in the Union can begin to compete with Texas in raising cattle, mules, horses, sheep and hogs. Railroads are stretching from our large cities to every nook and corner of the country. Texas and New-York, and Texas and California, will eventually be linked together by railroads, and our citizens should now be preparing extensively for these results of enterprises now on foot. If we can send beeves to California and New-York by railroad, we shall distance all competition in stock raising throughout the country. This State can now furnish pasturage for all the cattle, horses, and sheep in the United States and Europe. She can furnish the soil that can produce more and better cotton than all the Southern States now raise or have ever raised, or ever will raise. She can furnish the water power to manufacture a thousand times more cotton goods than all the New-England States now manufacture. She has a surface extensive enough to make forty such States as Massachusetts, and she has a soil forty times more fertile. With a suitable population, and a proper amount of capital judiciously invested, she could send forth yearly

productions that would yield returns as valuable as the gold of Ophir, in the far-famed ships of Solomon.—*Texas State Gazette*.

NEW FOOD FOR SHEEP.—Whilst I was at Geneva, I observed every one collecting carefully the fruit of the horse-chestnut, and on inquiry I learnt that the butchers and holders of grazing-stock bought it readily at a certain price per bushel. I inquired of my butcher, and he told me it was given to those sheep in particular that were fattening. The horse-chestnuts were well crushed; something in the way, so I understood, that apples are, previous to cider being made. They are crushed or cut up in a machine kept solely in Switzerland for that purpose; then about two pounds' weight is given to each sheep morning and evening. It must be portioned out to the sheep, as too much would disagree with them, being of a very heating nature. The butcher told me that it gave an excellent rich flavor to the meat. The Geneva mutton is noted for being as highly flavored as any in England or Wales.—*E. D., in Agricultural Gazette*.

CURE FOR RINGBONE.—I noticed in the *Cultivator* for May 15th, an inquiry for the cure of a ringbone in a colt, and answer, take high wines of cider brandy, add saltpetre as much as will dissolve, and wash the ringbone two or three times a day. One of my neighbors cured one of three or four years' standing, by the application a few times.—*Boston Cultivator*.

THE FIFTH CLAW OF THE DORKING FOWL.

THE Royal Agricultural Society's Prize Essay on Poultry teaches us that "The fowls of this breed have five toes on each foot, a peculiarity, if absent, denoting impurity of blood." This opinion should have been qualified, or might have been given as an opinion, rather than in the dogmatic form of an undoubted matter of fact. It would have been prudent to have cautioned purchasers from buying a so-called Dorking fowl with four toes; but as a matter of fact, the above statement is fallacious. Birds of the very purest strain sometimes produce chickens with four toes only, and this peculiarity occasionally occurs to a large extent; in the year 1852 my Dorking fowls, of whose purity, through many generations at least, there could not be the slightest doubt, produced one-fourth of their chickens with four toes—an incident which never occurred with the same fowls before, nor did it transpire in 1853, although no change in their management had taken place. In the same season large numbers of the chickens had five toes on one foot and four on the other; while several has six toes on one foot and four on the opposite. Neither will the converse hold good—the fifth toe being by no means a test of purity; for it will show itself through several generations by one cross of Dorking blood. In the same year in which my pure-bred Dorkings produced chickens defective in the number of their claws, some *half-bred* chickens presented this peculiarity in a redundant degree—the cockerels with the plumage, gait, and figure of their sire, a game fowl, possessed the fifth toe of extreme length and size; and nothing is more common than to perceive this supernumerary member on the feet of barn-door fowls, which contain in their veins as much variety of "blood" as is to be found in a Yankee. Yesterday, for instance, I saw in the yard of a farmer, a fowl which resembled a Spangled Hamburg in color, but it possessed a fifth toe, and was the offspring of a white game-cock with a grey spangled fowl not a Dorking, but probably possessing through some remote ancestor a faint trace of that breed.

Is not the fifth toe, after all, an "abnormal," and useless growth? Did it not spring up originally as a surplus appendage in some fowl of great size, and become stamped by hereditary descent through many generations, so as to be-

come almost a fixed type, through parties breeding from the *large* hen, because of her size, and not for the purpose of securing this supplementary member to the locomotive organ?

That it is a defect (if such a paradoxical term may be applied to a thing in excess,) is certain, for some high-bred chickens now before me, have great difficulty in walking, in consequence of these prolongations from each foot becoming entangled with each other; and suffer some pain from the abrasion which constant friction has produced upon each supernumerary toe.—*Poultry Chronicle*.

NEW PLAN OF BREAKING-IN HORSES.

A NEW system of breaking-in horses, by means of a very few lessons, and so as to preserve all their precious qualities, has come into use; and what is singular is that the author of it is a lady, named Isabelle. Having a great liking for horses, Madame Isabelle some years ago began studying the different systems employed in breaking-in horses, and came to the conclusion that they were all more or less defective. She then sought for a plan of her own, which should render the horse more tractable by developing its intelligence; and she succeeded in discovering one so perfect that the most restive horse is reduced to obedience in a very short time, and without the slightest ill-treatment. Her plan, as is almost always the case with things really useful, is very simple. She begins by making the horse carry his head high, and perpendicularly, whereby she prevents the weakness caused by the constant bending of the neck, gives free play to the muscles in the neck, and allows full action to be exercised over the mouth. Then she places on the horse a surcingle, surmounted by an iron rod 15 inches long, which is bent about four inches forward at the summit. On each side of the rod are placed four rings, destined to receive reins according to the height that may be desired. The horse soon gets accustomed to this check, and it exercises a great moral effect on him. He places his head in such a manner as not to suffer from the bit in the mouth, and thereby soon gets accustomed to being held in hand by his rider or driver. The surcingle also promptly accustoms him to adopt the best movements, and to advance when desired without offering any resistance. The breaker-in remains at the left of the horse, and is armed with a whip with a spur in it. After forming her system, Madame Isabelle went into Germany, and practised it with marked success on horses belonging to Prince de Lichtenstein, at Vienna. From Vienna she went to Russia, and there stopped two years. In the course of that time she rendered completely docile all the most restive horses of the old cavalry regiment at St. Petersburg, as well as those of the Emperor Nicholas. Recently she returned to France, and having explained her plan and stated its results to the Minister of War, she was, by the special direction of the Emperor, who was consulted, authorized to practise it on a number of young horses of the regiment of Guides, and with an equal number of recruits who had recently joined the regiment. The lessons were given under her direction at the riding-school of the Ecole Impériale d'Application d'Etat Major. After the fifteenth lesson the horses manœuvred with the tranquility and precision of old troop horses. A few days ago, Colonel Fleury, who commands the regiment, manœuvred the horses and recruits, and every one of the usual cavalry movements was admirably executed.

TALL OATS.—Mr. J. Alphin, of Sublimity, Marion county, Oregon, has left at the office of the Statesman, a head of oats, grown on the farm of D. S. Staton, which contained 602 perfect grains. The head is but little, if any, better than an average one. Mr. A. also exhibited a large head of wheat, containing seven grains in each section, perfect, and of remarkable size.—*California Farmer*.

AN INQUISITION FOR STOLEN FRUIT.

In Mr. Gunning's Sketcher, a new English book, he tells a story of Dr. Ogden, the Professor of Geology:

The Doctor had taken a great fancy to a lad who had been in his service three or four years; he was much pleased with his management of a garden which was attached to his house, and of which he was particularly fond. A cherry tree, which had been planted some time, and which should have produced very choice fruit, had constantly failed. To the Doctor's great delight it at last showed signs of bearing, and about a dozen cherries after a while began to assume a tempting appearance. Returning one day from his ride, he missed some of his cherries, and accused the boy of having taken them. "I have not touched them," replied the boy, "as true as God's in heaven," (a very common mode of assertion among inferior people at that time.) "That's a good lad! sit thee down, and I'll give thee a glass of wine for thou would'st not tell me a lie! Going to his closet, he put a pretty strong dose of antimonial wine into a glass, which the boy drank off, and was preparing to leave the room, but his master kept him in conversation. At length the boy was making a *hasty retreat*, saying he did not feel well. "Do not quit the room," said the Doctor, "sit thee down; thou wilt soon be better;" and ringing the bell, he ordered a jug of warm water, which he administered very freely, at the same time providing a basin. The cherries soon made their appearance, to the great consternation of the lad. "Where's the God in heaven?" said the Doctor. "Thou miscreant! get thee out of my house!" He quitted it the same day, but not until the Doctor had showed him his will, in which he had left him £200.

GURNEYISM AS APPLIED TO GRAZING.—About two years since the spirited owners of the Pinchbeck Flax Rettery, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, requiring additional space upon which to dry their flax, applied to the proprietor of an adjoining arable field of 20 acres for its use. Being a thoughtful farmer, somewhat of the old school, and a clever man of business, he did not forget what "spreading flax" did for land forty years ago; and desiring to retain his land, as also to accommodate his neighbors, he at length made a proposal which has proved advantageous to both. The land was let upon lease for 21 years, divided into four equal parts, and laid down to grass—the proprietor to retain the use of the grass. One of these divisions is at all times, and in alternate courses, to be cleared for the stock; and no flax is to remain on the ground to dry longer than 14 days, so that the drying, clearing, and stocking shall proceed as uniformly as possible. In this way it frequently follows that more than one part is at liberty to receive the stock; but more generally three parts are under the flax in its various stages, and only one stocked. The great fact, however, is this: that, notwithstanding tramways and trampling, laying out and gathering in, &c., this field of 20 acres has well and satisfactorily grazed during the summer no less than 267 large, long-wooled, hogget sheep. Surely this is great proof of the value of the system; it ought to be more extensively tried, and proper results given, both experimentally and scientifically.

A SINGULAR DANGER OF CATTLE.—Our attention was yesterday called to one of the most remarkable dangers attending the pasturage of cattle, in the western country especially, of which we have ever heard. The facts which we will state show the great necessity there is at all times for farmers and others to be most careful and prudent in providing *clean* pasturage for their animals, and for resorting to all precautions for detecting in and excluding from fodder and provender generally, which is to be fed out to or come within the reach of stock,

every possible foreign substance. The particular circumstance to which we now refer, as proving this, was the exhibition to us yesterday by John P. Wild, an entomologist of this city, of two large indigestible balls found in the stomach of a diseased cow. The balls are specimens of thirteen such taken from the stomachs of two different cows that died near Louisville, Ky.—four balls from one and nine from the other cow. The largest of these balls is almost perfectly globular, and nearly the size of the mapped globe ordinarily used in the schools, being about 16 to 20 inches in circumference and nine or ten in diameter. The smallest is more of an egg form, and is, in diameter about four inches one way and three the other.

These balls appear to be entirely composed of hogs' bristles or hair, and were taken into the stomach with pasturage from a grass lot where bristles from the hogs killed in a pork-packing establishment were spread regularly for drying. It was not until after one of the cows had died from this cause, that the circumstance of their swallowing the bristles was known, or rather that the lodgment in the stomach, and gradual accumulation of so indigestible a substance was dreamed of. The compact globular form which the bristles assumed is attributed to the constantly revolving movement of the cow's food, during the process of what is commonly called "chewing the cud." In the hog-packing regions of the West, or in the vicinity of curled hair manufactories, where the hair of the hog, &c., is steamed and curled tightly into that form which fits it for cushions and mattresses, it will be seen that there may always be danger to animals from this cause, unless it be duly provided against.

ARTIFICIAL CHICKEN HATCHING.

We notice in the English papers, that quite an improvement on the old plan of chicken hatching has been made by a Mr. CARLO MINASI, requiring much less attention to the machine during the process of incubation than formerly. This was the great objection to all previously constructed hatching machines. It may now go three days without attention; formerly it could be scarcely left three hours.

This new incubator is a very simple contrivance, and can, consequently, be constructed at about one-fourth of the expense formerly required. The practical results are equally satisfactory, for he states that the average number of birds produced is eighty out of every one hundred eggs. The necessary heat is obtained from a naphtha lamp, without a wick, which is so arranged that it may be left to itself for two or three days together, and yet the process of hatching goes on with due regularity and certainty. The eggs are placed on a series of tubes, through which a stream of hot water is, by means of the naphtha lamp, kept constantly flowing; and, when the chicken comes out of the shell, it is placed beneath the same tubes, which now perform the second duty of the artificial parent. After being kept there the proper time, it is removed to a compartment more suited to its increasing strength, and is ultimately placed in a pen in the open air.

Mr. Carlo Minasi has not confined his operations to mere barn-door fowls, but has taken a flight into the regions of what may be termed scientific natural history, and displays, with satisfaction, as a proof of his skill, a very healthy specimen of the barnacle goose, which is to be an addition to the Ornithological Society's collection in the Regent's Park. The enthusiastic pursuit of his art does not allow Mr. Carlo Minasi to stop here, for his success has excited his ambition even to the incubation of the eggs of an ostrich, which he feels quite confident he could accomplish. Should it prove so, it would be advisable, before the time arrived to welcome the little long-legged stranger, to remind the establishment of the old maxim—and

the occasion on which it was used—of "Every one for himself," as the donkey said when he danced among the chickens—to prevent serious doings in that miniature poultry yard.

The eggs are half embedded in sand, which is placed *over* the tubes, charged with hot water, so that it is an under heat which performs the hatching. Mr. Minasi informed us, that from being thus embedded, *the same heat only* as that of the hen is required; whereas, in incubators in which the eggs are not so embedded, the heat is obliged to be greater, from which the chickens suffer in strength.

The naphtha consumed during the three weeks of incubation is about a gallon, which may be purchased for 3s. 6d.—*Poultry Chronicle*.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.—The Union states that since they commenced threshing on the ranch of Messrs. Hutchinson and Green, on Putha Creek, Yolo County, the Superintendent, Captain Clary, measured ten acres, forty rods square, hauled the wheat to the machine, threshed and weighed it. The weight was forty thousand and four pounds, which, at sixty pounds to the bushel, give sixty-six and two-thirds bushels of wheat to the acre. This is a larger yield per acre than we have ever known taken off the same quantity of land.

HON. S. P. BENSON, in a letter to a friend, says:—That on a very rough approximation, the amount invested in agriculture in the United States, does not fall short of \$5,000,000,000, (five billions,) and that the capital in manufactures and commerce together, cannot possibly be more than one-fifth of that amount. In a new volume of the census, I intend an examination of this matter.

AMERICAN BRAHMAS.

We would respectfully inform our English friends and readers of the "Farmer," that the idea prevalent to some extent in England, that Brahma fowls existed there previous to being sent by Dr. Bennett, is a mistake. Mrs. Hosier Williams, of Eaton Mascott, near Shrewsbury, received direct from Dr. B. the first pair introduced into England, and her acknowledgment of the same shows that, at least, she had never heard of that breed, nor had she ever seen any like them before, although an extensive fowl-fancier, and acquainted with all the breeds favorably known in England.

The origin of these fowls can never be traced farther than has already been developed, true or fabulous, and at this late day it is quite useless to attempt to arrive at any new facts pertaining thereto. We profess to know about as much in regard to their origin as any one, having heard the views and statements of all parties from the beginning to the present day. We, therefore, are prepared to make the following statements, and we challenge any man to prove us in error.

1st. That no Brahma Pootra fowls have ever been imported into the U. S., or any other country from China or Asia, since the alleged importation of three pairs to the city of New-York in 1850, from one of which it is alleged all the Brahmata have originated, now in this country, or in England.

2d. That no such fowls are known to exist in China, or Asia, at the present time.

When we say *Brahma* fowls, we do not mean *grey Shanghaes*, as it is quite probable that *grey* fowls may have been imported from China; and we refer to fowls with cream-white bodies, dark wing and tail tips, and neck hackles of the same hue.

It is of no consequence now how they *originated*, as a knowledge of that matter cannot change them in the least; but it is certain that a *pure* Brahma fowl was never seen in England till sent there from the United States.—*North-ern Farmer*.

CATTLE AND SHEEP MARKET OF CALIFORNIA.

THERE are now in the market about eight thousand head of Spanish cattle, and sales have previously been made of sixteen thousand head of the same cattle, at an average of \$40 for old steers. Of American cattle there are now in market about four thousand head, consisting of working oxen and cows—mostly working oxen. There have been no sales made of American stock of any magnitude, except in cows. They have sold both in Los Angeles county and here, for \$100 to \$150 per head. Oxen are held at \$150 to \$200 per yoke. The demand for them is poor and few sales made. We are in hopes that as soon as the warm weather is over, there will be more demand for American beef, and that will give us better sales of our oxen that are fat.

As for Sheep, there have been in market one hundred and thirty thousand Spanish Sheep from Sonora and New-Mexico, and of those left in market the amount will not exceed seven thousand at this time. Our friend Aubrey, of Santa Fe, closed out last week the last of thirty-eight thousand, in fifty-two days' sales at \$4 to \$9 per head. The weight of a Spanish sheep is about thirty pounds dressed.

The number of American sheep now in market is but eight thousand. They belong to W. W. Hollister and Brother, of Licking county, Ohio, and Flint & Biggsby, of Maine. They are holding them at \$15 per head. No sales have been made of American sheep, except fifty ewes and lambs, by the Hollisters, at Los Angeles, for ranch purposes, at \$1,000.

The number of sheep killed in San Francisco is three hundred and thirty per day; the number of cattle one hundred and twenty per day. The number killed in the State is about two hundred and fifty cattle and one thousand sheep per day.

SPLENDID GRAIN.—Mr. James Morrison, four miles south of Oakland, has sent us a sheaf of the finest wheat we have ever seen—about five feet high, heads ten inches long, and the fullest, cleanest, and best filled grain that has been exhibited yet. Mr. M. approves and practises deep plowing, and sub-soil plowing.—*California Farmer.*

GREAT INCREASE OF DOMESTIC FOWLS.—We saw upon the ranch of Jessie Beard, Esq., the best proof of the success of this branch of domestic industry. Mr. Beard commenced in January last, upon his fine ranch, with ninety hens. Now in less than seven months the stock has increased to over fifteen hundred hens and chickens on hand, besides about three hundred that have been sold. All this has resulted in doing things well. Personally and particularly has the interest been guarded, and there has been no lack of that proper care which is always needed to insure success.—*Id.*

AN ARAB STEED.

THERE was one of our rides which I never call to mind without a leap of the heart. The noble red stallion which I usually mounted had not forgotten the plains of Dar-Fur, where he was bred, and whenever we came upon the boundless level extending southward from the town, his wild blood was aroused. He pricked up his ears, neighed as grandly as the war-horse of Job, champed furiously against the restraining bit, and ever and anon cast a glance of his large brilliant eye backward at me, half in wonder, half in scorn, that I did not feel the same desire. The truth is, I was tingling from head to foot with equal excitement, but Dr. Reitz was a thorough Englishman in his passion for trotting, and was vexed whenever I rode at any other pace. Once, however, the sky was so blue, the morning air so cool and fresh, and the blood so lively in my veins, that I answered the

fierce questioning of Sultan's eye with an involuntary shout, pressed my knees against his sides and gave him the rein. O Mercury, what a rush followed! We cut the air like the whizzing shaft from a Saracen crossbow; Sultan stretched out until his powerful neck was almost on a level with his back, and the glorious rhythm of his hoofs was accompanied by so little sense of effort, that it seemed but the throbbing of his heart, keeping time with my own. His course was as straight as a sun-beam, swerving not a hair's-breadth to the right or left, but forward, forward into the freedom of the Desert. Neck and neck with him careered the Consul's milk-white stallion, and I was so lost in the divine excitement of our speed, that an hour had passed before I was cool enough to notice where we were going. The Consul finally called out to me to stop, and I complied, sharing the savage resistance of Sultan, who neighed and plunged with greater ardor than at the start. The minarets of Khartoum had long since disappeared; we were in the center of a desolate, sandy plain, broken here and there by clumps of stunted mimosa—a dreary landscape, but glorified by the sunshine and the delicious air. We rode several miles on the return track before we met the pursuing attendants, who had urged their dromedaries into a gallop, and were sailing after us like a flock of ostriches.—*Bayard Taylor.*

REMEDY FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—We have already published the following remedy for the bite of a mad dog. As some excitement exists in relation to the alleged prevalence of hydrophobia, and exaggerated reports are circulated of persons having been bitten, we again give it a place in our columns as worthy of trial:

"A Saxon forester, named Gastelf, now of the venerable age of 82, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of such import, has made public in the *Leipsic Journal*, the means which he had used for fifty years, and where-with he affirms, he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately, warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it; pour then a few drops of muriatic acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the evil effect of the latter is neutralized."

It would be better, after making these applications, to heal the wound under a poultice. There are some physicians who contend that hydrophobia is in reality lock-jaw aggravated by the imagination and fear of the patient.

The latter disease exhibits symptoms of a similar character, and is often produced when a wound inflicted with a blunt instrument is healed too quickly. Suppuration must precede granulation, and if the outside of the wound is healed, the inner portion, particularly where the wound is deep, and a nerve has been lacerated, cannot heal, and lock-jaw often supervenes. In all cases when a wound is inflicted by a blunt instrument—whether by a nail, the tine of a pitchfork, or the tooth of an animal—it should be laid open until it assumes a healthy appearance.—*Boston Journal.*

INSECTS.—The Legislature of the State of New-York at its last winter session, placed 1000 dollars in the hands of the State Agricultural Society, to make investigations respecting the insects that are hurtful to vegetation. The work was placed in the hands of Dr. Asa Fitch, of Washington county. It is understood that, this season, his investigations have been confined to the insects that injure the fruit tree. A memorial is soon to be expected from him on that subject, which will be one of great interest.

MICE ON THE RHINE.—It is said that the German farmers of the lower Rhine have been so troubled with mice, that a deputation from Alsatia went to Strasbourg and invoked the aid of

the prefect. At his recommendation a large number of new mouse-traps was procured, and on a space of three acres in thirty-six days there were caught 15,371 of the little creatures, an average of near 450 per day. An enterprising Yankee might turn an honest penny by importing cats into Germany.

For the American Agriculturist.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

I HAVE begged a copy of a recipe for DROP CAKES, for the readers of your valuable paper. I think no one who tries it can fail to consider it most excellent. They should be baked in cups or saucers, in a quick oven, and eaten as soon as done:

4 eggs, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of butter, 2 quarts of flour, 1 quart of milk, 4 tea-spoons of cream-tartar, 2 tea-spoons of soda, a little salt.

I should like also to recommend to the ladies, SWEET-MEAT PICKLES. They are easily prepared, and make a fine relish for the tea-table, preferable, on many accounts, to ordinary preserves.

To PICKLE QUINCES.—To 7 lbs. of quinces, 4 lbs. of sugar, 1 quart of vinegar, 1 oz. of cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cloves.

Scald the vinegar with the spice, and pour on the quinces, having first cut them in thick slices, and boiled in clear water until tender.

Pears and plums may be done in the same way, except the fruit should be left whole.

I have also, to me, a new RECIPE FOR PICKLING GREEN TOMATOES, which "they say" is unusually nice.

1 gal. tomatoes chopped fine, 4 green peppers, 4 onions chopped, a handful of salt sprinkled over them. Let them stand 6 hours—then drain off the juice—add 1 table-spoonful of ground pepper, 1 of all-spice, 1 of cloves, 3 tea-spoonfuls made mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint grated horse radish, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint mustard seed, 3 pints cider vinegar.

Cucumbers are good put up in the same way.

Cucumbers make very good mangoes.

If boiling water is poured over cucumbers when gathered for pickles, and they remain in it till it is cold, they will not soften. They may then be thrown into cold vinegar till enough are collected to pickle with spices.

ANNE HOPE.

RECIPES.

TOMATO PIE.—After you have lined your plate with paste, spread thereon a layer of sliced green tomatoes, add a tea-cupful of molasses, two small table-spoonfuls of flour, a little salt and nutmegs. Cover with paste, and bake slowly, and it will make an excellent pie.

CREAM CAKE.—One cup sour cream, one of sugar, two of flour, and two eggs, and 2 tea-spoon-ful salaratus.

CUP-CAKE.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs, one cup sour milk, one tea-spoonful salaratus. Bake in small dishes.

TO KEEP WORMS FROM DRIED FRUIT.—Place your fruit in a steamer, over a pot of boiling water covered tightly. When thoroughly heated, tie them up immediately in a clean cotton or linen bag, and hang them up. This method is preferable to heating in an oven, as that is apt to render them hard, even if you are so fortunate as to not burn them.

LIBBIE.

Horticultural Department.

FIELD FLOWERS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

HERE are daisies, buttercups,
Upon which the wild bee sups,
And from which he steals
Honey for his winter store—
Much he takes and comes for more—
What delicious meals!

They are undervalued flowers,
Never grown in garden bowers,
Seldom culled for wreaths;
But each little blossom yields
Sunny pleasure to the fields
Where its fragrance breathes.

They are like those humble hearts
Never playing mighty parts
On the world's wide stage,
But, with feelings true and warm,
All life's duties they perform,
And its cares assuage.

Blooming in the summer air
Here, and there, and every where,
Careless of renown,
Quite unnoted in their birth,
As when in their native earth
They lie meekly down.

Naught below is lovelier seen,
Than amid the common green
Their contrasted light,
White and golden, scattered round,
Small day stars, as frequent found
As the stars of night.

Worthy they, these tender things,
Of the song the poet sings
In his happy hours;
They are his peculiar toys,
Fresh delights and living joys—
Nature's simplest flowers!

SHOW OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Fall Exhibition of this Society commenced yesterday, (Tuesday, 19th,) and continues three days. As our paper goes to press on Monday evening, we can only say that there is a prospect of a fine show, one which, like that held in May, will add to the credit of this vigorous and growing Society. No one in this vicinity at all interested in the objects of the Society, will fail to visit the show to-day or to-morrow.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society met at their rooms 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 11th September. John Groshon in the chair, and P. B. Mead Secretary.

The Committee of Conference with the State Agricultural Society reported that the members of this Society would be entitled to all the benefits of membership in the State Society.

On motion of Mr. Mead, Messrs. Hogg, Mead, and Bridgman were appointed a Committee to canvass the field of their operations, and solicit plants to make a creditable display in the Fair of the State Agricultural Society. It was also resolved that members of the Society who have

premiums standing in their favor, are at liberty to transfer the necessary amount to the payment of their yearly dues.

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE attended the sessions of this body in Boston, on the 13th and 14th insts. Delegates and members were present from several States and Territories, and the meetings were well attended and interesting.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, was unanimously reelected President, and most of the Vice Presidents, and other officers, chosen at the last meeting, in Philadelphia, two years ago, were also reelected. The address of the President was of a lively character, and concluded with a hearty welcome of the Society to the hospitality and attentions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

That Society had prepared an exhibition at the same time, which was thought to surpass all their previous Shows, and it afforded no little gratification to the delegates to inspect the extensive exhibition of fruits, from the grounds of the best growers in the vicinity.

The Pomological Society devoted all of Wednesday and the forenoon of Thursday, to a discussion on *Pears*. In the first place, they rejected from the list a large number—probably some fifty or sixty kinds, but the names of most of them have never come under the notice of ordinary cultivators. Three votes in favor of any pear prevented its being proscribed.

The next step was to review the lists, and see if any pear could be advanced by a two-thirds vote of the Convention to the highest grade, as worthy of general cultivation. The Lawrence pear was thus unanimously advanced. Mr. S. WALKER considered it the greatest acquisition, and taken all in all, the best pear for general cultivation. Others confirmed the opinion. It is always fair, not quite so large as well-grown Virgalieus, and ripens in December and January. It is an American pear. Manning's Elizabeth was also advanced to the same honor. Beurre Superfine and the Howell Pear were unanimously placed on the list of those which promise well. Of the Beurre Superfine, Mr. Wilder thinks it a pear of great excellence, ripens in November and December, has all the good qualities of the Brown Beurre, and is larger and fairer. Mr. Hovey has fruited it three years, and thinks it very fine. Mr. Saul has fruited it six years, and thinks highly of it. Mr. Barry and Mr. Prince decidedly approved of it.

Doyenne Boussock and Steven's Genessee, had warm advocates, while others were disposed to think less of them, as not of sufficient high rank in flavor and quality. Mr. Hovey thinks the former one of the best market pears we have, and a gentleman present from Belgium, said it was the great market pear of that country.

The list of apples that promise well, adopted by the last Convention, was taken up, and the merits of each fully discussed, but the Melon apple was the only variety promoted to the list for general cultivation. Some specimens of that apple on the tables of the Mass. Hort. Society, surpassed in size, beauty and fairness, any we have seen, even in Western New-York, where it originated.

These discussions of the Pomological Society

are interesting and valuable. They call out the views, observations and experiences of careful observers and cultivators in different localities. Some varieties prove to be fair in one location and worthless in others. The whole subject of pears, is yet almost in its infancy, and the experiments on most kinds are limited and unsatisfactory.

While many important decisions are arrived at in these Conventions, yet enthusiastic persons are sometimes led into indiscretions, as at present indicated by the fact that Brande St. Germain, Limon, and Striped Madaleine pears were, two years ago, unanimously put on the list "which promise well," while this year, on mature deliberation, they were as unanimously degraded. Perhaps a careful vote by ballot, on varieties which any person objects to, might remedy the difficulty.

The delightful reunion at the Revere House, to which, on Thursday evening, all the delegates were invited by President Wilder, we were unavoidably prevented from attending.

The trip by the Empire State, of the Fall River Line, was as pleasant as could be desired. A good night's rest on a steady, staunch steamer, without disturbance till 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, is a luxury to the traveler. During our stay in Boston, we found admirable quarters at the old favorite Tremont House, than which there are few or no better-conducted first-class hotels in the country.

FOREIGN GARDENERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE following letter was received sometime since, and would have appeared before, had we not been too much occupied to look it over carefully. The writer mistakes the design of the paragraph to which he takes exception. We are far from condemning foreign gardeners as a class; on the contrary, we highly appreciated their labors, and trust that many others will yet come over, bringing with them the experience of other lands. We think, however, that as a class, they are often too set in their attachment to foreign customs and technicalities, and that they will find it to their advantage to throw aside their conservative notions, and fall into the spirit and go-ahead tendencies of the new world. Nothing chafes a native-born Yankee more, than to come in contact with one who claims that this or that is just the course to pursue, because it is the plan followed in some foreign domain with the term "royal" prefixed. In the article alluded to, the writer aimed a blow at the obsequiousness which attaches value to any thing, simply because it is foreign or far fetched. Look over a long list of advertisements for gardeners, and in the majority of cases we shall find that it is not a good *gardener* simply that is wanted, but a *Scotch* or an *English* or a *German* gardener is sought after, just as we see a French broadcloth or silk, bringing a much higher price than an equally good or better domestic manufacture. We repeat, give us all the foreign skill and experience we can get, but infuse into it as much as possible of Yankee spirit; and let no one feel that foreign aid is *essential* or always the best, even in the matter of gardening.

We shall be glad to hear from our correspondent as often as may be, and trust he will from time to time give our readers plain practical

hints, both in regard to laying out grounds, and the best method of cultivating the various horticultural productions. His teachings in this line, if of a useful character, will be the best defence of the skill and character of his countrymen.

For the American Agriculturist.

Having seen in your widely-circulated paper, a leading article upon the beautiful house and grounds of Mr. Ketchum, at Hokanum, I observe a passage calculated to prejudice gentlemen of this country against employing foreign gardeners, on the plea that they are obliged to learn every thing over again when they arrive in this country. This, I emphatically deny. When a man has learned his business as gardener in England, and studied all his early life to obtain that knowledge which is requisite for a gardener to know, it does not matter to what quarter of the globe he emigrates, as he is perfectly aware that the plants and vines which he had under his charge in England require the same treatment and attention every where else. I am satisfied that the major part of the plants and vines in this country, have been at some time imported from Europe. I am, of course, now speaking of green-houses, and a man who understands them in England, can manage them equally well here.

I see an allusion also made to the graduates from the garden of the Duke of Devonshire. Allow me to say that there are a great many coming to this country who profess to have been there formerly, thinking this a recommendation, as it undoubtedly is. Sir Joseph Paxton being known all over the world as the Duke's head gardener—others seek to share in his fame—but by what I learn, many of these men never saw the Duke's seat at Chatsworth, nor even that part of England where that splendid mansion and gardens are situated. When men of this description take situations and fail, which they are sure to do, as many of them scarcely know a cabbage from a cauliflower, it lowers good foreign gardeners in the estimation of gentlemen requiring them. I may further add that there are at most very few graduates in this country, who have been schooled in the Duke of Devonshire's gardens. Should there be any at all in this country who have really been at Chatsworth, I am sure they would give satisfaction to any gentleman needing their services.

The only difficulty a good gardener experiences here is in the growth of vegetables, and he requires twelve months' practice to know the difference of climate and vegetation. I am an Englishman, and a graduate of the Royal Gardens of England, and can prove that I am so; and I will not give place to any man as regards a thorough knowledge of the business, extending from propagating and laying out grounds down to using the spade. Nowhere in any country is there such magnificent specimens of horticultural and floricultural skill as are met with in the exhibition tents of the London Horticultural Society's Gardens at Chiswick, the Royal Botanical Gardens of London, and others, even provincial shows, where plants and fruit are exhibited to the astonished and admiring gaze of thousands. I am sure any gentleman who has visited those floricultural displays will bear me out in this assertion. I have attended these exhibitions of skill as an exhibitor, and I may add, a fortunate one. I do not wish yourself or readers to suppose that I am against American gardeners. On the contrary, I can but admire them as a clever and intelligent class of men. At the same time I must say that because a man is a foreigner, it is very wrong to think that he is incompetent to manage a gentleman's estate, and I hope to prove at some future period myself, that this is not the case. I trust, Sir, as a lover of fair play and justice, that you will insert this in your journal at some convenient opportunity. W. SUMMERSBEZ.

Spring Hill, Flushing, L. I., Aug. 10th, 1854.

VERBENA.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON POT CULTURE.

As the Verbena merits a place, and most justly, among popular florists' flowers, perhaps a few hints on its cultivation in pots may be acceptable to those who have not hitherto adopted that mode of culture. I know of no plant more useful or ornamental as a pot-plant, for decorating the green-house during the summer season, when the proper inmates of that structure are enjoying the open air. If we take into consideration its graceful habit, the variety and brilliancy of its colors, which offer hues for every taste, and above all, the lengthened period it continues to produce its lovely blossoms, it is unrivalled and ought to be more generally grown in pots as specimens, more especially now that the numerous varieties are so much improved, both in form and color. The present season has been productive of some gems of the first class; and if the Verbena continues to be improved as it has been during these few years past, I have no doubt that the time is not far distant when it will form one of the leading features at our floral exhibitions. I do not know if my system of propagating this favorite be new; but as it is simple, certain, and expeditious, it may be as well to state how I proceed from the commencement. I fill shallow pans (such as are used for placing under flower-pots) to within a quarter of an inch of the top with silver-sand, and pour in water sufficient just to cover the sand. I then make the cuttings in the usual way, and push them into the wet-sand; put the labels to them, and place them in a hot-bed frame where the heat ranges from 65 to 70 deg., always keeping the sand wet. The advantages that are to be realized by propagating the Verbena in this way are, that the cuttings never require to be shaded in the brightest sunshine, consequently the young plants are not drawn up long and lanky; the cuttings never stop growing from the time they are put in until they are ready to pot off, which is in about six or seven days, when they may be drawn out of the wet sand, with a bunch of roots, without injuring a single fibre. The best time to commence operations for growing specimen Verbenas in pots is February, or as soon as vegetation commences for the season. It is desirable to pot a few of the best autumn-struck plants for the sake of early bloom; but they never make such handsome specimens, nor continue so long in good health, as plants raised from cuttings in spring. As soon as the cuttings are well rooted, they should be potted into 3-inch pots, and placed in a gentle heat for a few days, until they are established in the pots; then pot them, and harden them by degrees; never allow them to remain long in heat after they begin to grow, or they will form long naked stems. As soon as the pots are filled with roots, shift into 6-inch ones, and from these into 11-inch pots. During the growth of the plant, all shoots must be stopped in order to cause the plants to grow bushy; and never allow them to flower until the plant is properly formed, and has as many leading shoots as are wanted. The compost in which I grow the Verbena is, equal parts turfy loam, leaf-mold and peat, with a little silver-sand added, to keep the soil open. I water twice a-week with liquid manure, and occasionally syringe over head with clean water to cleanse the foliage. If the saving of the seed is no object, all flowers ought to be cut off as soon as they begin to decay. I need scarcely add, that the grand secret in the successful culture of this, as well as of all plants, is efficient drainage; without this no plant will continue long in good health. If green-fly should attack your plants, fumigate with tobacco; for if the fly once gets a-head, the plants will never recover sufficiently to give satisfaction. Mildew is another enemy which must be looked after. As soon as it is perceived, dust the plants with a little sulphur, which will stop it from doing much mischief.—Y., in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

CANKER WORMS.

We clip the following extracts, relative to preventing the ravages of these pests, from a letter written by Thaddeus William Harris to the New-England Farmer:

"Fourteen or fifteen years ago, when canker worms were very plentiful and destructive in this vicinity, the use of tin collars, applied around the trunks of the trees, in the form of inverted funnels, was recommended to prevent the ascent of the female insects. In the autumn of 1852, they were employed in this place by several persons, who have reported favorably concerning them. The feet of the female insects are not provided with suckers or claspers like those of flies; and their structure seems to be such as would necessarily prevent their walking or retaining their foothold against gravity, beneath a perfectly smooth, polished and dry surface. Hence, when Mr. Everett first showed me his glass collars, I was very favorably impressed with the contrivance, and accepted his offer to apply them to some of my trees, in order to test their efficacy. Two of my cherry trees, and two small plum trees were provided with grass collars in the autumn of 1853; and these four trees have almost entirely escaped injury, while some other trees in my garden, not protected with collars or with tar, have been more or less seriously injured by canker worms. I do not consider this experiment as conclusive, because there have been some canker worms on the protected trees; those on the cherry trees may have come from two infested elm trees, growing near the fence in a neighboring lot, and so close as to interfere with some of the branches on my two cherry trees; the plum trees, on the contrary, were sufficiently distant from infested trees. Moreover, a friend tells me that he saw a female insect pass over the glass collar on one of his trees last autumn. The glass in all cases may not be sufficiently smooth; or perhaps moisture on the foot of the female or on the glass may enable the insect to stick to the glass. Further experiments in use of this contrivance seem, therefore, to be wanting before an unconditional verdict can be given in its favor. It is my intention to apply these glass collars to other trees in my garden next autumn; in the expectation that, if effectual as a preventive to the ascent of the female insect, they will prove in the course of time cheaper and better than any other remedy hitherto employed.

"Applications of tar, or of oil, according to the well known methods, if made in season, and renewed as often as necessary, have proved good remedies against the depredations of canker worms. My own confidence in them not only remains unimpaired, but is confirmed by continued experience. The use of these remedies are attended with much trouble and considerable expense, against which are to be taken into account the satisfaction and profit arising from the preservation of the foliage, the fruit, and even the continued health of the trees.

"In the enumeration of remedies we are not to forget the services of the feathered race. The warblers, buntings and other small birds devour great numbers of canker worms. Even the cherry bird earns a share of our early cherries by the havoc he makes among the canker worms. I wish as much could be said in favor of the robins, but candor obliges me to confess that insects form but a very small portion of their food, while they are unsparing in their attacks upon our cherries. Domestic fowls, if allowed to go at large among the trees during the seasons when the female insects are rising from the ground, devour great numbers of them. During the present summer, some cherry trees growing in a yard where fowls are kept have entirely escaped the attacks of canker worms; while trees in an adjacent yard from which the fowls were excluded, have had their leaves wholly destroyed by insects."—*Farm Journal*.

A HYPOCRITE is good in nothing but sighs.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, September 20, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We must again beg the indulgence of our correspondents for any apparent neglect. Our table is loaded with a "mountain pile" of communications, Reports, Show and Premium Lists, &c., which have accumulated during our interruptions from office duties for a few weeks past. Though in temporary poor health we are laboring night and day, and hope soon to get all straight.

REPORTS OF STATE AND COUNTY SHOWS.—So numerous have these exhibitions now become, and so crowded together into a few weeks are the days on which they are held, that we cannot hope to give any thing like a report in detail. We shall be obliged to any one furnishing a short report of such things as are particularly important and interesting, but we hope no one will ask us to publish a long account of proceedings which possess only a local interest. We can devote one or two pages each week to such reports as will convey information of an interesting or useful character.

FROST AS A MANURE.

WE know of no treatment so directly beneficial, for almost every class of soils as that of throwing up land in narrow ridges in the fall or early winter. There are few soils worth cultivating at all, that do not contain more or less materials which can be made available to plants by the combined action of air and frost.

Take two plots of heavy soil, side by side, and let one lie unmoved till spring, while the other is *deeply* plowed in autumn, and the result will be very visible in the spring crop. But the manner of plowing is important. To secure the greatest advantage, a single furrow should be thrown up and another back-furrowed directly upon it so as to produce a high ridge, then another ridge is to be made in the same manner with a deep dead furrow between the two. The process is to be continued thus through the whole field, so that when finished it will present a surface of high ridges and deep dead furrows succeeding each other, about once in two or two and a half feet. If prepared in this way, the frost will penetrate far downward, loosening and disintegrating the soil below the furrows, while the ridges will crumble down, and as they will not hold water, the air will circulate freely through them, decomposing the mineral portions, and conveying in ammonia and other gasses. This operation will be equal to ten or more loads of good manure upon clay or compact soils.

In the spring it will only be necessary to run a plow once or twice through the center of each ridge, and then level the whole down with a heavy harrow.

Another advantage in this process, is that when land is thus prepared it dries out and warms several days earlier in the spring. Again there are some soils that are exhausted upon the surface, but which contain poisonous substances in the sub-soil. If this sub-soil is thrown up in contact with the air and frost during winter,

these poisonous compounds (usually proto-sulphate of iron or manganese) will be destroyed, or changed to a harmless form, during the winter.

The above practice is especially to be recommended in the garden. One of the most successful cultivators of an acre of ground in our acquaintance, digs it up in the fall to the depth of three to four feet, making deep trenches and high ridges so that the whole acre appears to be covered with high winrows of hay placed closely together.

We strongly urge every farmer who has not tried this method, to lay out their plans now for experiment in this way, on a larger or smaller scale, during the present season.

WHEAT AND RYE FOR PASTURE.

THOSE who are short in grass and corn fodder, should immediately put in a good quantity of wheat or rye for pasture. The former is so much the most nutritious, that it will pay in pasture for stock, for the difference in the price of seed. The ground ought to be made rich, so as to insure a rank growth this fall. It may be pastured again in the spring, and then produce a fair crop of grain.

Farmers lose much annually, but more especially during a drouth, by not paying more attention to cultivated grasses for their stock. Under this head we name corn stalks, as well as wheat, rye, clover, &c. Even the wild sugar cane is nothing more than a grass, botanically speaking.

BORAX WASHING RECIPE.

A NUMBER of new subscribers have requested us to republish the above recipe, which appeared in a former number, (Vol. XI., page 279.) We have been waiting to give the results of some careful experiments which were being made in our own family, but which were broken off by sickness. Enough, however, was ascertained to convince us that there is really a great advantage in adding a small quantity of borax to common hard soap, previous to using it for washing. Our method is as follows: To every pound of hard soap add from one-half to three-quarters of an ounce of common borax, with one quart of water. Put the water in any convenient vessel upon the stove, add the borax, somewhat pulverized, and then put in the soap cut up in thin pieces. Keep them hot—but not boiling—for two or three hours, or until the whole is well dissolved, and then set it aside to cool, when a solid mass will be formed. If the vessel is set upon the warm stove at night, the operation will be completed in the morning, though we think it better to stir the mass just before it is cooled.

The night before washing, rub the clothes where most soiled, with the soap, and soak in water till morning. This soap, which has been more than doubled in quantity, will go quite as far, bulk for bulk, as the original, thus saving at least one half. The boiling and washing are to be performed in the usual manner; but it will be found that the labor of rubbing is diminished three-fourths, while the usual caustic or eating effect of the soap, is greatly lessened; and the hands will retain a peculiarly soft and silky feeling, even after a large washing. The preparation is adapted to all kinds of fabrics, colored or uncolored, including flannels, and it

is thought to increase their whiteness. By using this preparation, with the previous soaking over night, we have had sixteen dozen pieces finished early in the forenoon, when, by the old process, it would have been an "all day's job."

BURNING FLUIDS—EXPLOSIONS!

WE scarcely take up a newspaper which does not contain an account of one or more "Explosions" of fluid lamps. We have carefully noted these paragraphs for a long time, and we are free to say, that we have not yet found a single genuine *explosion* recorded, and we very much doubt whether ten explosions have occurred in five years past. Let any one examine the next dozen reports, and mark whether the accidents do not occur while the lamps are being filled. It is as impossible to burst a lamp when the cap is unscrewed, as to burst a gun with a thimble-full of powder with no wad over it. We have made nearly a hundred experiments upon various burning fluids, and after many careful trials, we have been unable to break a lamp of any pattern when the cup was off, although every precaution was taken to have the lamp entirely filled with a due mixture of gas and atmospheric air. Once in about forty trials we succeeded in breaking the lamp by filling it entirely with the proper mixture of fluid vapor and air, screwing down the cap, stopping up one wick-tube tightly, and then lighting the confined mixture through the other tube, which was left open for the purpose. The fact is, ninety-nine out of every hundred reported cases of "explosions," are merely the taking fire of the fluid while carelessly filling the lamp still burning, or by bringing the fluid too near another light. When this takes place, the person usually drops the lamp and can in their fright, and as a necessary consequence the fluid runs out and takes fire, and often produces serious injury.

When a lamp is nearly exhausted it becomes warm, and rapidly turns to vapor the first fluid poured in. If the wick is still burning, or another lamp is near by, this gas, which rapidly diffuses itself through the air, takes fire, producing a large *flame*, (not an explosion,) and the stream of fluid running from the can, is scattered over the person performing the operation. If the clothing is of a combustible material, serious burning often results, and the papers immediately charge the whole affair to an "explosion." The domestic herself is glad to tax to this cause a result brought about by her own careless disobedience of positive orders.

We think a great proportion of accidents would be avoided, if newspapers would state such occurrences correctly, attributing the result entirely to fire caused by sheer carelessness, for in this case greater care would be exercised than when the danger is supposed to result from a kind of inevitable explosion.

From what is said above, it will be observed that care should be taken both to avoid nearness to flame in filling, and also never to leave one of the wick tubes without a covering or a wick in it. If a wick happens to be deficient, let the tube be kept covered with an extinguishing cap, or cork it up with a bit of wood, cloth, or paper.

BETTER read little with thought, than much with levity and quickness.

CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR.

THIS commences at New-Haven, on the 10th of October. We learn from the Secretary, H. A. DYER, Esq., that arrangements are already in progress, to make this an occasion worthy of the State. It is the first State fair in the land of steady habits, but it is in the hands of men who have had some experience in other fairs, and know what needs to be done. Fifteen acres are to be enclosed as a track for the horse exhibition. Large buildings and tents will be put up for the display of horticultural and manufactured products, covered pens will be provided for stock, and every arrangement will be made for the convenience of exhibitors. The Society are particularly desirous to have a full display of the manufactures of every class. A large margin is given for articles that do not appear on the premium list, in the way of discretionary premiums.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH CONCENTRATED FERTILIZERS ON GRASS.

WHAT is the cheapest manure for mowing lands, is a question not easily answered. Probably, no one fertilizer is the best under all circumstances. We tried an experiment last spring, which has settled this question for our own premises. The lot selected for the trial was an old mowing field, laid down a dozen years ago, or more, and cutting not far from a ton to the acre. Four plots of ground, of four square rods each, adjoining each other, were measured off, staked, and numbered.

May 3d, in a rain, we sowed 15 lbs. of De Burg's super-phosphate of lime upon number one. On number two we sowed 15 lbs. of Mapes' improved super-phosphate of lime. On number three, we put 15 lbs. of Peruvian guano, that had been moistened and mixed with charcoal cinders for a fortnight. On number four, we put nothing, in order to show the natural product of the land.

A week after the application, the plot manured with the guano could be distinguished, at a distance, by its greater luxuriance, and darker green. The effect of the super-phosphate was not very manifest. About the 1st of July, the grass upon the several plots was carefully cut, dried and weighed. Number one gave 84 pounds; number two, 70 lbs.; number three, 104 lbs.; and number four, 59 lbs. The following tabular arrangement gives a better comparative view.

Manure.	Date of application	Date of Cutting.	Area	59 lbs.
Nothing.	May 3d	July 1st	1-40 acre	59 lbs.
Mapes Im. Sup. lime.	" "	" "	do	70 "
Dr. Burg's Sup. lime.	" "	" "	do	84 "
Peruvian guano.	" "	" "	do	104 "

It will be seen that the manures were applied in about twice the quantity usually recommended, or at the rate of 600 pounds to the acre. The return for Mapes' Super-phosphate of lime was 11 lbs. of hay for fifteen pounds of the manure; De Burg's gave 25 lbs.; and the guano 45 lbs.

We had purposed to cut a second crop upon these plots of ground, but the drought has been so severe that it will hardly pay. We had supposed it quite probable that the effects of the super-phosphates would be more manifest upon the second cutting than upon the first, but now, (September 1,) the after-math is look-

ing much the best upon the plot treated with guano. It may be that another season will bring number one and two up to a level with number three.

It is quite evident that it will pay well to dress old mowing fields with Peruvian guano, but it ought to be applied very early in the spring, and directly after thoroughly harrowing or scarifying the old sod. We got here in the first cutting 45 lbs. of hay for the 15 lbs. of guano, or nearly enough to pay for the manure, which we suppose will improve the yield at least for three or four years to come. In a favorable season, we should have had at least a half crop at the second mowing, half of which should go to the credit of the guano, making 71 lbs. of hay for 15 lbs. of guano.

The super-phosphates may redeem themselves another year. We shall watch the effect of these manures next season with considerable interest.

Last year, on a red clover patch, super-phosphate was more successful than guano. They were spread broad-cast on the same day early in May. We did not weigh the quantities applied, nor the quantity of clover produced—we were only judged by the eye.

CULTIVATION OF TASTE AMONG FARMERS.

It is to be feared that many of even the more enlightened class of citizens, have too little appreciation of the refined and beautiful in nature. Farmers who enjoy peculiar facilities for studying nature, and who ought to read her intelligible forms with peculiar profit, too often look on forests and meadows as valuable only to furnish food for cattle, and fuel for fire. Nor is it strange. They who have to grapple with necessities, come naturally to think those things only useful, which minister to their bodily wants. We were well acquainted with a gentleman who among cattle, or in the field, had an admirable taste, but who was quite indifferent to the beauties of a flower-garden. We used to take him into the garden, and pluck some choice flower with "See here, isn't this a beautiful thing;" but he always smiled and said, "What do you think I care about it, I had just as lief look at a dandelion;" and away he would go looking at the cucumber-vines. Now he had not so much an unnatural as an uncultivated taste. For the rich plumage and graceful flight of birds he had an excellent eye, and could listen to their notes with extreme pleasure; but he looked on ornamental shrubs and flowers as equally superfluous and useless. Like many others, he much preferred to see the ground adorned with ornamental beets and cabbages.

But it is a wrong opinion to suppose the excellence of things lies only in their utility. The Creator, it is evident, had something else in view when he made the world; nay, even loves beauty for itself alone. Else, why the delicate and varied hues of innumerable insects that float in the air; or why the beautiful organic structure of mosses and sea-weeds; or the systematic arrangement of chemical atoms! These are invisible to us except through the microscope, but they are perfectly apparent to nicer perceptions, and no doubt, administer delight.

But if farmers take delight only in building fences, and plowing fields, and rearing cattle, this, they should remember, can afford but lit-

tle pleasure to their wives. Their appropriate sphere of action is, or ought to be, about the house. It matters little with them, whether their husband's farms be enclosed with a stone fence or a hedge, whether it be stocked with Devons or Short-horns, but it does matter greatly whether her flower-garden be set off with tulips or twitch-grass. Her nice and delicate nature must have smooth lawns, and handsome trees, and laughing flowers. Such things delight her more than all the improved cattle in Christendom. But if every time she looks from her window, her eye falls on piles of brush, and ugly burdocks, and aspiring pig-weeds, what wonder that she takes more delight at her neighbor's house than at home. The truth is, her tastes, if reasonable, should be gratified. A neglected garden is just as repugnant to her nature, as a neglected farm to that of her husband. How often have we seen farmers' wives digging up a little spot of ground with a case-knife, because their husbands had no time to prepare it for them, or thought it useless. An hour's labor would have been, perhaps, all that she needed, and might have been the source of how much pleasure. It might take a little time, and might not add a dollar to the purse; but it will bring what gold can never do—a strong attachment and pure love between husband and wife. It constitutes the soil in which grow the finer sensibilities.

Cold and selfish natures may laugh at these things, but we pity that man who can range God's heritage from year to year, and think of nothing but granaries of grain. There is in waving fields a higher significance than mere grain. Grasping, miserly eyes may not see it, but it is there; and to those of high thoughts and pure conceptions, it speaks in the most forcible and eloquent language. No; if we have a shadow of skepticism, we would sooner take one stroll across the fields, and over the hills, than read volumes of books.

There is something in the dancing air, and bending grass, and waving woods, that ought to scatter doubt, like chaff, to the four winds. And farmers are just the men to study and appreciate these things. Alone to the beauties of nature, what lesson might they not learn from her spiritual teachings. How many things there are to subdue pride, to restrain melancholy, to cherish reverence, to inspire love! Truth, and beauty, and humility, and joy, beam as visibly from every plant and flower as stars in mid-heaven, not dim nor speechless, but clear and eloquent as language and pencil can make them.

If farmers would only study these things, they would find them imparting an ease and refinement to the mind which lends a charm to every thing, and without which the best natures are rough and untutored.

A UNIVERSAL applause is seldom less than two-thirds of a scandal.—*L'Estrange*.

WHEN a man owes himself to be in an error, he does but tell you in other words, that he is wiser than he was.—*Dean Swift*.

THERE are none that fall so unpitied, as those that have raised themselves upon the spoils of the public.—*L'Estrange*.

THEY who have an honest and engaging look ought to suffer double punishment, if they belie it in their actions.—*Charron*.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

For the American Agriculturist.

A SHORT CHAPTER ON CONSERVATISM.

I ONCE heard a gentleman make the remark, that there was no use in going through the world with your head in a bag. He wished to see what was about him, and to listen to the teachings of nature and humanity whenever they had a lesson to impart to him. He was a statesman, and the affairs of nations were as familiar to him as the daily duties of a house-keeper are to women in the ordinary walks of life.

There is always something new for the wisest to learn, and if we keep our heads out of a bag, and our eyes open, we shall be constantly improving. It is the conservative who makes no progress. He alone is satisfied with his position. He considers himself in advance of all others, while he, in fact, is sitting still, and only imagines himself moving in the right direction, because he sees the car in which others have started, and transfers its motion to that in which he remains stationary.

There are conservatives among farmers, as well as among politicians, physicians and theologians. There are conservatives every where; among the ladies, as frequently as among the lords of creation. The politician fears any innovation. He believes in the "divine right" of whatever is. The physician consults Hippocrates, but Hanneman and Priessnitz are moderns, and have no wisdom to impart. The theologian pins himself to Luther or Calvin, but Beecher, and Bushnell and Finney are surely wrong, because they cannot "frame to pronounce" shibboleth aright.

The conservative farmer is afraid of agricultural papers, and books, and plods in the way his grandfather plodded before him. He will not use a sub-soil plow, for his grandfather raised good corn and potatoes, and so did his father, and they never turned up the ground with any thing but an old-fashioned plow. A cultivator is a modern improvement, and not to be compared with a hoe—a seed-sower is a profitless innovation on the old modes of planting. What a pity it is that such people cannot find some of the implements of husbandry that were used by Noah, or his immediate descendants. In their estimation they would be the most valuable that could be found, especially if they had been used through continuous generations, down to the present time.

Conservative house-wives are equally attached to all that is old, and wish no modern improvements to make their way into parlor, kitchen, or pantry. It is surprising, that they should be so averse to inventions which would lighten their labors, and give them more leisure for intellectual improvements, and the instruction of their children. A washing-machine is of no use. It is better to rub their sheets by the hand, than to do them in one-third of the time, and with less labor, by the aid of some Yankee invention. A mangle, for smoothing clothes, cannot lift up its head among the polished sad-irons, although it would emancipate

the laundress from hours of fatigue. The numberless little contrivances to aid in domestic labor, are entirely discarded because they are new, and not sanctioned and recommended by long usage. Above all others, a sewing-machine is an abomination, and many a wearied woman sits up night after night to stitch, stitch, stitch, when in an hour, a machine would have performed the same work far better than she has done it, and have afforded her abundant leisure to woo "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

The more the intellectual and spiritual nature of individuals is developed, the more they will desire to be freed from the drudgery of unnecessary labor, and, while willing to do any thing which their circumstances render necessary, they will gladly accept any mechanical aid, which is offered them. Labor for a good purpose is always honorable; but man is something more than a mere animal, and has other wants than those which are connected with his physical nature. So long as no cunning artificer has provided him with an instrument more effective than his own hand, let him use that cheerfully, not grudgingly, but when that hand can wield a power more productive than itself, why yield the proffered aid?

There is something to me degrading in the thought, that beings, made only a little lower than the angels, should be willing to place themselves on a level, or below the level, of wood and steam, or any of those agents which may be made subservient to the comfort of mankind. I have no objection to sewing on a button, or making a button-hole, but when I find myself slowly and laboriously stitching up a seam which I am conscious a sewing-machine could do in a hundredth part of the time, and in far greater perfection than I could do it, I confess I cannot but feel that I am wasting precious moments, which once gone can never be recalled, and that I am outdone in all my efforts by lifeless, mindless, soulless matter.

ANNE HOPE.

DEFERENCE TO WOMAN.

If our great progenitrix first tempted to sin, the majority of her daughters have ever since been making amends for this bad behavior of their mother Eve, by teaching virtue. I can say, with the utmost sincerity, that the older I grow, and the more ripened grows my experience, my respect—nay, my reverence—for the sex is augmented. If I hear a good deed attributed to a woman, I believe it, of course; if I hear a woman maligned and slandered, I take it for granted that the slander is false. And in nine cases out of ten, it is false. In nine cases out of ten, any defamation of the female character arises from jealousy, or envy, or revenge, or, what is quite as inexcusable, a mere love of gossip. I value most highly the friendship of a woman;—because it is so pure, so disinterested, so utterly free from any alloy whatsoever. I consider myself most happy when I am able to add the name of an intellectual female to the catalogue of my friends. If I wanted solace in disappointment, sympathy in misfortune—nay, more, relief in adversity, to her would I resort with a most unhesitating reliance. Her heart is the very fountain of kindness; her hand "open as the day to melting charity."

The scriptures say that "a continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike." But what makes her contentious? In most instances, the injustice and harshness of men. His experience in the sex must differ widely from mine, who ever knew a

woman who would not melt into softness at words of gentle remonstrance, uttered in gentle tones, as the snow melts before the sun.

There is no surer sign of a high degree of culture and enlightenment than the deference which is shown to woman. All those British travelers by whom our country has been abused, from Basil Hall to Charles Dickens, have agreed upon one thing—in giving to Americans great praise for the universal respect and tenderness which they show to ladies. When a lady enters any apartment, whether a parlor, a concert-room, or a theatre, the American gentleman rises and gives her his seat, if he sees that she has none. The French are said to be the politest people in the world. But does a Frenchman resign his seat at the opera for a stranger lady? Would he relinquish it even to one of his female acquaintances? I guess not. I am sure that John Bull would growl most vociferously if it were hinted that he was expected to do any thing of the sort. No; he would keep the seat he had paid for, if Queen Victoria were standing beside him; though it is possible that loyalty would prompt him to do what gallantry would not.

I honor this trait of self-sacrifice toward women, in my countrymen. I hope they will never be divested of it. I trust that our very finished young gentlemen, who come home from their European tour,—many with fewer new ideas in their heads than hairs on their faces,—will not bring back with them foreign notions of how "the fair sex" should be treated.

Let us rather increase than diminish our sentiments of chivalrous devotion; let us rather testify our perfect estimation of those virtues by which women are peculiarly distinguished, by the most scrupulous regard for their comfort, and a never-failing respect for their feelings.

PARK BENJAMIN.

THE FASHIONABLE OLD LADY AT NEWPORT.

A WRITER in the Journal of Commerce, over the signature of J. M. M., thus speaks of her.

There is one other representative character here, of whom I wish to say a few words. It is the fashionable *old lady*,—a character always to be found at watering places, and one eminently fit "to point a moral and adorn a tale." But, instead of describing her to you in my own words, let me borrow those of a celebrated Boston clergyman, used in the course of a sermon which he recently preached on "Old Age." He is speaking of a woman who has sought chiefly admiration of the world:

"Her life is vanity long drawn out, the only frailty which joined her to mankind. Now, she is an old woman of fashion—wearing still the garments of her earlier prime, which, short and scanty as they were, are yet a world too wide for shrunken age to fill. How ill those gaudy ruffles become the withered dew-lap that hangs beneath her chin! Her life has been a long cheat; she has had no calculation but for vanity, setting a trap to catch a compliment; it is fit her age should be a deceit. That color—the painter did it; the plumpness—it is artificial; the hair—false; the teeth—are purchased at a shop; the hands—all glove and bone, and great big veins; the tongue—it was always artificial and false, it needs no other change. Yet she apes the tread of youth. Alas! poor fly! For this you have lived; nay, flirted!—it is not life. This, then, is the end of the waltzes, and polkas, and cracoviennes; this is the pay for the morning study over dress, the afternoon prattle about it, the evening spent in putting on this gaudy attire! Poor creature! in youth, a worm; in womanhood, a butterfly; in old age, your wings all tattered, your plumage rent, a 'fingered moth,'—old, shrivelled, sick, perching on nothing, and perishing into dust; the laughter of the witty; the scorn of the thoughtless; only the pity of the wise and good! What a three-act drama is her life—youth, womanhood, age! Vanity sits there in front of the stage, known

but not seen, and prompts the play—the words, the grimace. What music it is! from the opera, the lowdest and the wildest, and from the Catholic Judgment Hymn, mingled together in the same confusion, which behind the scenes her toilet table brings to view, where you also find ‘puffs, powders, patches, Bibles, billetdoux.’ Now the audience is tired of her, and laughs at the hollow voice, the bleary eye, the spindle limbs. The curtain falls; the farce is at an end. Poor old butterfly! Death and vanity carry her between them to fitting burial and the Mercy Seat of the Infinite God.”

This is a most truthful picture of the class whom it describes; and, sad though it be, I am compelled to say it has its counterpart here in more than one instance. In the little world of five hundred boarders, temporarily inhabiting this spacious hotel, it would be strange if there were not some such characters; and the looker-on here will see as many cliques, coteries, intrigues, and rivalries as at the court of Louis XIV.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S FOUR-FATHERS.—“Why do folks make such a to-do about their four-fathers?” said Mrs. Partington to the schoolmaster who was asking her genealogy. She stopped rolling out the crust for a pie as she spoke, and, with her hands still upon the rolling pin, she looked at him over her left shoulder. “Why should folks try so hard to find out about their four-fathers, when it's full as much as many want to do to find out that they have had one?” The schoolmaster explained that people were looking more to pedigree than formerly. “Looking more for fiddle-de-dee!” exclaimed the old lady, giving the pin a vigorous and emphatic roll as she spoke. “What makes the difference how folks get here, so long as they are here? Why am I any better, now, because my great grandfather was one of the Juggernauts that left France on account of their religious notions?” Here was a mine opened for the genealogist. He never once dreamed that the antiquated dame before him could have had a grandfather, much less that she should have descended from the Huguenots. “Are you, indeed, a scion of that illustrious stock,” said he, delightedly, “whose sufferings and fidelity to their profession are monuments to their memory?” “He did suffer terribly, poor man,” replied she, “towards the last of it, with neurology in his head, and, as you say, was faithful to his profession, for a more honest tinker never soddored a tea-pot.” The schoolmaster was floored by a simplicity that looked not to ancestry for glory, depending upon its own intrinsic excellence for reputation. And who would not in the days to come, rather be that estimable woman standing there in time's expanse, holding that rolling-pin than the grimest Huguenot of 'em all? That pie beneath her hand become food for gods—that rolling-pin a golden scepter.—*Boston Post.*

“A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.”

It seems to be generally admitted that “Jordan is a hard road.” Jim Sherwood tells of one that, if not the veritable “Jordan” itself, must certainly be its “next best friend.” But let Sher. speak for himself.

Time, towards evening—Place, Forks of the Road, somewhere in North Carolina—Log cabin close by—Red-headed boy sitting on the fence whistling “Jordan.” Enter traveler on an old gray mare, both looking pretty well beat “out.”

Traveler.—“Say, boy, which of these roads goes to Milton?”

Stuttering Bob.—“B-b-both on 'em goes thar.”

Trav.—“Well, which is the quickest way?”

Boy.—“B-b-bout alike; b-b-both on 'em gets there b-b-bout the same t-t-time o' day.”

Trav.—“How far is it?”

Boy.—“Bout four m-m-miles.”

Trav.—“Which is the best road?”

Boy.—“T-t-they ain't nary one the b-best. If

you take the right hand road and go about a m-mile, you'll wish you was somewhere else; and if you t-t-turn back and take the l-l-left hand one, by the time you have g-g-gone half a m-m-mile, you'll wish you had kept on the other r-r-road! G'lang!”—*Exchange.*

A FRENCHMAN who knew very little English got into a difficulty with an Englishman who insisted upon fighting it out. The Frenchman agreed to this, but wished to know what he should say if he should get beaten. Being told that he must cry out “enough,” they set to. The Frenchman, however, forgot the word, and cried out, as he heard some of the bystanders do, “Hurrah! hurrah!” To his astonishment, the Englishman pounded all the harder. This caused Monsieur to go to work in such good earnest, that the Englishman soon cried out “enough!” “Say dat again,” said the Frenchman. “Enough, enough!” cried he again. The Frenchman in turn exclaiming, “Dat is de ver vord I vas trying to say long time ago!”

THE best anecdote of Lorenzo Dow that we have seen is, that being one evening at a hotel kept by one Bush, in Delhi, N. Y., the residence of the late Gen. Root, he was importuned by the latter gentleman, in the presence of the landlord, to describe heaven. “You say a good deal about heaven, sir,” said the General, “pray tell us how it looks.” Lorenzo turned his grave face and long waving beard toward the General and Mr. Bush, and replied with imperishable gravity. “Heaven, my friends, is a vast extent of smooth rich territory. There is not a root nor bush in it, and there never will be.”

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.—Well, Charlotte, now you have decided on the brocade, what lace do you mean to trim it with?

Why Amelia, I really don't know, what do you think?

Oh, Charlotte dear, how should I tell? What do you say to “point?” I saw some in Broadway, to-day, at \$20 the yard?

That's just the thing. Let's see—takes 20 yards, don't it?

Yes, love; and if you have any thing over, you can give it to me; if there's any thing I admire it's point lace. George says it is extravagant, but I see no fun in stinting one's self; do you, my dear!

EPIGRAM.

WHEN Eve brought *wo* to all mankind

Old Adam called her *woman*—

But when she *woo'd* with love so kind,

He then pronounced it *woomian*—

But now with folly and with pride,

Their husband's pockets trimming,

The ladies are so full of *whims*.

The people call them *whimen*.

RAILROAD DAMAGES.—A railroad accident took place awhile ago in this State, upon which occasion the attorney of the road visited the scene of disaster, to satisfy the claims of the injured parties. After paying for black eyes, bloody noses, and cracked crowns all round, at the appraisal of the injured, he supposed his business over, when he was saluted by a tall Yankee, with feet like snow-shoes, a bell-crowned hat, and a blue coat over his arm with—

“Well, Squire, what are you going to allow me?”

“You?” said the attorney, “where are you hurt?”

“Oh, nowhere to speak of, Squire, but I was most terribly scart, and I think that's worth about a dollar, the way you've been payin' on 'em.”

The “dollar” came, of course.—*Det. Inq.*

FROST.—Quite a smart frost was visible about the town of Ravenna (O.) a week ago last Friday morning.

AN ANSWER.—The Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, passing up Broadway, stopped to read a theatrical placard, which attracted his attention. Cooper, the tragedian, coming along, said to him, “Good morning, Sir—do ministers of the gospel read such things?” “Why not, Sir,” said the doctor; “ministers of the gospel have a right to know what the devil is about as well as other folks.”

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT.—A lady passing through New-Hampshire, observed the following notice on a board:—“Horses taken into grass. Long tails three shilling and sixpence; short tails, two shillings. The lady asked the owner of the land the reason for the difference of the price. He answered:—“You see, ma'am, the long tails can brush away the flies, and the short tails are so tormented by them that they can hardly eat at all.”

WHO OUGHT TO DRINK LIQUORS?—Not the rich, for in it there is no refreshment. Not the poor, for it injures their purse, their credit, their health, their morals, their families. Not the merchant, for it will probably render him a bankrupt. Not the mechanic, for it will cause him to make promises which he cannot keep, and so lose his customers. Not the farmer, for it will make his cattle lean, his sheep hide-bound, his barn empty, and fill the windows of his house with old hats and old rags.

LOAFERS.—Different nations have different kinds of loafers. The Italian spends his time in sleeping—the Turkish loafer in dreaming—the Spanish in praying—the French in laughing—the English in swearing—the Russian in gambling—the Hungarian in smoking—the German in drinking—and the American in talking politics.

A YOUTH asked his father's sanction to his project of marriage. The old gentleman requested his son to pray with him, and prayed that if the match was against the will of the Lord, he would throw obstacles in his way, and make it impossible. The son interrupting cried: “Oh, Lord, don't you do it; for I must have her any how!”

THE WORST ISM.—“Harry,” inquired a friend the other day, which do you consider the worst of the numerous isms now prevalent?”

“Abolitionism?” inquired his friend.

“No.”

“Socialism?”

“No.”

“Nativeism?”

“No, no.”

“Then I must give it up,” replied he. “Expound.”

“Why, Rheumatism!”

A “GREENE” PUN.—The Boston Post is guilty of the following atrocity: Some negroes escaped from jail at Mariposa by boring holes with an augur. Other prisoners were placed in the same room before it was properly repaired, and likewise escaped by the *nigger augur* route.

WHEN we look at a field of wheat, we find that the stalks that raise their heads the highest are the emptiest. The same is the case with men; those who assume the greatest consequence have the least ability.

WE should choose to bear the hatred of evil men, rather than deserve their just accusation after serving their base ends.—*Putarch.*

LAYING ASIDE THE BONES.—An old man once said, "For a long period I puzzled myself about the difficulties of Scripture, until at last I came to the resolution that reading the Bible was like *eating fish*. When I find a difficulty, I lay it aside and call it a *bone*. Why should I choke on the bone, when there is much nutritious meat in use? Some day, perhaps, I may find that even the bones may afford me nourishment."

JOHN BUNYAN while in Bedford jail, was called upon by a Quaker desirous of making a convert of him. "Friend John, I have come to thee with a message from the Lord, and after having searched for thee in all the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee out at last." "If the Lord had sent you," returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows I have been here twelve years."

A HARD WINTER COMING.—We regret to state that the most indubitable signs of a hard winter are apparent and prevalent. Some of our oldest widowers have perfected the preliminary arrangements for entering anew the matrimonial relation. This class of our population feel the future "in their bones," and, connecting their premonitions with the high price of coal, have taken steps accordingly.—*Springfield Reg.*

THE LATEST ATROCITY.—The Pittsburg (Pa.) Democratic Union is answerable for the following: Why would it be unchristian-like for a woman to assume the part of a man? Because she would become a *he* then.

SAVAGE.—A person, looking over a catalogue of professional gentlemen at the bar, with a pencil wrote against the name of one who was of the bustling order, "He has been accused of possessing talents." Another seeing it, wrote under, "He has been tried and acquitted."

THE Irishman in New-York, who replied to the questions of the excise commissioners, "Ah, shure it isn't much moral character a man needs to sell the likes of whiskey," told a volume of truth.

A LABORER on the levee was sun-struck yesterday. The use of brandy restored him.—*Cin. Sun.* Then it would seem that brandy is of some use, after all.—*Dayton Empire.* So is arsenic.—*Dayton Herald.*

COLD neglect of friends, when in poverty, is more severe than poverty itself.

DEBT subjects a man more to slander than crime.

NEVER ridicule what you cannot understand.

NOTICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PREPARED COVERS.—We have prepared for Vol. XI. and XII., a lot of uniform muslin covers, with gilt backs, &c., similar to the first ten volumes. These will be sent to subscribers for 25 cents each. The binding can easily be completed by any book-binder for 25 cents. Those sending their files to the office can have them bound for 50 cents per volume.

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CLUBS.—Now is a good time to get up clubs. For terms see the last page of former numbers. Three, Five, Ten or Twenty persons by joining together can save considerable in the cost.

A complete volume—six months—will be sent to each of six persons for five dollars. They may be at different post-offices.

Cannot a large number of single subscribers get several of their neighbors to subscribe at the regular prices, and secure their own paper free of cost, and perhaps save something more to pay for his trouble.

SPECIMEN COPIES.—We will send a free specimen copy to any person whose name and address is forwarded to us. Our present readers will confer a favor by sending us the address of their agricultural friends and acquaintances in different parts of the country.

In forwarding names or subscriptions, please give the Post-office, County, and State. Let each be written out plainly.

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, August 28.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THE official return of the importations into the United Kingdom during the month ending the 5th inst., has just been published, from which it appears that the supplies from abroad have been on a much less liberal scale than in the month immediately preceding. The arrivals during the last three months have been as follows:

	June 5.	July 5.	August 5.
Wheat,	611,992 Qrs.	357,104 Qrs.	281,950 Qrs.
Barley,	78,016 "	43,704 "	101,679 "
Oats,	158,355 "	126,008 "	110,017 "
Rye,	4 "	369 "	—
Beans,	37,476 "	21,895 "	29,181 "
Peas,	7,600 "	5,439 "	6,255 "
Maize,	158,696 "	147,071 "	106,677 "
Flour,	373,761 Cwts.	222,479 Cwts.	250,103 Cwts.

In previous years we have generally had the largest supplies towards the latter part of the summer, but this season the fact of our extensive wants was known so early after the harvest of 1853 had been secured, that all that could be got together was shipped off early, and about the time that the bulk of the imports usually reaches us, stocks abroad had been reduced into a very narrow compass, and the probability is that the receipts of foreign grain, &c., will be on a comparatively small scale, until such time as supplies of the new produce begin to come forward at the different shipping ports. This we regard as rather a fortunate event, as well for the holders of what remains in warehouse as for our farmers. Even with this advantage, however, sellers will have to make up their minds to a lower range of quotations, as there can be no doubt that the crops in this country will give a very excellent yield. *As harvest is proceeded with, it is being discovered that, notwithstanding partial blight, the bulk of Wheat is heavier than was expected before cutting was commenced, and we have great pleasure in stating that, when we estimated the probable yield of Wheat some weeks ago at rather over an average, we were below the mark; we are now of opinion that if the weather should prove tolerably auspicious, so as to allow the remainder to be well secured, the excess would be considerable.* We have already heard of several instances where the quantity per acre has proved large, and it has all along been admitted that the breadth of land under cultivation has been greater this year than for some seasons past. Barley is unquestionable a heavy crop; and Oats are equally well spoken of.

The weather has been rather unsettled during the week; in this immediate neighborhood, indeed all over the southern parts of the kingdom, it has been sufficiently fine to allow fair progress to be made with the carting of grain; but in the north-west part of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland, the work has been seriously interrupted by frequent heavy showers. In Ireland the rain has been more general than on this side of the channel, and the reports from thence are not altogether of so satisfactory a character as could be desired. The Potato disease is certainly very prevalent there, and it is much to be feared that a large portion of that useful root will be lost.

The advices from the North of Europe in regard to the probable result of the harvest are not so universally good this week as they were previously. A considerable quantity of rain appears to have fallen on Monday and Tuesday last, which had interfered with the carting of Corn, and would, it was feared, be productive of some injury to the quality. The information

is altogether too vague and uncertain as yet to allow of any definite conclusions being arrived at; but the estimates as to the general result of the harvest in Germany, Poland, &c., are not quite so favorable as they were a few weeks ago. We are, nevertheless, of opinion that the yield of Wheat will prove good, and that of Spring Corn large, in all the countries bordered by the Baltic.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen the past week from \$1 to \$1 25 per bbl., and sales are dull, even at this great concession. Wheat is scarcely less in price, owing to the small quantity in market, and the pressing wants of the millers. As soon as more plenty here, its price will correspond with that of flour. Corn as per our last. Pork, Lard, Beef, and Butter, a slight downward tendency. Clover Seed is a trifle less, Timothy in active request. Wool has sold largely the past week, but at lower prices. It is hoped it has got down now about as low as it will go this season.

Cotton is a little better; Sugar and Tobacco the same. Owing to the late hurricane at the South, Rice has advanced fully $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per pound.

The Weather is all we could desire now, for the season. We have had another abundant rain, followed by a clear, bright sun. Vegetation has revived with surprising rapidity, and all late crops are growing finely.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average *wholesale* prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the *quality* of the articles.

The day is as fair as ever dawned, and the weather charming, but charming weather may be incompatible with good markets. Notwithstanding the fears of an anxious public, the appearance of Washington Market to-day is quite against starvation. The prospect is that society will not be reduced to regular rations for some time to come. We sincerely hope that generous commissioners and produce dealers will becalm themselves, and not be over anxious for the fate of society the coming winter.

Potatoes to-day are a little on the rise. Cabbage, Melons, &c., are high as usual. Grapes begin to appear in market. There will, undoubtedly, be large quantities in next week, and so all along. Cranberries also made their first appearance to-day. Eggs are a little higher.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3 50 @ \$4 bbl.; White, \$3 25 @ \$3 75; Sweet, Virginia, \$3 50; New-Jersey, \$4; Onions, red, \$1 75 @ \$2 bbl.; white, \$3; Turnips, Russia, \$2 75 bbl.; white, \$2 50; Beets, \$3 50 hundred bunches; Carrots, \$3; Parsnips, \$3 50; Tomatoes, 75c @ \$1 basket; Marrow Squashes, \$1 50 bbl.; Cabbage \$6 @ \$12 hundred; Watermelons, \$8 @ \$16 hundred; Nutmeg, \$2 @ \$3 bbl.; Pumpkins, \$4 @ \$10 hundred; Cucumbers, 75c @ \$1; Pickles, \$2 @ \$3 thousand.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$1 @ \$2 bbl.; Pears, common, same; Virgaliou & Bartlett, \$8 @ \$12 bbl.; Peaches, \$2 @ \$2 50 basket; Plums, Egg, \$4 bushel; Grapes, Isabella, 8c @ 10c. per lb.; Cranberries, \$7 @ \$8 per bbl.; Butter, State, 21c @ 23c. lb.; Western, 15c @ 17c.; Eggs, 18c. doz.; Cheese, 10c @ 11c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 18, 1854.

The weather, since our last report, has been delightful, which, if it makes the cattle feel more cheir, fails to improve their flesh. As we went the rounds this morning, we could but wish the republic of beef-eaters had been with us to see what beef is sometimes made of. Such a burlesque on fat-cattle is rarely to be seen, as we saw to day in Washington Yards. Sealy, long-boned, spars-ribbed steers, flourished there beyond all conception, while slab-sided old cows with their calves, filled up the interludes. We have no doubt but there are fifteen hundred cattle in market to-day, which never had so much as a smell of corn-meal. And yet they, are sent to New-York Market as beef, and in less than a

week will have been sold from the shambles, and "played their part."

We are glad to make even a few exceptions to this herd of so-called "grass-hoppers." We observed a drove of some 50 cattle from Connecticut which that State has no reason to be ashamed of. They were owned by Ezra Barsley, and were very large and in fine order. Another drove, 186 in number, belonged to Samuel Ulery, and came from Chester Co., Pa. They were young cattle, well fattened and the best in market.

Best quality of beef sold to-day from 8½¢@10¢ per lb.; inferior quality 7½¢@8½¢. "Critters" sold from 6¢@7½¢, and at any price.

We remark that the Sheep market has greatly improved within the last week.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices.

Beeves,	7½¢@10¢.
Cows and calves,	\$30@70
Veals,	4¢@6½¢.
Sheep,	\$3@8
Lambs,	\$2@6 50
Swine, corn fed, 4½¢@4½¢; still fed, 4¢@4½¢.	

Mr. Chamberlin reports beeves, 7¢@10¢; cows and calves, \$20@50; calves, 4½¢@7¢; sheep, \$2 50@5 50; lambs, \$2@3 50.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7½¢@10¢; cows and calves, \$25@50; sheep, \$2@7; lambs, \$2 50@5.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 8¢@10¢; cows and calves, \$25@40; veals, 5¢@6¢.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 2526	2463
Cows, 33	
Veal Calves, 288	
Sheep and Lambs, 1250	
Swine, 400	

Of these there came by the Hudson River R. R., 600; Hudson River Boats, 200; Erie, 1,200; Harlem, 314. New-York State furnished 319 on foot; 66, by cars; Ohio, 685; Illinois, 575; Pennsylvania, on foot, 253; Kentucky, 293; Connecticut, 121.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
	Robinson st.	Sixth st.	Sixth st.
Beeves, 387	520	263	
Cows & calves, 124	35	115	
Veals, 200	84	60	
Sheep, } 4,123			
Lambs, } 2,781	5,750		

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep broker, at Browning's, reports the following sales of sheep and lambs, viz:

SHEEP.—260 for \$960; 96 for \$313; 100 for 395.75; 223 for \$843.25; 141 for \$524. LAMBS.—42 for \$150.75; 68 for \$258.12; 47 for \$206.75; 82 for \$287. Sheep and lambs, 106 for \$843; 103 for \$285.

Mr. James McCarty, broker at same yard, reports an advance in the market and the following sales.

838 sheep and lambs, \$822.75; 69 lambs and sheep, \$262; 93 lambs and sheep, \$338.75; 57 lambs and sheep, \$205.83; 80 sheep; \$342.50; 99 lambs, \$294.62; 58 calves, \$163.25; 152 sheep and lambs, \$623.63. Total, 946, sold for \$3083.38.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's by John Mortimore, for the week ending September 16th.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for mutton
122	\$3 80	8½ cts.
186	3 50	8
216	3 87½	8½
94	3 40	8½
178	2 25	7½
300	\$3 62½	8½
107	4 00	9
87	3 62½	8½
20	5 00	9½
Lambs.		Price per lb. for Meat.
111	3 75	10½
186	2 25	10
70	3 12½	10½
94	4 00	11
56	3 25	10½
28	3 75	11
85	2 12½	9½
100	3 32	10½

The market this week has been much better than last. The demand has been good, and the supply light. The week closes with a very small supply on hand, and the demand very good. Mutton is selling by the carcase in Washington market, from 4¢@8½¢ per lb. Lambs, from 6¢@11¢, as in quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853	100 lbs.—@ 7—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852	—@ 6—
Beeswax.	
American Yellow	1 lb.—@ 20 @ 30

Bristles.

American, Gray and White..... 40 @— 45

Coal.

Liverpool Orrel..... ½ chaldron, — @ 9 50
 Scotch..... — @ —
 Sidney..... 8 25 @ 8 50
 Picton..... 8 50 @ —
 Anthracite..... 2,000 lb. 7 @ 7 50

Cotton.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	7½	7½	7½	8
Middling.....	9½	9½	9½	10
Middling Fair.....	10½	10½	10½	11½
Fair.....	11	11½	11½	12½

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth..... ½ yard, — 12½@13 —
 American Kentucky..... — @ —
 Dundee..... — @ —

Coffee.

Java, White..... ½ lb.— 13 @—13½
 Mocha..... 14 @—14½
 Brazil..... 9 @—11
 Maracibo..... 10 @—11
 St. Domingo..... (cas.) 9 @—9½

Cordage.

Bale Rope..... ½ lb.— 7 @—10
 Boit Rope..... — @—20

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts..... ½ gro.— 35 @—45
 Velvet, Pints..... 20 @—28
 Phials..... 4 @—16

Flax.

Jersey..... ½ lb.— 8 @—9

Flour and Meal.

Sour..... ½ bbl. 7 25 @ 8 62½
 Superfine No. 2..... — @ 7 —
 State, common brands..... 9 62½@9 75
 State, Straight brand..... 9 75 @ 9 81½
 State, favorite brands..... 9 75 @ 10 —
 Western, mixed do..... 9 62½@9 75
 Michigan and Indiana, Straight do..... 9 75 @ 9 87½
 Michigan, fancy brands..... 10 @ 10 12½
 Ohio, common to good brands..... 9 50 @ 9 87½
 Ohio, round hoop, common..... 9 87½@10 —
 Ohio, fancy brands..... 10 52 @ 10 50
 Ohio, extra brands..... 10 @ 11 —
 Michigan and Indiana, extra do..... 10 @ 11 25
 Genesee, fancy brands..... 10 @ 10 25
 Genesee, extra brands..... 10 37½@11 —
 Canada, (in bond)..... 9 62½@9 75
 Brandywine..... 9 62½@9 75
 Georgetown..... 9 62½@9 75
 Petersburg City..... 9 62½@9 75
 Richmond Country..... 9 50 @ 9 82½
 Alexandria..... 9 50 @ 9 62½
 Baltimore, Howard Street..... 9 50 @ 9 62½
 Rye Flour..... 6 @ 6 25
 Corn Meal, Jersey..... 4 31½@4 37½
 Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 4 62½@4 75
 Corn Meal, Brandywine..... ½ punch. 19 @ 19 50

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee..... 2 12½@2 15
 Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)..... 1 62 @ 1 80
 Wheat, Southern, White..... 1 85 @ 1 97
 Wheat, Ohio, White..... 1 95 @ 2 —
 Wheat, Michigan, White..... 2 @ 2 05
 Wheat, Mixed Western..... 1 95 @ 2 00
 Wheat, Western Red..... 1 80 @ 1 87½
 Rye, Northern..... 1 22 @ 1 24
 Corn, Unsound..... 81 @ 83
 Corn, Round Yellow..... 85 @ 86
 Corn, Round White..... 92 @ 93
 Corn, Southern White..... 93 @ 95
 Corn, Southern Yellow..... 83 @ 85
 Corn, Southern Mixed..... — @ —
 Corn, Western Mixed..... 83½ @ 84½
 Corn, Western Yellow..... — @ —
 Barley..... 90 @ 96
 Oats, River and Canal..... 50 @ 53
 Oats, New-Jersey..... 48 @ 49
 Oats, Western..... 54 @ 56
 Oats, Penna..... — @ —
 Oats, Southern..... — @ —
 Peas, Black-eyed..... ½ bush. — @ 3 —
 Peas, Canada..... bush. 1 25 @ 1 37½
 Beans, White..... 1 @ 1 25
 Live Geese, prime..... ½ lb.— 44 @— 46

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed..... ½ lb.— 23 @— 23½
 Buenos Ayres, Mixed..... 21 @— 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:

North River, in bales..... 100 lbs.— 87½@— 90

Hemp.

Russia, clean..... ½ ton. 285 @— 350 —
 Russia, Outshot..... — @ —
 Manilla..... ½ lb.— 15½@— 16 —
 Sisal..... 10 @— 14½
 Sunn..... 5½ @— —
 Italian..... ½ ton. 290 @— 300 —
 Jute..... 120 @— 125
 American, Dew-rotted..... 220 @— —
 American, do., Dressed..... 250 @— 280 —
 American, Water-rotted..... — @ —

Hops.

1853..... ½ lb.— 28 @— 30
 1852..... 18 @— 20

Lime.

Rockland, Common..... ½ bbl.— @ 87½

Lumber.

	WHOLESALE PRICES.
Timber, White Pine..... ½ cubic ft.— 18 @— 22	
Timber, Oak..... 25 @— 30	
Timber, Grand Island, W. O..... 35 @— 38	

Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo) — 18 @— 22

YARD SELLING PRICES
 Timber, Oak Scantling..... ½ M. ft. 30 @— 40 —
 Timber, or Beams, Eastern..... 17 50 @— 20 —
 Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked..... — @— 40 —
 Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked..... — @— 25 —
 Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear..... 37 50 @— 40 —
 Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual..... 30 @— 32 50
 Boards, North River, Box..... 16 @— 18 —
 Boards, Albany Pine..... ½ pce.— 16 @— 20
 Boards, City Worked..... — 22 @— 24
 Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling..... — 25 @— —
 Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring..... — 25 @— —
 Plank, Albany Pine..... — 26 @— 18
 Plank, City Worked..... — 26 @— 20
 Plank, Albany Spruce..... — 18 @— 24
 Plank, Spruce, City Worked..... — 22 @— 24
 Shingles, Pine, sawed..... ½ bunch, 2 25 @ 2 75
 Shingles, Pine, split and shaved..... 2 75 @ 3 —
 Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual..... ½ M. 24 @ 28 —
 Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality..... — 22 @ 25 —
 Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality..... — 19 @ 21 —
 Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality..... — 17 @ 18 —
 Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft..... — 32 @ —
 Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft..... — @ 16 —
 Staves, White Oak, Pipe..... — 72 @ —
 Staves, White Oak, Hhd..... — 90 @ —
 Staves, White Oak, Bbl..... — 60 @ —
 Staves, Red Oak, Hhd..... — 45 @ 85 —
 Heading, White Oak..... — 70 @ —

Molasses.

New-Orleans..... ½ gall.— 27 @— —
 Porto Rico..... — 23 @— 30
 Cuba Muscovado..... — 25 @— 27
 Trinidad Cuba..... — 25 @— 27
 Cardenas, &c..... — 23½@— 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d..... ½ lb.— 4½@— 5
 Wrought, 6d@20d..... — @— —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County, ½ 280 lb.— @ 5 75
 Turpentine, Wilmington..... — @ 5 50
 Tar..... ½ bbl. 3 @ 3 50
 Pitch, City..... 2 75 @—
 Resin, Common, (delivered)..... 1 75 @ 1 87½
 Resin, White..... ½ 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
 Spirits Turpentine..... ½ gall.— 66 @— 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City..... ½ ton.— @—
 Thick, Round, Country..... — @ 28 —
 Thin Oblong Country..... — @ 33 —

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia..... ½ ton, 8 50 @ 3 75
 White Nova Scotia..... 3 50 @ 3 62½

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country..... ½ bbl. 11 50 @ 13 —
 Beef, Prime, Country..... — @—
 Beef, Mess, City..... — 15 @ 12 12½
 Beef, Mess, extra..... — 16 50 @ 17 —
 Beef, Prime, City..... — 10 25 @ 10 37½
 Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon..... — 15 50 @ 16 —
 Beef, Prime, Mess..... ½ tce. 21 @ 26 —
 Pork, Mess, Western..... ½ bbl. 14 25 @ 14 50
 Pork, Prime, Western..... — 11 75 @ 11 87½
 Pork, Prime, Mess..... — 14 @—
 Pork, Clear, Western..... — 15 @—
 Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels..... ½ lb.— 11½@—
 Hams, Pickled..... — 7½@— 8
 Hams, Dry Salted..... — 8 @ 8½
 Shoulders, Pickled..... — 8½@— 9
 Shoulders, Dry Salted..... — 6½@— 6
 Beef Hams, in Pickle..... ½ bbl. 25 @—
 Beef, Smoked..... ½ lb.— 9 @ 9½
 Butter, Orange County..... — 23 @ 25
 Butter, Ohio..... — 13 @ 18
 Butter, New-York State Dairies..... — 19 @ 22
 Butter, Canada..... — @—
 Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)..... — @—
 Cheese, fair to prime..... — 9 @ 10½

Saltpetre.

Refined..... ½ — 6¼@— 8
 Crude, East India..... — 7 @ 7½
 Nitrate Soda..... — 5 @ 5½

Salt.

Turks Island..... ½ bush.— @— 48
 St. Martin's..... — @—
 Liverpool, Ground..... ½ sack, 1 10 @ 1 12½
 Liverpool, Fine..... — 1 45 @ 1 50
 Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's..... — 1 72½@ 1 75

Sugar.

St. Croix..... ½ lb.— @—
 New-Orleans..... — 4 @ 6½
 Cuba Muscovado..... — 4½@— 6
 Porto Rico..... — 4½@— 6
 Havana, White..... — 7½@— 8
 Havana, Brown and Yellow..... — 5 @ 7½
 Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf..... — 9½@—
 do. do. do. Crushed (C)..... — 9½@—
 do. do. do. Ground (G)..... — 8½@—
 do. (A) Crushed..... — 9 @—
 do. 2d quality, Crushed..... — none.
 Manilla..... — 5½@—
 Brazil White..... — 6½@—
 Brazil, Brown..... — 5 @—

Seeds.

Clover..... ½ lb.— 7 @— 9
 Timothy, Mowed..... ½ tce. 14 @ 17 —
 Timothy, Reaped..... — 17 @ 20 —
 Flax, American, Rough..... ½ bush.— @—
 Linseed, Calcutta..... — @—

Tallow.

American, Prime..... ½ lb.— 11½@— 12½

Tobacco.

Virginia..... ½ lb.— @—
 Kentucky..... — 7 @— 10

Mason County.....	6½¢	— 11
Maryland.....	—	—
St. Domingo.....	12	— 18
Cuba.....	18½	— 23½
Yara.....	40	— 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25	— 1
Florida Wrappers.....	15	— 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6	— 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5½	— 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleec.....	3 lb.	— 41	— 43
American, Full-blood Merino.....	—	— 36	— 39
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	—	— 32	— 35
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	—	— 27	— 30
Extra, Pulled.....	—	— 38	— 40
Superfine, Pulled.....	—	— 33	— 35
No. 1, Pulled.....	—	— 26	— 28

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

HOP ROOTS WANTED, SUFFICIENT TO PLANT TEN acres. Please state lowest price per hundred.
54-tf R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st.

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.—WANTED 100 BARRELS IN first-rate order for shipping, as soon as sufficiently ripe.
Also a few Lady Apples.
54-tf R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A VARIETY OF PURE bred fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game fowls, Sebright Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.
B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.
54-tf

CHINESE PIGS.—FROM PURE BRED STOCK DIRECT from China—very fine of their kind.
B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.
54-tf

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, Aug. 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:— Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS are TO BE ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh;
and

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms;
All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 19th and 20th Wards in New-York, and the City of Williamsburgh in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Wards in New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 24th, 25th and 26th Wards in New-York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the 27th, 28th and 29th Wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be selected for said County;

Sixteen Members of Assembly;
A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford;
A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou;
A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe;
A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt;
A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman;

A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius;

A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clark, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath;

Two Governors of the Alms House, in place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pickney, appointed to fill vacancies;

A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel H. Blunt;

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Wards; and

A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 14th and 15th Wards. Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1854.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. [53-60] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

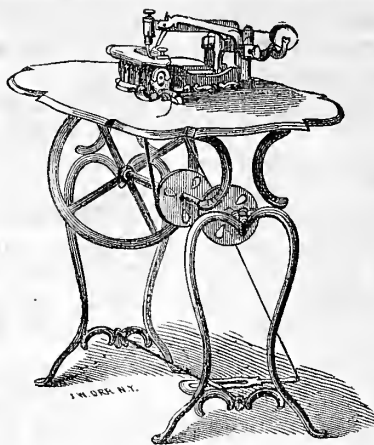
FOR SALE—TWO SHEPHERD DOGS, A MALE AND FEMALE, of pure scotch blood, and three months old, can be had of ANDREW C. MURRAY, Factoryville, Staten Island, N. Y., at \$10 each.
53-55

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE

I HAVE NOW READY FOR SALE ONE OF THE MOST complete selections of fruit trees ever offered in this part of the country; and as thrifty and handsome trees as can be found in the United States apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, quinces, strawberries, &c. Subscribers to this paper will find in it the coming year full directions for managing fruit trees in best manner, with a complete list of the best varieties.
WM. DAY, Morristown, N.J.

PEACH TREES.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE from their Nurseries at Rumson's Neck, Shrewsbury, New-Jersey. Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the same by mail to be directed to them at Red Bank, Monmouth Co., N.J.
[53-62] ASHER HANCE & SON.

FANCY FOWLS.—SHANGHAI FOWLS—DIRECT IMPORTATIONS—and Golden Pheasants for sale by
53-58 WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.



WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warerooms, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being *exclusively* our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

4. The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-55

A NEW FERTILIZER.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (who have been manufacturing Poudrette for the last 14 years) have, by a recently-discovered process, been enabled so completely to disinfect Night Soil, as to present to the Agricultural World, that long sought after and greatly to be desired article.

PURE NIGHT SOIL, DISINFECTED AND DRIED.

This article differs from Poudrette, and every other article of manure made from human excrement, from the fact that it contains no mixture of foreign substance whatever (except 3 per cent. of calcined gypsum, which is used to retain any fugitive ammonia.) the sulphuretted hydrogen which is the offensive gas escaping from Night Soil, is taken from it by a peculiar process. It is, also, entirely separated from rubbish not smaller than a pin's head, and so concentrated, that its bulk is decreased one-half by manufacture, yet, at the same time, none of its virtues are allowed to escape. The Lodi Manufacturing Company have selected the Chinese words designating desiccated night soil as the name for this article, viz.:

TA-FEU.

and offer it for sale under the following guarantees:

1st.—That it is free from unpleasant odor, and contains 95 per cent. of night soil concentrated, and 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, and *nothing else*.

2d.—That it cannot be surpassed by any other manure in the world, either in fertilizing power or in cheapness.

3d.—That it is equal to Guano in the proportion of 4 pounds of Ta-feu to 3 pounds of Guano. That it is equal to any superphosphate of lime now in market *pound for pound*, on any crop, and is one-third cheaper than Guano, and twice as cheap as super-phosphate.

4th.—It contains every kind of good necessary to the growth of plants, and is perfectly soluble in water, making, therefore, a splendid *top-dresser* on grass and grain.

It is perfectly dry, and can be bagged or barreled, and sent to any part of the United States. Price \$30 per ton, of 2,240 lbs., for any quantity over 10 tons; under that, \$25. No charge will be made for cartage or package.

Persons wishing to try it, can send us any amount, from \$3 upwards, and the exact number of pounds will be forwarded, with directions for use.

We recommend it strongly on cabbage plants, turnips, wheat, grain and grass, either sowed or harrowed in, or as a top-dressing, after the grain is up. On cabbages and turnips it has already been tried with astonishing results, having doubled the size of cabbage plants in a week.

From 300 to 500 lbs. per acre will be a first-rate dressing for grass in the fall, and for grain followed by grass; a table-spoonful is more than sufficient for a cabbage plant.

All communications must be addressed to the:

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

49-54

74 Cortlandt St. New-York.

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NUBERRY A fine stock of the NEW-ROCHELLE, (OR LAWTON) BLACKBERRY PLANTS, at six Dollars per Dozen; also the White Fruited Variety at 8 dollars per dozen; also the new pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.
GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,
51-76 South Newark, Conn.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

FOR SALE THIRTY OFFSHOTS WITH PLENTY OF roots, to be taken from plants which are in full bearing, with the true variety of Mammoth fruit, in packages of not less than half a dozen, or by the hundred.

Apply at the office of WM. LAWTON,
52 54 Wall-st, New-York.

NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRIES.—MY STOCK OF plants for the coming spring is already sold out. For the satisfaction of those who wish to know the price at which I sell them, I state that it is *twenty-five dollars* per hundred, and not twenty-five nor fifteen cents, as it has been incorrectly printed in the newspapers.
ISAAC ROOSEVELT,
Sept. 24, 1854. Pelham, Westchester Co., N.Y.

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the best varieties of improved seed wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem, Seed Rye of the best winter variety.
For sale by R. L. ALLEN,
52-tf 189 & 191 Water-st.

POULTRY.

D. FOWLER, NO. 14 FULTON MARKET, NEW-YORK, Dealer in live and dressed poultry of all kinds; for Shipping, &c. Also all the various kinds, Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, &c., for Breed.

N. B.—Persons having good poultry to dispose of, would do well to give Mr. F. a call before selling elsewhere. 52-64

SHEEP.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE FOLLOWING FOR sale, which he warrants pure breed in so far as the Merinos and South-downs are concerned. 4 South-down Rams, and 3 Buck Lambs, 3 Merino Rams, and 6 Buck Lambs. Cotswold Rams, and 2 Buck Lambs.

Apply to JOHN F. CLEW,

50-53 Or, Hyde Park, N. Y.; 90 Maiden Lane.

THE HORSE, THE HORSE,

NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

AND THE ONE MOST FREQUENTLY ILL-TREATED, neglected, and abused. We have just published a book so valuable to every man who owns a Horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR,

and is from the pen of that celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. GEO. H. DADD, well known for many years in this Country, as one of the most successful scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of medical and surgical science. The book which he now offers to the public is the result of many years' study and practiced experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following:

Extracts from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Mass.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 11, 1854.
Dr. Dadd,—Dear Sir:—I hope your new work on the noble creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection (the Horse) will meet with that success, which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant, JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder,

BOSTON, MAY 13, 1854.
Dr. DADD,—My Dear Sir:—I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.

I remain yours with great regard, MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse.—Boston Congregationalist.

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses, and explains the secret of his success in this vol.—N. Y. Tribune.

The author of this work is well known as a most skilful veterinary surgeon. His book is based on the soundest common sense, and as a hand-book for practical use, we know of nothing to compare with it.—Yankee Blade.

We know Dr. Dadd well, and are satisfied that he possesses most important qualifications for preparing such a book as this.—New-England Farmer.

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just published a very valuable work by Mr. Dadd, a well-known veterinary surgeon, on the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and lameness in horses.—Farmer's Cabinet.

This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject, ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery-stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year.—Ind. Democrat, Concord.

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases, we have ever seen.—N. Y. Evangelist.

One of the greatest and most commendable qualities of this work, is, it is practical and plain to the comprehension of those farmers and others for whom it is mainly designed. The course of treatment favors generally a more sanative and rational system of medication than that recommended in any previously existing works on farriery. No farmer or owner of a horse should be without this book. Stable keepers, stage proprietors and hackmen we believe would derive profit by having at least one copy hung up in their stables for use and reference by their stable men.—Daily News, Philadelphia.

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses would find it a matter of economy to possess themselves of it. It will be of more service than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors.—Albany Courier.

We deem this decidedly the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, Nature, and Treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses," ever published.—Nantucket Inquirer.

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval.—Ev. Traveler, Boston.

This book supplies a great desideratum which Skinner's admirable treatise on the Horse did not fill. Every man may be his own veterinary surgeon, and with much greater safety to this noble animal, than by trusting him to the treatment of the empirical itinerants who infest the country. It is well illustrated, and should be purchased by every man who owns a horse.—Ev. Mirror, N. Y.

This is a book that should be forthwith put into the hands of all who own or drive horses, whether for the dray or gig, for the plow, omnibus or road, for hard service or pleasure.—McMakin's Courier, Philadelphia.

A good, clearly-written book, which should be in the hands of every man who has a horse whose ills his affection or his purse make it worth while to cure.—Bangor Mercury.

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses.—Hartford Herald.

This is a scientific, thorough and complete treatise upon the diseases to which one of the noblest of animals is subject, and the remedies which they severally require.—Troy Daily Budget.

He is not worthy to have a horse in his care, who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duties to this animal.—Commonwealth, Boston.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by all Booksellers, 50-63.

DEVON CALVES.

THREE DEVON BULL CALVES—PEDIGREES WILL BE given—for sale by Edward G. Faile, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING SHORT-HORN AND OTHER STOCK, (all pure bred animals,) were sent out by Mr. Rotch, of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., to his farm, situate one mile from Albion, the county-seat of Edwards Co., Illinois, and are now for sale, as the farm is to be disposed of. For further particulars address Col. Hudson on the premises.

Cuba.—A red and white bull, calved April 17, 1853; got by Prophet, dam Coral, by Bertram 2d, (3144;) gd Conquest, by Washington, (1566;) eggd Pansey, by Blaize, (76;) eggd Primrose, by Charles, (127;) eggd, by Blythe Comet, (75;) eggged, by Prince, (521;) eggged, by Patriot, (486;).

Prophet is a grandson of Yorkshirerian, (5700,) who was bred by Mr. Thomas Bates; his dam Phoenix, entered in herd book, Vol. V, page 736, as produce from Princess, &c. *Tea Rose*.—A roan cow, calved May 2, 1848; got by Westchester, dam White Rose, by Splendid, (6297;) gd Yellow Rose, by Young Denton, (963;) gd Arabella, by North Star, (460;) eggd Aurora, by Comet, (155;) eggged, by Henry, (301;) eggged, by Danby, (190;).

Westchester was by Yorkshirerian, (5700,) by thus making Tea Rose a descendant on the bull's side, from the Kirkleavington herd.

Prize Rose.—A red heifer calf from Tea Rose, by Prophet. See pedigree of Tea Rose.

Phasant.—A red heifer calved in the spring of 1852, by Prophet, dam Phlox, by Yorkshirerian, (5700;) gd Phoenix, by Hero, (4020;) gd Princess, by Washington, (1566;) eggd Pansey, by Blaize (76;) eggd Primrose, by Charles, (127;) eggged, by Blythe Comet, (85;) eggged, by Prince, (521;) eggged, by Patriot, (486;).

The number of this combined English Herd-book, where the full pedigree of each animal may be found.

Besides the above, there are a few South-downs, and a few French merino sheep and lambs, all purely bred, Dorking fowls, &c.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT HAMILTON SQUARE, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3d, 4th, 5th, AND 6th, 1854.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY WILL be held, as above, in the City of New-York, from Oct. 3d to 6th, on which occasion upwards of Eight Thousand Dollars are offered as premiums to be contended for with Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Products, Farm Implements and Machinery, domestic and other Manufactures, Flowers, Fruits and articles in all the mechanical departments, the full particulars of which will be found in the List of premiums published. A large portion of the Premiums are open to competition by persons out of the State. It is believed that this combined Exhibition will be the most extensive ever held in this country, and will afford to exhibitors, advantages never before offered in every department of the Exhibition, combining the entire industrial interest of the farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, horticulturists and artisans of our country.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Agricultural investments in the United States.....	20
Atrocity, Latest.....	28
Brooklyn Horticultural Show.....	22
Bunyan, John.....	28
Burning Fluid—Explosions.....	24
Bones, Laying aside the.....	28
Borax Washing Recipe.....	24
Canker-worm.....	23
Cattle Show, National.....	17
" raising in Texas.....	19
" and Sheep raising of California.....	21
" singular danger of.....	20
Conn. State Fair.....	24
Convention of the American Pomological Society.....	22
Conservatism, Chapter on.....	26
Correspondents.....	24
Dog, Remedy for bite of Mad.....	21
Epigram, (Poetry).....	27
Farm, Profitable.....	19
Field flowers, (Poetry).....	22
Fowls, Great increase of Domestic.....	21
Fruit, An Inquisition for Stolen.....	20
Frost as a Manure.....	24
Gardeners, Foreign, in this Country.....	22
Grass, Experiment with Special Fertilizers.....	25
Grazing, Gurneyism applied to.....	20
Grain, Splendid.....	21
Hard Road to Travel.....	27
Horses, New Plan for Breaking.....	19
" Arab Steed.....	21
Insects.....	21
Ism, The worst.....	27
Lady, Fashionable old, at Newport.....	26
Liquor, Who ought to drink?.....	27
Long and Short of it.....	27
Loafers.....	27
Lorenzo Dow, Anecdote of.....	27
Louisiana State Agricultural Society.....	18
Markets.....	28
Mice on the Rhine.....	21
N. Y. Horticultural Society.....	22
Oats, Tall.....	19
Partington, Mrs., Four-fathers.....	27
Pasture, Wheat and Rye for.....	24
Pomological Convention, American.....	22
Poultry, Artificial hatching Chickens.....	20
" Fifth claw of Dorking.....	19
" American Brahmas.....	20
Pun, Green.....	27
Question, The Momentous.....	27
Railroad damages.....	27
Recipes.....	21
Reports of State and County Shows.....	24
Ringbone, cure for.....	19
Road, A hard one to Travel.....	27
Savage.....	28
Scot and, Letter from.....	17
Sheep, New food for.....	19
Taste among Farmers.....	25
Verbena—Pot Culture.....	23
Wheat in California.....	20
Winter, A hard coming.....	28
Woman, Deference to.....	26

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 3.]

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SEE LAST PAGE.

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SUB-SOIL PLOW, MOWING MACHINE, LIME, &c.—M. S., of Coverdale, is informed that the price of Sub-soil Plows, is from \$5 50 to \$12. That costing \$8 50, would probably answer, though the one costing \$12, is the best for hard, stony ground. It would require two to four stout horses to draw one, dependent upon its size, the nature of the soil, and how deep it went into it. The largest size, costing \$12, will stand as long as the best of other kinds of plows. It would be decidedly beneficial to sub-soil your land, especially in the fall of the season. If the meadows are quite wet, they should be first drained. The Mower and Reaper require smooth ground, though if rolling, it is no objection. We will give you the names of the best, and prices, next May, if you will put

us in mind of it. Great improvements will be made in them the coming winter. We should think line at a shilling a bushel would pay at the rate of 20 bushels or so per acre, applied every two or three years, till three applications are made.

MACHINE FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES, &c.—E. R. J., of Acadia. The price is \$250. We could not tell, until we saw your soil, how far the drains should be apart. They might require to be two rods, if very tenacious; if not, from three to six rods apart. Suppose you experiment on an acre or so at different distances, and give us the result? We cannot send covers of the *Agriculturist* by mail.

CURRENTS, SWINE, &c.—A. H. M., Lancaster City. The best kind for you is to take females of the great Chester county white breed, of your own State, and cross them with a Suffolk boar. The price of them is \$25 to \$50 per pair, according to quality, &c. Currant stalks will grow from the seed, though it is better to set out roots or slips in the fall or early spring.

MONMOUTH (N. J.) COUNTY SHOW.

The first Show of this Society was held at Freehold, on the 21st inst. We spent a couple of hours there very pleasantly, and are very free to say that under all the circumstances of inexperience, &c., the Exhibition was very creditable to the officers of the Society, and all others who had any hand in getting it up. There was a very general turn out from various parts of the county. The display of stock, farm products, specimens of mechanical industry, &c., were very good. We have only room to speak of one thing which especially pleased us, and which is worthy of imitation elsewhere. We refer to the exhibition of a printing press by Mr. Morford, of the N. J. Standard, which was kept in active operation, throwing off for free distribution, a large sheet containing a business directory of Keyport. We should be glad to speak of the exhibitions of fine sets of harness, excellent drawings, including those of agricultural implements, by pupils of the Freehold Institute, &c., &c.

WESTCHESTER COUNTRY SHOW

Came off at White Plains, on the 21st and 22d insts. The Society labored under difficulties this year, the chief of which was, that the New-York State Show, to be held so soon after, kept many back from the local exhibition. The display, however, was very creditable, and the exercises quite interesting. One of the best features was the introduction of several speeches on practical subjects, during both days of the show.

Friday afternoon Dr. A. J. PRIME, of White Plains, gave the regular annual address. He was followed by Hon. A. B. CONGER, of Rockland county,—a practical farmer by the way—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, of the American Agriculturist, who were called out by special request of the Society. They occupied an hour and a half in discussing deep plowing, the potato crop, benefits of fall plowing for spring crops, &c. The remarks were listened to with considerable interest, and the speakers received a vote of thanks, and were elected Honorary Members of the County Association.

This Society is fortunate in having a very efficient and active set of officers to direct its affairs.

HARTFORD (CT.) COUNTY CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.—The annual Exhibition of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, will take place on the first week in October, commencing on the 3d, and continuing on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

The exhibition of stock will take place at the South Park, in Hartford, on Thursday, the 5th of October; of Horses and Colts at the same place on Friday the 6th. The trial of plows will take place on Wednesday, the 4th, at 10 A. M., and the plowing match will take place on the afternoon of the same day.

AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL.

THE American farmer, who has won his way to a condition of comfort and reasonable independence, from a beginning of comparative poverty, and struggled on to his present estate amid the privations incident to daily toil, may be somewhat startled at the subject of our present writing, and ask, what beyond his farm, and the stock upon it—and that not involved in debt—is its meaning? The trader in commodities, the financier, the banker, and the political economist, understand the term *capital* to signify money, or that representation of value which will best aid him in prosecuting his business to its most productive result.

Some farmers practically understand the importance of capital as employed in their immediate business; but from our own observation we lament to say, that the mass, so far as its best application is concerned, do not. Versatility of employment is the grand fault of the American people—a proneness to dive into every occupation in which one sees his neighbor successful, even to leaving his own vocation, by which he has made sure, though moderate gains, and if steadily persevered in, would, in time, make him rich. This is a national characteristic, induced by the numerous enterprises

continually opening to the activity and industry of our native population in a comparatively new country—enterprises too seductive in their promises of gain, and of promotion in life, to be withstood by the ambitious aspirant to fame and fortune. This characteristic has its benefits, also, in giving that rapid progress to the country which has placed it far, in useful material, and valuable institutions, in advance of any people or nation with which we are acquainted.

With this spirit of enterprise we are not disposed to quarrel. Let it proceed in its own way, and to its crowning point of success. The world is all the better for it; but in the way of staid and sober calculation as applied to agriculture, we have to take an entirely practical view of this branch of our national industry. To illustrate our meaning, let an instance be selected.

Two young men start in life. One is bred a farmer, the other a mechanic—and both without capital. Their strong arms, a hopeful spirit, a tolerable education, and integrity of character, are their sole dependence for success. One obtains employment on the farm, the other in the work-shop. In process of time, one becomes the owner of a moderate farm, in debt perhaps for a part of its value—the other is master of his own work-shop. So far they run on parallel lines. The farmer still goes on; he becomes independent, so far as debt is concerned, perhaps increases his acres, while the mechanic becomes an extensive builder, machinist, or manufacturer, and keeps his *accumulating* capital in his own business, or at such command, that he can at any time apply it where required. In this he has but imitated the merchant, and others engaged in different pursuits, who have succeeded in them, so long as such pursuits occupy their attention, and require the use of capital in their prosecution. But the farmer, so far equally successful, up to the acquisition of a comfortable farm, stops short in the application of the accumulating capital to the increase of his agricultural resources, or the improvement of his *landed* estate. He invests his surplus gains in stocks of various kinds, in securities, perhaps in town lots, or in the bricks and mortar of a neighboring town. In the midst of all this, his farm may one-half remain an unreclaimed swamp, the buildings be of an inconvenient and insufficient kind; and although in public estimation he may be a tolerable farmer, yet a considerable share of his estate may be unproductive and uncultivated, and serves only to hold together the better fractions of it, from which, with hard labor, he obtains his yearly income to invest in objects foreign to his legitimate business. Possibly, too, yielding to the clamors of an ambitious family, he has rented out his farm, removed into an adjoining village, and turns politician, or public man, or commences the laudable calling of shaving notes at two or three per cent. a month, while his children are aspiring—the sons to get into professions already over-crowded, or to chance and *genteel* ways of livelihood, the daughters, each to make an eligible match with the village shop-keeper or the young attorney.

The narrative part of our argument is pursued sufficiently far to illustrate the fact (the truth of which will be readily acknowledged,) that the application of active capital stops at the very point where its employment becomes

most useful to the farmer, while those engaged in other pursuits apply their means more earnestly to the extension or improvement of their own particular branches of business. So far as agriculture is concerned, it is altogether a mistaken one. Few branches of regular business pay better than farming, with an intelligent application of capital. There are lands, we know, which are not worth improving, in this country of cheap and good land, and these we throw out of the question. But, suppose a farmer has one hundred acres of land capable of becoming productive. Sixty acres of it are in cultivation. Forty acres are in swamp, or other unavailable condition. The good land is worth fifty dollars an acre, the other, ten dollars; but in reality, if reclaimed, the best land on the farm, and the expense of reclaiming it is but an additional ten dollars the acre. His capital is therefore worth fifty per cent. a year to him for several years, invested in the very swamp which he before considered worthless, besides being a creation of so much productive wealth to him and to the country, as his aforesaid swamp has added to its annual ability to produce a crop.

Draining is another branch of investment to which a large amount of capital may be employed. If to a field yielding twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, or a corresponding quantity of other products, twenty dollars per acre be expended in draining it, so that it will yield thirty to forty bushels with the same cultivation as before, the value of the field is doubled in its profitable capacity for production. And thus with every department of the farm. If better constructed buildings add to the convenience and economy of labor within them, to a greater security and preservation of the crops and the grains, or the better care of the farm stock, so far are they fit objects for the investment of money in producing revenue, and equally well worthy the farmer's attention.

So also with the plantation of orchards, the improvement of farm stock, and the production of various things which but now and then attract the attention of the farmer, in the common way. In short, the farmer should seek no other object for the investment of his money, beyond the improvement of his estate for productive purposes, until he is assured such further improvement will cease to be advantageous. His thought and study, in gainful objects, should be confined to his own business, as the thought and study of those engaged in other pursuits is confined to theirs; and if he loves his employment, as he should do, he will find ample sources of investment akin to that of agriculture, which will furnish him abundant opportunities to employ all his spare time and means to advantage.

This is a fertile subject of discussion, which will call for future observation in the course of our editorial labors, and will be resumed as occasion may offer.

STATE FAIR POSTPONED.

THE premium list, circulars and posters, of the Fifth Annual State Fair, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, have been very generally circulated, announcing the Fair to commence on the 19th of September! Very extensive and satisfactory arrangements have been made for the convenience of visitors, and the grounds and every thing are in such a state

of forwardness as would have insured their completion in time. But, owing to the sudden outbreak of sickness at Newark, which may not be over by the 19th of September, the Executive Committee, under the circumstances, deem it advisable to *postpone* the Fair.

The public will please take notice that the Fair is accordingly postponed, to commence on *Tuesday, the 17th of October*. The only change will be as to *time*. The arrangements for the accommodation of visitors, and all the rules and regulations for conducting the fair, as already published in our circulars and handbills, will remain unaltered. The interval will be diligently improved, and the committee feel confident that they will be able to give additional interest to the great exposition of the industry to of the State, on the 17th of October.

R. W. MUSGRAVE,
JAMES. L. COX,
J. SULLIVAN,

Ex. Com. Ohio State Board of Ag.

Columbus, O., Aug. 31st, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

LEXINGTON, KY., CATTLE SHOW.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17, 1854.

I ARRIVED here yesterday from Lexington, where I attended the Kentucky Fair. The show-grounds were finely located on an eminence overlooking the city, about one mile distant; and the arrangements within the enclosure did great credit to the good sense and taste of the managers. The concourse in attendance was immense. The ladies of the city and surrounding country, were out in full force, evincing as much interest in the display of fine stock, and the awards, as the male part of the crowd. They were neatly and tastefully attired, and presented such an array of beauty as I have never before witnessed in one assembly.

The first day, Tuesday, 12th inst., was devoted to fancy articles and agricultural implements, of which latter, very few samples were on the ground.

The second day, the world-renowned Short-horns of Kentucky, were on the ground in great numbers; and notwithstanding I was prepared to think highly of this far-famed stock, I was almost ready to exclaim with her majesty of the olden time, that the half had not been told. Being one of the judges on this day, I had an opportunity of examining critically (as far as my judgment extends) the fine animals competing for premiums. It was hard to select where all were fine; but I must notice particularly the bull *Chilton*, of the importation of 1853, belonging to Messrs. Warfield, Wasson & Co., and a yearling belonging to Mr. Bedford, of the Renwick stock. These animals obtained the first premium in their class. The cows and young stock were of a high order of merit. The young stock doing much credit to their breeders. The lot of two year old heifers were the most choice animals I had ever seen, not one but could lay claim to the highest order of excellence. One of the Renwick stock proved the victor, as was usual wherever they came in competition.

The third day was devoted to the horses, the display being very fine both in thorough-bred and horses for all work. The ladies, as before, appearing much interested in the awards.

The fourth day the jacks and mules were pre-

sented, the show was said to be very good. I was on the ground but a small portion of the day, as my time was limited. I availed myself of the offer of my kind host, Mr. Joseph Wasson, (whose hospitality, by the way, was meted out to me with a liberal hand during my stay in Lexington,) to take a drive about the adjoining country, during which we visited the farms of Messrs. W. & B. Warfield, where I had an opportunity of seeing their stock in undress, having seen a portion of it before, slicked up for the show. They looked equally as well in their grazing grounds as in the arena. I again here saw *Chilton*, and also the bull *Renwick*, the sire of a number of prize animals at the show. He is now eight years old, and one of the finest bulls I have ever seen. The farms of the Messrs. W. appear to be judiciously and profitably managed, and the owners to be of the true Kentucky stamp.

The whole country surrounding Lexington is beautiful and lovely beyond description. I passed Ashland, the late residence of Mr. Clay. The old mansion is levelled with the ground to arise again in a more beautiful and enlarged form. The farm is a most choice and lovely spot. I had many invitations from gentlemen in the neighborhood to visit their places, but being obliged to leave on Saturday morning, I was unable to accept. E. H. S.

ODE FOR AN AGRICULTURAL CELEBRATION.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

FAR back in the ages

The plow with wreaths was crowned,
The hands of kings and sages
Entwin'd the chaplet round;
Till men of spoil
Disdain'd the toil

By which the world was nourish'd,
And blood and pillage were the soil
In which their laurels flourish'd,
—Now the world her fault repairs,
The guilt that stains her story;
And weeps her crimes amid the cares
That form'd her earliest glory.

The proud throne shall crumble,
The diadem shall wane,
The tribes of earth shall humble
The pride of those who reign;
And who shall lay
His pomp away;
The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earn'd in deadly fray,
Shall fade and perish,
—Honor waits, o'er all the earth,
Through endless generations,
The art that calls the harvest forth,
And feeds the expectant nations.

For the American Agriculturist.

IS CLOVER INJURIOUS TO HOGS?

WILL you, or some of your correspondents, inform me whether or not young clover is injurious to hogs? I have lately heard it said to be, and in proof of it, was told of some instances in which several hogs had died immediately after being put on clover in spring. I should be glad to know more about it, *without trying it*, as I design next spring to turn my hogs on clover. THOS. R. JAYNES, JR.

Accomac C. H., Va., Aug. 27, 1854.

SEED CORN.—Now is the time to select ears of corn for seed. Go into the fields and pluck off the earliest ears, and such as are well filled; and you will gain something by selecting from stalks that have two ears on them. It is important that you select in the field, and before all the ears are hard, for thus you will gain several days in the ripening next year.

We think it probable that a majority of our farmers neglect to select their seed ears till the time of bushing. But then they cannot determine certainly whether they take the earliest ears.

Corn is so important a crop, and so much of it is often lost by early frosts, that it is of much consequence to plant that which will ripen early. We cannot urge the planting of the small Canada corns in our latitude, for it is better to lose occasionally part of a large crop than to be always limited to a small one. We need not go north for seed ears, if we will take a little care at the right time, and select the ears which first come to maturity. Many farmers know the importance of taking for seed what ripens earliest, but they are apt to forget and neglect.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

THESE machines are becoming of so much interest to the agricultural community, that we deem it proper to lay before our readers the number, description, and date of invention of a *portion of them*; for we have no idea the indefatigable chronicler has enumerated all the inventions of this machine, which were in use during the Roman Empire, and may have had its origin in ages previous among the Greeks, Egyptians, or *their predecessors* in civilization and the useful arts.

One thing we think highly probable, to wit., that the improvements hitherto made in these machines, have pretty much covered every one possible to me made; and we much doubt if those discovered many years ago, have not embraced nearly every thing that is valuable in such as have been since patented.

In the publications of the Patent Office, Bennett Woodcroft, brings before us at one glance, in a tabular form, no fewer than 69 examples of drawings of "the cutters of reaping-machines," illustrative of their modes of action; and since that date about 30 new patents have been taken out, in many of which alterations have been made in the cutting apparatus; and besides these, numbers are noticed, of which no drawings are given. The following table without the drawings will, with the observations which follow, give a general conception as to the progress of ideas, and the different channels in which they have run:

RECTILINEAR MOTION.	CIRCULAR MOTION.
Advancing only, - 4	Continuous and advancing, - - 31
Sidelong and advancing, - - 2	Continuous and alternate, - - - 2
Reciprocating and advancing, - 25	Cutters worked by hand, - - 5

Such is the state of things at the date in question; and our readers will perceive how nearly to be equally balanced, so to speak, are the above two classes under rectilinear and circular motion, there being 31 of the former and 33 of the latter.

The progress of ideas, however, is still more interesting; for up to the introduction of American machines, although reciprocating and rectilinear motion was invented in Bedfordshire, by Mr. Salmon, as early as 1807, the general pursuit appears to have been after circular; for we only find two examples of the former in this

country, viz., Ogle's in 1822, and Bell's in 1826; and three in America, viz., Manning, 1831; Hussey, 1833; and McCormick, 1834; while we have twenty-one of the latter, viz., Pitt, 1786; Boyce, 1799; from Walker's Philosophy, inventor unknown, one in 1799; Plucknett, 1805; Gladstone, 1806; Plucknett, 1807; Smith, 1811; Ken, 1811; Cumming, 1811; Dobbs, 1814; Smith, 1815 (two examples); Mann, 1820; Baily (United States,) 1822; Budding, 1830; Chandler (United States,) 1835; Springer, 1839; Duncan (United States,) 1840; Phillips, 1851; Gibson, 1846; and Whitworth in 1849 (two examples.)

Subsequently the tide of invention has run more strongly in favor of the reciprocating action of the knife, there being seventeen examples on this principle, viz., McCormick, 1850; Stacey, Dray, Ridley, Randall, McCormick, Poole, Crosskill, Dray, Fowler, Newton, Wray and Son, Harkes, Hussey, Johnson (two examples,) and Gompertz, all in 1852; and eleven on the circular, viz., Fairless, Winder, Beckford, Gosling, France, Mackay, and Trotter, in 1851; and Mason, Smith, Gompertz (two examples,) and Burch, in 1852.

Of American patents the following are noticed:—French and Hawkins, 1803; Adams, 1805; Comfort, 1811; Claiborne, 1811; Gailard, 1812; Baker, 1814; Bailey, 1822; Wadsworth, 1824; Cope and Hoopes, 1825; Eyck, 1825; Pleasants, 1827; Lane, 1828; Ingersoll, 1830; Manning, 1831; Heath, 1833; Anderson, 1833; Schrebbly, 1833; Hussey, 1833; Jackson, 1834; McCormick, 1834; Ambler, 1834; Rundell, 1835; Sturdivant and Holmes, 1835; Chandler, 1835; Badlam, 1835; Ashmore and Peck, 1835; Wilson, 1835; Briggs and Carpenter, 1836; Allen, 1836; Moore and Hascall, 1836; Drummond, 1836; Greenleaf, 1836; Lewis, 1838; Wheeler, 1838; Brittain and Silnens, 1838; Trask and Aldrich, 1839; Lamb, 1840; Hinds, 1840; Churchill, 1841; Church, 1841; Cooch, 1841; Read, 1842; Brown and Crans, 1842; Reeder, 1843; Peck, 1844; Esterly, 1844; Ketchum, 1844; McCormick, 1845; West, 1845; Woodward, 1845; Ketchum, 1846; Darling, 1846; Foster, 1846; Owen, 1846; Wilson, 1846; Land, 1846; Cook, 1846; Foster, 1847; Church, Obert, Willoughby and Willoughby, 1847; Dunlap, 1847; Ketchum, 1847; Hussey, 1847; Butts and Church, 1847; McCormick, 1847; Pease, 1848; Boone, 1848; Goble and Stuart, 1848; Cushing, 1848; Barr, 1849; Haines, 1849; Fountain and Fountain, 1849; Hinton, 1849; Penvance, 1849; Platt, 1849; Mann and Mann, 1849; Manny, 1849; Forbush, 1849; Krauser, 1849; Adkins, 1850; Heath, 1850; Knowles and Benington, 1850; Pierson, 1850; Danford, 1850; Bowerman, 1850; Herndon, 1850; Hunt, 1850; Quincy, 1850; Baily Coates, 1850; Watson, 1850; Neely, 1851; Hurlbut, 1851; Watson, Sabine, and Watson, 1851; Allen, 1851; Stardt, 1851; Palmer and Williams, 1851; Jones, 1851; Seymour, 1851; Miller, 1851; and Manny, 1851.—Total, 99.

No description is given of a number of the first machines; so that the difference between first ideas there and here cannot be known; but Bailey's (1822) and Ingersoll's (1828) have cutters fixed on the periphery of a horizontal wheel, the latter 8 feet in diameter, forming a complete circular knife or scythe, similar to Plucknett's (1805) of this country. Revolving hooks and scythes appear to have been a common idea, even after Mr. Manning produced his reciprocating-knife, which has been so successful. He also proposed fixing lance-shaped cutters or blades on the periphery of a horizontal wheel, sharp only on one edge. Two other ideas are deserving of special notice, viz., to cut and thrash the grain at the same time, and to cut and bind it. As yet both are comparatively failures, but the object at issue is worthy of our transatlantic cousins. Our Australian colonies have produced a successful example, both reaping, threshing, and dressing at the same time. Many of the inventions, again, are

chiefly directed to the gathering of the corn into sheaves after it has been cut.

Of the above 69 illustrated examples on Mr. Woodcroft's table, nine are American, so that we have a grand total of 160 reaping machines produced by both countries up to 1851 and 1852, or about 200 up to this date; and, looking upon them as a whole, they certainly form an interesting combination of the mechanical powers to obtain a given result—the harvesting of corn.

The work of reaping embraces three things: the cutting of the corn, the gathering or disposal of it after it is cut, and the application of power to perform or overcome the resistance experienced in both these operations.

The cutting-apparatus of the whole is pretty faithfully exemplified by the 69 illustrations already noticed in a tabular form, showing the different modes of action and numbers embracing each; and even among these there are many parallel cases, only distinguishable by some comparatively unimportant alteration in the details, apparently more for the purpose of evading a previous patent than obtaining a really useful mechanical improvement, while many inventors have evidently been reducing the same ideas to practice unknown to each other. For example: Boyce and Walker, 1799; Plucknett, 1807; Chandler, U. S. A., 1835; Duncan, U. S. A., 1840; Beckford and Gosling, 1851, and Mason, 1852, differ so little from each other that they may be said to belong to one manufactory; while ditto may be said of Gompertz and Burch, 1852, they being only double, or composed of two horizontal wheels with hooks on their peripheries moving in opposite directions on the same shaft, instead of single or only one wheel; Whitworth, Fairless, France, Mackay, and Springer again may be called bastard examples of the same mechanical family. Of circular cutting-knives, similar to what Mr. Harkes exhibited at Lincoln, (No. 7 in the trial report,) we have no fewer than six illustrations, viz., Plucknett, 1805; Gladstone, 1806; Smith and Kerr, 1811; Bailey, U. S. A., 1822, and Whitworth, 1849, almost identical, while Dobbs, 1814, and Scott, 1815, present similar knives, only with serrated edges; Scott's, 1815, and Gibson's, 1846, present a new feature, the cutting blade of the knife projecting beyond the periphery of a similar horizontal wheel to the last—the former serrated, the latter smooth; while we find Manning, 1831, and other American examples on the same principle, not illustrated. Mann's, 1820, belongs to the same class. Another class of ideas appear to have had for their object the cutting of corn by means of a series of small smooth cutting edged wheels, advancing horizontally with their peripheries a little past each other, so as to cut like scissors; each pair moving inward, as feeding rollers do. Of the 31 examples of continuous and advancing motion, 4 belong to this class, viz., Cummings, 1811; Phillips, 1841, '43, and '52; Winder, 1851; and Gompertz, 1852. Smith's, 1852, lanceolates the periphery of his small wheels. The remaining 3 examples—Pitt, 1786, Budding, 1830, and Trotter 1851—present new features each. The first is a drum, composed of a series of circular saws, which strip off the corn. It is, in short, circular motion given to the stripping apparatus of the old Roman machine. The second is a grass-mower, too well known to require further notice; and the third, we fear, displays more ingenuity than usefulness, being four pair of revolving shears, which clip the corn as they advance. Budding's and Ridley's Australian machines ought properly speaking to have formed an intermediate class between the circular and rectilinear motion, as they embrace both; but of this more when we come to the manufacture of machinery for reaping and threshing at the same time, for the fine climate of our southern colonies, now attracting so much attention.

Among the 25 reciprocating knives, there is also a great similarity—so much so, that there is little mechanically to distinguish many of them from each other. They may, however,

be grouped into four or five sub-classes: First, Salmon, 1807; Bell, 1826; Stacey, Ridley, and Harkes, 1852—five examples where the knife moves on a pin-like shears. Ogle's 1822 and M'Cormick's two examples of 1854 have a straight reciprocating knife; one of the latter being serrated, which in mechanics is merely a rougher edge; the smoothest edge appearing more serrated than it, under a powerful magnifier. It has, however, advantages in practice, from its remaining longer sharp, or in cutting order, which justly entitle it to a patent, and preference over a smoother edge, according to the present process of things; but at a great expense of power in the working. Next we have the American examples of Manning, 1831, Hussey, 1833, and M'Cormick, 1850—the latter a serrated edge—with fifteen other examples—two of which have double knives—Rundell, U. S. A., 1835, and Wray and Son, 1852, and two with hollow, or skeleton cutters, Randell and Hussey, 1852, similar to those exhibited at Lincoln by Mr. Dray, and one by Johnson, with curved projections. The knife of Forbush, U. S. A., 1849, called a "triangular hollow cutting tooth," appears to have been the first skeleton one used. The remaining example of the 25 is a species of shears, recommended by Gompertz, 1852, and of considerable ingenuity, but not much usefulness it is feared.

The two examples of "sidelong and advancing" motion have knives fixed on an endless chain; the one invented by Lillie in 1847, and the other by Exall, 1852. Of the American examples, not illustrated, there are of this kind, Ketchum, 1847, Platt, 1849, and Pierson 1850.

The four "advancing only" contains the old Roman knife, which cuts on the same principle as a weed hook; Gladstone's bean-cutter, a skeleton plow, with a serrated wing in place of mold-board, invented in 1826; Esterly, U. S. A., 1844, a straight edge, like a levelling-box, for cutting corn (?); and Blackie, 1851, a large triangular knife, worked like a snow-plow.

The five "cutters worked by hand," are the English hook, and scythe; Javanese hook or "ani"; Meares' large shears, on two wheels, invented in 1800; and Taylor's horizontal revolving hook, on a vertical shaft, driven by an auger handle, 1851.

Such is the cursory review of the "forms and movements of the cutters of reaping implements" proposed. First, we have the reaping-hook, coeval almost with our race, by which the corn is cut and gathered at the same operation. Second, the scythe, a very old implement also, by which the operations of cutting and gathering are performed separately. Next, the Roman lance-toothed comb, where the cutting, gathering, and harvesting are rudely performed at once. Then commences a series of improvements. Pitt, in 1786, giving a circular motion to the Roman knife; Boyce, in 1799, fixes hooks on the periphery of a horizontal wheel. In 1800 another old implement is brought to bear upon the harvest-field by Meares, viz., a pair of large shears, moved on two wheels, and having a gathering-bow fixed on the back of each blade. The shears are open, wheeled forward into the standing grain, when the handles, formed like those of a plow, are brought together, the shears cutting the grain, at the same time the bows on the back holding it fast. The operator then draws the machine back on its wheels, opens the handles, allowing the grain thus to drop in handfuls or small sheaves, as first ideas may have run, when the open shears are again pushed forward. In 1805 Plucknett brings out his circular scythe, by placing scythes on the circumference of a wheel, as Boyce had done hooks six years previously. In 1807 Salmon improves Meares' shears by driving a series of them by means of reciprocating action. Dobbs, in 1814, puts a serrated edge on Plucknett's circular scythe, while Scott in the following year places serrated blades on the horizontal wheel of his predecessors. Ogle, in 1822, invents his reciprocating knife, and mo-

tion being communicated by a horizontal working beam, moved alternately by cogs on the two wheels on which the machine is borne. In 1831, Manning (U. S. A.) places upon Ogle's knife Scott's projecting blades, having two smooth cutting edges, producing reciprocating action by means of a crank, as Salmon had done. In 1834, M'Cormick (U. S. A.) moves Ogle's knife in the same manner, and also serrates its straight edge, as Dobbs had done the circular of Plucknett. In 1850 he produces Scott's projecting blades on Ogle's straight reciprocating knife, now serrated, as Scott himself had done 35 years previously on the periphery of Boyce's horizontal wheel. Then follows a long list of minor alterations of projecting blades on Ogle's reciprocating knife, in order to improve its cutting edge and motion, with which our readers generally must be familiar; and lastly, Harkes' improvement on Plucknett's circular scythe at Lincoln.—*Mark Lane Express.*

THE CORN CROP.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1854.

As the corn crop is now the great question, and the newspapers have so misled the public, that every farmer begins to think that there is no corn except in his immediate vicinity, I will give you the result of my observations after traveling over most of the Western States. I am forced to believe that, with the increased breadth of land planted, there will be a full average crop. Wisconsin and Iowa will have (in the increased breadth planted) 50 per cent. more than an average crop.

Illinois will have a full average crop—an excess in Northern Illinois, which will more than make up for the deficiency in Southern Illinois. Missouri does not raise any season much corn, but the portions of the State where they raise the most have fair crops, while, in other portions there is a falling off.

I should say the State would produce three-fourths of an average crop.

Indiana and Ohio have a full average over two-thirds of those States; the other one-third may average one-quarter short. Kentucky has in many sections an average crop, while in some counties there is not more than one half an average; but, I should think, taking the whole State, there would be two-thirds to three-fourths of an average crop.

Tennessee, the great corn State, it is now generally admitted, will have an average crop; while there is a large excess over any former year in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia.

The wheat and oat crops throughout the West, are much the largest ever grown, and the grain crops are much better!

I hear every where bad accounts of the potato crop, and also of most kinds of vegetables.

It is estimated that the number of hogs in the West is 25 per cent. over last year; and the question is, whether they will be all fattened. I have not yet seen any section of country where there was not corn enough to fatten all the hogs. Even in Kentucky, where there is the greatest scarcity of corn, I feel confident all the hogs large enough for killing the coming season, will be fattened—some, perhaps, that would have been kept over with a large corn crop. The census of Kentucky and Indiana shows a surplus over last year of 800,000 hogs; so that, as far as corn and hogs are concerned, no one need starve, and the alarm and panic that the newspapers and speculators have created have done much injury to the consumer.

I found every where a large quantity of old corn. It is estimated that on the banks of the Illinois river there is now a million and a quarter bushels of corn; and in the immediate vicinity, there not being room on the river, as much or more waiting a rise in the Illinois river; and the average price back from the river, is 20 to 25 cents per bushel. Agreeable to your request, I have given you my views on the state of the crops, etc., after a careful examination.—*Corr. of Jour. of Com.*

ANECDOTES OF POULTRY.

In the autumn of 1853 I had a small brood of Spanish Chickens. The mother hen left them when very young, and roosted with the other fowls. Thus deserted, a Cochon Cock took to them, brooding them under his wings with the greatest care, both by night and by day.

A BLACK HEN TURNED WHITE.—I had a black hen without a colored or white feather about her. She laid very well; sat twice during the summer, and brought up one lot of eleven chickens. She was kept up in the stall of a stable until the chickens were near three months old. She then began to lose her feathers, and when the new feathers came, half of them were perfectly white; her bill and feet, which had been dark-colored, became also white. She resumed laying, and brought up chickens. I then parted with her to a friend in the country, who now informs me that she has changed her coat, and is perfectly white. I cannot myself account for such a change, unless it was with being kept up so long with the chickens that she was deprived of procuring the proper food for coloring the feathers.—A. W. Z., in *Poultry Chronicle*.

SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL.

DANIEL HALLIDAY, a mechanic in an obscure country village, Ellington, Connecticut, has done what the world of mechanics have sought for in vain for centuries. He has invented and put in successful operation a windmill with *self-furling sails*. The mill built by him has five feet wings, that is, the diameter of the wind wheel is ten feet, and it has been in operation for six months without a hand being touched to it to regulate the sails. It runs fifteen days at one time without stopping day or night, and it has stood through some hard gales; the beauty of the improvement is, that it does stand still when the wind rages hardest, with the edge of the wings to the wind, and as it lulls, they gradually resume their position for a gentle breeze. It is so contrived that nothing but a squall of great severity falling upon it without a moment's warning can produce damage.

The mill mentioned has drawn water from a well twenty-eight feet deep, one hundred distance, and forced it into a small reservoir in the upper part of the barn, sufficient for all farm purposes, garden irrigation, and "lots to spare." The cost of such a mill will be \$50, and the pumps and pipes about \$25. It is elevated on a single oak post a foot square, the turn circle being supported by iron braces. The wings are made of one longitudinal iron bar, through which run small rods; upon these rods, narrow boards half an inch thick are fitted, holes being bored through from edge to edge, and screwed together by nuts on the ends of the rods. This makes strong light sails, but as will be seen fixtures not to be furled or clewed up; but they are thrown up edge to the wind by a very ingenious and simple arrangement of the machinery, which obviates the great objection to windmills for farm use; the necessity of constant supervision of the sails to suit the strength of the wind.

Wind is undoubtedly the cheapest power that a farmer can use, and, notwithstanding its inconstancy, if this improvement operates as well as it bids fair to in the single mill erected, it will be applied to many valuable uses. By windmills swamps may be drained and upland irrigated. What an advantage would be the latter in such a drouth as prevails now in many parts of the country, beside the great amount of fertilizing matter in water at all times. The windmill could be used too for all grinding of grain for farm use, driving the washing-machine and churn, pumping the water from the well or spring—often one of the hardest kinds of labor about the house. Liquid manure, and the solid excrement made of liquid, could be sent a field through leading pipes by the same power.

We earnestly hope for the success of this improvement—that it will not only be an ornament but a thing of usefulness to many American farmers.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

OYSTER-SHELL LIME.

WHILE spending a few hours on Staten Island lately, we saw a simple and efficient mode of making oyster-shell lime, which we record for the benefit of such of our readers as have the opportunity to put it in practice.

Mr. Dunning (for it is upon this gentleman's place the thing is done) builds up with rough stone walls, a circular kiln about five feet in diameter—just as you would stone up a well. A spot is selected on a side hill, where the slope of the ground is such that with a slight excavation the base of the kiln is exposed on the lower side. Here a small opening—a rude archway of 18 or 20 inches wide and a little more in height—is left as a sort of furnace—to be filled with fagots, brush, and stumps of trees, and like rubbish, to be had on most every country place—over this furnace a few bars of iron are built into the wall, to hold up the first layer of oyster-shells.

In filling the kiln, a layer of oyster-shells and a thin layer or sprinkling of the screenings of anthracite coal are put alternately till the kiln is filled to the top—making in all a depth of some 4 to 6 feet. The fire is lighted among the fagots and rough wood below, and gradually spreads through the whole kiln, burning the oyster-shells into excellent lime. When we say that oyster-shells make the purest and best lime for all horticultural purposes, and especially for fruit trees, and in most of our Atlantic towns they are wholly wasted, and though so easily burned in this way in these simple kilns, (which once made will last for a dozen years,) we think we offer a hint, which many subscribers will lose no time in profiting by.—*Horticulturist*.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

WHAT the schoolmaster is to the child, so is science to Agriculture, and those know it best, and profit most from it, who give it most of their attention. In the language of Judge Cheever, it has taught us the elements constituting a fertile soil, and those of a barren one. It has taught us the elements found in all the fertilizing agents of manures within our reach, whether of mineral, vegetable or animal formation. Hence we are shown what admixtures of soil to make to supply with one the deficiencies of the other. It has taught us what manures to apply to sterility to produce fertility. It has taught us the elements constituting the plants of our agricultural crops. Hence we may determine what crop we may expect most successfully to place upon any given soil, and what manures are best suited to its growth. Science has also taught us the elements constituting the different parts of our domestic animals, from which useful suggestions are obtained for feeding them according to the end to be attained. For instance it is found that our Indian corn contains elements calculated to fatten the animal, but not those that strengthen the muscles so much as those found in our oats. The one, therefore, should be fed for one purpose, and the other for another. This principle has been tested in practice through the agency of the State Agricultural Societies. A pair of oxen of about equal weight and equal vigor, were put at hard work, and one fed upon corn and the other upon oats, of equal weight, daily, for two or three months, and each with a full supply of hay. It was found that the one fed on oats soon got the mastery at the draught over his mate, and maintained it so long as he was so fed. The feed was then reversed for the same length of time. The corn-fed ox when put upon oats immediately recovered his power, and obtained the mastery over his late superior, and maintained it to the end. Science and ex-

periment have here established a fact of vast importance to the farmer in feeding their laboring animals. Still, with hundreds of such experiments and such results before us, there are thousands of farmers who yet regard agricultural science as a humbug.—*Dollar Newspaper*.

VALUABLE STATISTICS ON AGRICULTURE.—It is, I believe, authentic, (coming from one of the oldest, best and most respectable farmers in Delaware, and one whose word can be relied on,) that the first Timothy and Clover seed sown in the United States was sown in Delaware, on the banks of the Brandywine, in the year 1790, and that in the year 1775 a field of some 20 acres was sown in Garlic for hay and pasture, the seed being brought from Germany and sold in this country for \$17 per bushel, and that all grass hay made (at that date) was from a natural blue or green grass grown on the marshes or upland meadows which were fertilized by irrigation. Also a lot of marsh was bought, at that early date, for which was paid \$150 per acre, the same lot was sold a short time ago for \$40 per acre.

The butchers of that date would not buy a bullock that was not fed on marshes, so great was the prejudice of artificial feeding.—*Delaware County Republican*.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—As the potato crop is even more than usually unpromising this season, the question of a substitute for this invaluable article of daily food becomes of the greatest interest. We observed a paragraph in the newspaper a short time since, proposing the use of the beet. Being lovers of that nutritious and healthy root, we have tried the experiment, and with every prospect of success. Perhaps we are not so fond of potatoes as many who seem to think them indispensable; but to our taste the beet will afford all the gratification, while it furnishes equal nutriment with the potato. The experiment to which we refer is the baking of the beet in the same manner as many people bake their potatoes, in the peel—a mode of cooking which we never knew adopted with the beet and which we very confidently recommend.—*Providence Post*.

MULE TRADE OF BOURBON COUNTY, KY.—Bourbon County, Kentucky, is famous for raising mules. This trade commenced about thirty years ago; since then there has been a steady increase: In 1843, according to the Assessor's Books, there were in the County 1,932 mules, valued at \$41,348, or an average of \$21 31, per head. In 1854, 7,436 valued at \$562,800, or \$75 70 per head. The demand keeps pace with the supply, and sales are readily made. Few are kept on the Kentucky farms for use. The principal markets are the Southern States, where they are used on cotton and sugar plantations. In Virginia they are used on the farm and road. Baltimore furnishes a large market for the smaller animals, where they are shipped to the West Indies, to pack coffee from the mountain plantations. One dealer in Baltimore, purchases annually 1000; and another in Richmond, Va., about double that number, one farmer in Bourbon county sells him every year between 500 and 800. We gather these facts from the Citizen, published at Paris, Ky.—*Ohio Farmer*.

LARGE EGGS.—Mr. D. T. King, of Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., has sent us a hen's egg that measures 6 3-4 inches by 8 1/2 inches in circumference—weight, 4 1/2 oz. Mr. King writes: "Doubtless the hen was anticipating the end of the world, being laid at the time of the great eclipse of the sun, on the 26th of May, and was endeavoring to fulfill the scripture injunction, what one has to do to do with all his might."

We thought that we had three pretty large eggs, but we own beat by a very little. Ours measure, an average of 7 3-4 by 6 1/2, and all laid by one hen.—*Northern Farmer*.

For the American Agriculturist.

ARTIFICIAL CHICKEN HATCHING.

I ENTERTAIN the idea of attempting to raise chickens by some artificial process, and as I have understood that the business was successfully carried on in portions of our country, I would be obliged to you if you would give me some information on the subject. Perhaps a statement in your valuable paper would be acceptable to your numerous readers, embracing the following:

1st. General arrangement and size of a Hatchery for turning out 200 or 300 chickens.

2d. What degree of heat should be employed, and whether hot air, or steam, &c., or by warm water?

3d. Will eggs brought from a distance hatch well?

4th. The kind of food most suitable, together with any other information relative to the conduct of the business.

GEO. D. PLEASANTS.

*Henrico Co., Va., Aug. 30, 1854.***THE EGYPTIAN GOOSE.**

AMONG the truly ornamental, the Egyptian goose stands first. They are a part of the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, a favorite article of food for the priests, and their eggs are considered of delicious flavor. They are hardy, and easy to raise; laying seldom over seven eggs at one time. They are very pugnacious over their nest and young, and woe be to the intruder. Three broods can be brought off in one season, by setting their first and second laying of eggs under a hen.

The plumage of the Egyptian Goose is most beautiful; the base of the bill, and the space surrounding the eyes, is a chestnut brown; cheeks, crown, chin and throat, yellowish white. The neck is yellowish brown, paler on the forepart, and on the back reddish brown; the upper part of the back, the breast, and flanks, pale yellowish brown, minutely waved with a darker tint; center of the breast and belly nearly white, with a dark patch (a horse-shoe) of chestnut brown, where these parts may be said to join, vent and under tail coverts buff orange; the lower back, rump, upper tail coverts, and tail, black, wings as far as the greater coverts, pure white, the latter having a deep, black bar near their tip; the scapular or wing feather and tertials, chestnut red, with greyish brown color on the inner webs; secondaries, black at the tips, and with the outer webs, a brilliant, varying green.

They are a rare bird, hard to be obtained, but when obtained, easily kept. Their weight is about twelve pounds the pair. They stand high on the legs, which are of a pink color.

JOHN GILES.

THE "GONE GOOSE."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In April, 1852, an attack was made on my poultry-yard by dogs, and much of my best stock killed—including Bremen and wild geese, various kinds of wild ducks, prairie hens, &c. This disaster was mentioned in your paper about the time it occurred. In looking over my geese which had escaped the slaughter, I missed a favorite, one of a lot imported by me from Bremen, in 1821. For twenty-nine years she had bred regularly on my place, having laid from twelve to sixteen eggs each year. As she was not to be found after the attack, I feared the dogs had carried her off.—There was, however, a chance that she had been sent by mistake to some one who had purchased geese of me, and I did not fail to make diligent inquiry for her. After more than two years of unavailing search, I have lately had the good fortune to find her, alive and well, and she is now in my yard. She was readily identified by her peculiar looks, and especially by a hole in the outside web of her right foot, which

I made on the 26th of June, 1826. It is about thirty-three years since this goose was imported (how old she was at the time I cannot tell,) but her prolific powers are unimpaired. She laid seventeen eggs and reared a fine brood of goslings this season. One of the goslings was killed in July and weighed thirteen pounds.

SAMUEL JAKUES.

Ten Hills Farm, near Boston, Sept. 1st, 1854.

We have seen the old goose, and four of her last brood, fine large birds, equal to any of the famous Bremen or Embden breed we ever saw.—*Boston Cultivator.*

For the American Agriculturist.

ASPARAGUS AND COW PEAS.

Sodus, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I SEND you a statement of my experiment with the Cow and Asparagus Peas, which you were so kind as to send me last Spring. I planted about the 1st of June. The Asparagus Peas were badly eaten by the bugs, so that but five of them vegetated. They grew finely during the hot dry weather, and produced an abundant crop. The pods were from one to two feet in length—many of them twenty inches. I gathered the first ripe seed from them the middle of August, and they have continued to ripen and grow ever since. There is no difficulty in raising them successfully here.

The Cow Peas all came up and grew finely. They seemed to revel in the drouth. They were planted at the same time as the Asparagus, but ripened the first seed about two weeks later. The last of August, they were growing and bearing, seemingly as fresh as earlier in the season. They are great yielders. There were ripe pods, green ones, and flowers at the same time. I shall obtain seed enough to make other experiments on a larger scale next season. I have not tried their cooking properties, because I had so few, and wished to increase them as rapidly as possible. S. A. COLLINS.

We cultivated the Cow Pea in our own garden with success last year. It is a southern product, and looks very much like our garden beans. There are a great many varieties of them, and at the South they grow with great luxuriance.

MARROW SQUASH.

This delicious vegetable is grown in great abundance on the fertile fields of Marblehead. While the crops in other places are cut off by the bug on the leaf, or the Maggot at the root, there it would seem, the plants find no obstacle in the way of going ahead.

Perhaps it may interest some to know how this is brought about. As I passed the field of Mr. Hathaway, situate on the right-hand side of the road as you go from Lynn to Marblehead, I saw more than two acres covered with squashes, as luxuriant as though no drouth had prevailed. On inquiry of the proprietor, I learned that the sod was turned in the spring, and pulverized with a fair coating of compost thereon, and the seeds were planted in hills eight feet apart, leaving three plants in a hill. Now the ground is covered with an abundance of squashes, varying in size from three to ten pounds each, estimated to exceed ten tons to the acre, commanding in the market \$35 a ton—amounting to \$300 an acre. This was not the only field that I saw; others of like character are to be seen. On the ground of Mr. Washburn, Mr. Mason, Mr. Howe, Mr. Stone and Mr. Brower, and others in the neighborhood—though not so abundant. Whether those crops are brought about by a peculiarity in the soil—or in the manure applied, or in the vigilance with which they are tended—there they are to be seen by any one who will look at them.—P., in *New-England Farmer*.

THE Ohio State Fair has been postponed till the 17th of October.

CURRANT TREES.

HAVING noticed that currant bushes may as well be made trees as shrubs, I conclude to tell you how I have seen it done. In the spring of 1831 my father commenced a garden, and among other things set cuttings for currant bushes. I determined to experiment on one of those cuttings; and as soon as it grew, I pinched off all the leaves except the top tuft, which I let grow. The cutting was about fourteen inches long, and during the summer the sprout from this grew ten inches.

The next spring I pinched off all the leaves to about half way up to the first year's growth, so as to leave the lowest limbs two feet from the ground. It branched well and became a handsome little dwarf tree. When it came to bear fruit, it was more productive than any other bush in the garden and the fruit larger.

It was less infested with spiders and other insects; hens could not pick off the fruit, and grass and weeds were more easily kept from the roots, and was an ornament instead of a blemish. Now I would propose that currant cuttings be set in rows about four or five feet apart each way, (let them be long and straight ones,) and trained into trees.—*Michigan Farmer*.

TOMATOES.—We were recently in a garden in this city where were some twenty or thirty tomato vines—all but two had been trained up to lattice-work, some standing in the garden without any other support and some standing near a fence. The branches had been so carefully tied up, that scarcely one had been allowed to reach the ground, the vines growing some six or seven feet high when their tops had been cut off and trimmed. The fruit on these vines was abundant, though not very large, and in nearly every instance it was fair and smooth as an apple. The two vines which had been allowed to have their own way, kept pretty close to the ground, and were as crooked as they well could be, but the fruit on them was nearly, if not quite, twice the average size of the fruit on the vines which had been trained, and the largest tomato lay on the ground, almost entirely excluded from light and air. While the fruit on the vines which had been trained was smooth, that on these was pretty much the shape of the vines—very crooked and ill shapen.—*Hartford Courant*.

HOW TO GET THE REAL FLAVOR OF COFFEE.—In Knighten's "Foreign Life in Ceylon," are the following hints on the preparation of coffee, derived from long experience:

The subtle aroma which resides in the essential oil of the coffee berry, is gradually dissipated after roasting, and of course still more after being ground. In order to enjoy the full flavor in perfection, the berry should pass at once from the roasting pan to the mill and thence to the coffee-pot, and again after having been made, should be mixed when almost at boiling heat, with the hot milk. It must be very bad coffee indeed, which, if these precautions be taken, will not afford an agreeable and exhilarating drink.

CATCHING FLIES.—The *Prairie Farmer* tells how they catch flies in England. It is done by "fly papers," and the process is called "fly-torture," on account of the manner in which the insects have their feet fastened in the "stocks." The article used is rosin and sweet oil mixed, and spread over the surface of a newspaper, then slightly sprinkled with sugar dust. The moment the fly puts down his foot he is fast. They are thus caught with great rapidity. The "torture" appears to consist in a want of liberty to go where they please.

ROBERT HALL said of family prayers, It serves as an edge and border to preserve the web of life from unraveling.

Horticultural Department.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.—FALL EXHIBITION.

THE announcement in our last issue, of the opening of this exhibition, was not full enough to convey an idea of the extent of the arrangements made by this promising Society, to create and insure a taste for the too much neglected science of horticulture, in the vicinity of the largest and most influential city of the Union. What New-York cannot do for herself, the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn may do when united, and there can be no doubt but that, by judicious management, many years will not elapse before the reproach hitherto so justly thrown out upon us, that we neglect this softening and civilizing source of enjoyment, may be wiped off.

The Brooklyn Society, not yet twelve months established, has had its third exhibition on an extensive scale. If the liberal support of the citizens, whose refinement and intelligence should induce the Society to depend upon their patronage in so laudable an enterprise, do not come forward in numbers sufficient to place it beyond embarrassment, the fault is with them. The Society has done its duty. In addition to the objects of interest produced and displayed by the members and gardeners of the neighborhood, arrangements had been made to bring from other localities, many novelties of interest and attraction. CALEB COPE, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose interest in the science has not been surpassed by any American amateur, furnished a plant, with leaves and flowers, of the Victoria Regia, and Nelumbium Speciosum, which latter has not been before exhibited in this State. It is a very beautiful aquatic plant, with *peltate* leaves and large pink flowers, resembling in size and form, a large Tree Peony flower. It was grown in the open air, in a pond in his garden, but it does not mature its seeds. The leaves of the Victoria Lily were in perfect condition. The flower was beyond its most attractive stage, as it had been in perfection one day before the opening of the exhibition. A choice and rare collection of Exotic Ferns were contributed with the greatest kindness by JAMES DUNDAS, Esq., of Philadelphia, and were forwarded promptly, with the Lily, and other objects, by the special favor of WM. H. GATZMER, Esq., Superintendent of Camden and Amboy railroad.

Perhaps the next most attractive item was a miniature garden, or model landscape, laid out by H. A. GRAEF, of Brooklyn. It represented an entire villa, with its lawn, gravel walk, shrubbery, and flower beds, planted judiciously, with neat little herbaceous and other plants, the whole presenting an entire and completely arranged country villa. We cannot enumerate the plants which were to be seen growing in this model garden, or attempt to describe it as it appeared to the pleased visitors. The lawns were formed of velvety moss, and the trees were imitated by *dendroid* mosses, Lycopodiums, and other such dwarf vegetables. The bouquets and baskets were very choice and neatly arranged. The plants were of greater novelty and merit, and perhaps of more value pecuniarily than any collection we have seen brought out for some time. The principal contributors

were J. H. PRENTICE'S gardener, MARTIN COLLOPY, whose table was furnished with many very rare exotics. A very fine tea-plant was much admired, being very healthy and robust. *Pitcairnia punicea* was a very rare and choice plant, also a very curious climbing plant, called *Dictyanthus pavonica*, with peculiarly formed dusky-colored flowers, which belongs to the Asclepias tribe. His plant of *Cissus discolor*, now for the second time exhibited, attracted general attention, and obtained the first premium.

L. MENAND'S collection was, as usual, select and valuable. A standard Heliotrope, grown to a height of three feet with spreading head, was the most skilfully cultivated plant in the room. His heaths, ferns, and orchids were much admired. A pretty air plant, called *catasetum globbiflorum*, was exhibited from the city conservatory of MRS. HOLBROOK, Union Place, gardener, DAVID SCOTT. It has a peculiarly formed flower, and was attached to a small block of wood, on which it appears to grow and bloom luxuriantly.

The display of variegated exotic plants deposited by J. E. RAUCH, of Brooklyn, was a very important feature, and evidenced great skill in plant culture. These are very properly styled *leaf* plants by German gardeners, their beauty being commonly centered in their foliage.

A. P. CUMMINGS, Esq., of Williamsburg, gardener to MATHIAS COLEMAN, exhibited for display, a collection of large, choice hot, and greenhouse plants.

But the most important part of the affair was the fruit department. A more extensive assortment of perfect exotic grapes, we have not seen at any previous exhibition. We may on a future occasion take pains to particularize the various contributions in this branch of the exhibition.

A small bunch of very well colored grapes, we ascertained by a card, to be the *Graham* grape of Philadelphia, a seedling from the Bland and Isabella, but of finer flavor and better quality than either of these. It is named after the person who raised it, Mr. Graham, gardener to the Guardians of the Poor, Blackley Almshouse. He has held that responsible position for many years, and produced several novelties.

The fruits from Massachusetts we cannot now attempt to particularize. A splendid assortment of thirty-five varieties of pears were presented by A. J. S. DEGRAUW, by the favor of W. E. French, Esq., of Boston, also twenty varieties of apples. The other contributors were Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., who had some splendid specimens. B. V. French, of Braintree, Mass., Messrs. Hovey & Co., and N. Stetson, Esq., had some very choice fruit, also the Messrs. Burr, of Hingham. George Hamlyn obtained the premiums for the best display of fruit. Annexed is the list of premiums awarded by the judges.

GRAPES.

1st Prem., 6 bunches, H. H. Grapes, to Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, Esq., Bay Ridge, L. I.,	\$6 00
Second do. to David Hunter, gardener to R. Rennie, Esq., Lodi, N. J.,	4 00
First 3 bunches, H. H. Grapes, to R. Morrison, gardener to R. M. Blackwell, Esq.,	3 00
Second do., to Chas. Ingram, gardener to M. Morgan, Staten Island,	2 00
First 2 bunches white grapes to R. Morrison,	3 00

First 6 bunches Isabella grapes to Maurice Quinlan, gardener to Judge King, Brooklyn, L. I.,	3 00
Second 6 do., to Martin Collopy, gardener to J. H. Prentice, Esq., Brooklyn,	
First best 6 bunches Catawba, to the same,	3 00

PEARS.

Best display of Pears to Hovey & Co.,	7 00
Best 6 varieties do., to N. Stetson, Esq., Bridgewater, Mass.,	3 00
Second best do., Hovey & Co., Boston,	2 00
Best dish of Pears, N. Stetson, Esq.,	1 00

PEACHES.

Best dish of Peaches, N. Stetson, Esq.,	2 00
Second best dish of Peaches M. Collopy,	1 00

QUINCES.

Best 12 Quinces, D. Murphy, gardener to J. T. Stranahan, Esq.,	2 00
Best dish of Figs, James Brown, gardener to F. A. Griffin, Esq.,	

MELONS.

First 2 watermelons to Chas. Ingram,	2 00
Second do., H. Tanner,	
Best 3 muskmelons to H. Tanner,	2 00
Second do., do., to R. Morrison,	1 00
Best general display of fruit to Geo. Hamlyn.	

PLANTS IN POTS.

Best display to M. Collopy,	8 00
Second do., to L. Menand, Albany,	5 00
Best 3 specimens to L. Menand,	3 00
Best single specimen to M. Collopy, (for <i>cissus discolor</i> .)	
Best 4 fuschias to W. Poynter,	3 00
Best 3 achimenes to Chas. Ingram,	2 00
Best 2 specimens of orchids to L. Menand,	3 00
Best collection of ferns to L. Menand,	2 00
Special Premium for display of plants to J. E. Rauch, Brooklyn,	3 00
Best display of roses (cut) to Wm. A. Burgess,	3 00
Second do., J. E. Rauch,	2 00
Best 12 roses to G. Marc,	2 00
Second best do., to James Weir,	1 00

DAHLIAS.

Best display, Hovey & Co.,	5 00
Best 12 self-colored do., to Jas. Weir,	3 00
Second do. do., to E. Zepplin,	2 00
Best 12 fancy do., to Jas. Weir,	3 00
Second best do., to E. Zepplin,	2 00
Special premium 4 seedling dahlias to L. Menand.	

CUT FLOWERS.

Best general display, to Jas. Weir,	4 00
Best pair hand bouquets, to W. & J. Park, Brooklyn,	
Second best, R. Reid,	3 00
Best parlor bouquet, to Jas. Weir,	2 00
Second best parlor bouquet, to Wm. Cranstons, gardener to J. E. Stevens, Esq., Hoboken, N. J.,	3 00
Best basket of flowers, W. & J. Park,	2 00
Second best basket, W. Poynter,	2 00
Best basket of wild flowers, H. Tanner,	3 00
Best ornamental design, H. A. Graef,	5 00

VEGETABLES.

Best collection potatoes, C. Ingram,	3 00
Best dish potatoes, H. Tanner,	1 00
Best 6 blood beets, C. Ingram,	1 00
Best 12 carrots, R. Morrison,	1 00
Best 6 parsnips,	1 00
Best 12 salsafy, H. Tanner,	1 00
Best 12 turnips, R. Morrison,	1 00
Best 2 egg plants, C. Ingram,	1 00
Best half peck tomatoes, J. Weir,	1 00
Best half peck Lima beans, C. Ingram,	1 00
Best 3 heads Savoy cabbage, R. Morrison,	1 00
Best 3 heads white cabbage, H. Tanner,	1 00
Best 6 heads celery, R. Morrison,	2 00
Second best do., H. Tanner,	1 00
Largest and best display of vegetables, H. Tanner,	5 00
Best 12 white onions, H. Tanner,	1 00
Special premiums for roses in pots, Geo. Ingram, Greenwood,	3 00

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, September 27, 1854.

TALK ABOUT NEW-YORK CITY, AND THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

WITH A MAP OF THE CITY.

Minute Directions to Strangers as to Points of Arrival—Conveyances in the City, with regular fares—Omnibusses—City Rail-Roads—Carriages—Baggage Expresses—How to get to the Show Grounds—European, and other Hotels—Boarding-Houses—How to visit the Crystal Palace, Greenwood Cemetery, Navy Yard, &c., &c.

On the opposite page we have given a condensed map of the business portion of New-York City. A study of this would be interesting at any time, for there are more people on the small plot represented by this map, than there are in each of half of the smaller States in the Union. Indeed, leave out the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina and Illinois, and there is no state to compete, as to the number of inhabitants, with this little plot of ground two by four miles. But we give this map, and a few directions, now chiefly with reference to the great Agricultural Show, which commences here on Tuesday next, (Oct. 3.) In a former number (vol. XII, page 218,) we gave some directions to "Green visitors in New-York," and to save repetition we advise those who are "green" to turn back and read them before coming to the Show.

In New-York most of the streets have their names posted upon each corner, so that a stranger need be in no fear of losing the name of the street; for he is generally in sight of a guide-board. Now by taking a map in his hand he can trace out his course to almost any point he may desire.

Before describing the map, we wish every reader to mark particularly the reference spaces or squares. Across the map from left to right are spaces divided off by horizontal lines. These spaces are numbered with figures 1, 2, 3, &c., or 1*, 2*, 3*, &c. There are other divisions extending from the top to the bottom of the map. These are marked with the letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, &c. Now it is easy to point out any place on the map by simply giving the figure for the cross divisions, and the letter for the perpendicular divisions. Thus 5.E, points out the square where the 5th division or row of squares crosses the E division. Looking for 5. E, you will find Washington Square marked on the map. In the square 10.C, you will see the word "PARK" written. 3*.H, points out the Crystal Palace; 12.D, the location of the *American Agriculturist* office; 13.A, the Battery, &c. In another place we give an alphabetical list of some of the principal points of interest, including hotels, &c.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.—New-York is situated on an island about 14 miles long, formed by the Hudson river on the west, the East river (an extension of Long Island Sound) on the east, and the Harlem river on the north. About 4½ miles in length of the South-

ern part of the island are represented on the map. As will be seen, the Hudson and East rivers run together at the Southern extremity, forming the New-York Bay, which reaches out to the ocean at Sandy Hook, some 20 miles from the Battery or lower end of the city. The northern half of the island is narrow, somewhat hilly, and in several places is covered with rocks and trees. From the line of squares marked 3* to the Battery, (13.A,) there is a dense mass of buildings, broken only by streets and an occasional public square, or a vacant lot. The arrow upon the left of the map (in 2.A) points to the north, and will show the direction of the streets. It will be seen that Broadway runs nearly from southwest to northeast, between the Battery and Fourth street, which is a distance of 2½ miles.

POINTS OF ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.—Those coming by the Camden and Amboy, and by the New-Jersey Central railroads, land at the piers just west of the Battery, 13.A.

Those from the New-Jersey, the Morristown, and the Patterson railroads, land near the foot of Courtlandt street, 11.A.

Those coming by the Hudson River boats, land at different points in 11.A, 10.A, and 9.A.

Those from the Erie railroad, land at the foot of Duane street, 9.A.

Those by the Hudson River railroad leave the cars in Chamber street, near the southeast corner of the square 9.B. They can also leave the cars at the corner of 31st street and 11th avenue in 3*.C.

Those coming by the Harlem railroad, leave the cars at the northeast corner of the Park, 10. D, or at 27th street in the 4th avenue, 1.H. They can also leave at several points between. During the Show, passengers by the Harlem road can leave the cars at 66th street, within a few feet of the Show Grounds.

Those coming by the New-York and New-Haven railroad, leave the cars at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, 8.D. They can also leave at 32d street in 4th avenue, in the lower right hand corner of 1*.H.

Those coming by the New-Haven or Connecticut river steamboats, land at the foot of Peck Slip, 12.E. The 2d avenue railroad will take them from this point to 66th street, within one square of the Show Grounds.

Those coming by the Long Island railroad, leave the cars in Brooklyn, at the ferry, which takes them over to the east side of the Battery, about the center of 14.B.

Passengers by steamboat from Norwich, Stonington, and Fall River, are landed on the west side of the city, in 12.A.

We have given the landing places of passengers from the routes from a distance. There are a large number of local steamboats, but those coming by these are generally acquainted with the city.

With the above directions, and by referring to the guide upon the margin of the map, strangers can usually find their way to any part of the city. We will, however, describe some of the

BAGGAGE EXPRESSES.—On most of the railroads a baggage express agent passes through the cars before they reach the city, and takes the baggage checks from such passengers as desire. If you give him your check he will deliver your baggage any where in the city, charging

25 cents for each trunk or bundle. After giving him your check you need take no further trouble about your baggage, but to look for it in the course of an hour or so at the place you have directed it to be sent. None but reliable men are admitted upon the cars on this business.

MEANS OF CONVEYANCE WITHIN THE CITY.—There are two principal starting points from which a person can take a public conveyance to almost any part of the city. These are the South Ferry just east of the Battery, 14.B, and the lower end of the Park, 11.C.

OMNIBUSSES.—From the South Ferry, lines of omnibusses start up Broadway, Bowery, and the different Avenues, (which are wide, straight streets, running in a north and south direction through the entire upper part of the city. They begin with 1st Avenue near the east side, and number to the west, where we see the Tenth Avenue beginning in 2.B.) The route of each omnibus is plainly written upon the outside. The fare is six cents for any distance, long or short, within the city, to be paid to the driver before leaving the omnibus. Two or three lines charge less than six cents; these have the rates, 3 or 4 cents, put upon a card always plainly to be seen. The omnibusses take up and set down passengers at any point on their route, which they never leave. There are several lines of omnibusses starting from Fulton Ferry, 12.D, and from other points.

CARRIAGES OTHER THAN OMNIBUSSES.—At every landing place there are always a number of carriages, which will take you to any point in the city. The charge on these fixed by law is, for one passenger, one mile or less, 50 cents; for two passengers 75c., and 37½ for each additional passenger. For more than one mile and less than two, the charge is 75c. for one passenger, and 37½c. for each additional person. Each passenger is entitled to carry one trunk or valise, and the charge is 6c. for each additional piece. It is usually better to arrange the price before entering one of these carriages.

CITY RAILROADS.—There are five railroads running north and south through the city. The cars are drawn by horses, and they take and leave passengers any where on their route. The fare in these cars is five cents for any distance within the city.

2d Avenue Railroad.—This commences at Peck Slip, 12.E, (at the line marked in the map E, R, S, B) and extends through Pearl and Chatham streets, through the Bowery to Grand street, (in upper part of 9.F,) thence a short distance east through Grand street to Allen street, up Allen and 1st Avenue to 20th street, then into 2d Avenue and up 2d Avenue to Yorkville, about 86th street. These cars pass within one block of the Show Grounds, on 66th street.

3d Avenue Railroad.—This extends from the lower end of the Park, 11.C, through Chatham street, up Bowery, into 3d Avenue, at 6.F, and up this avenue to 86th street. These cars pass along the east side of the Show Grounds.

4th Avenue Railroad.—This also begins at the lower end of the Park, 11.C, and extends up center street to Broome, 8.E, through Broome into Bowery, up Bowery to Union Square or Place, 3.G, and thence up 4th Avenue to 27th street, in 1.H. The horse cars do not go farther

Office of the
Agriculturist, 12.D
New Bible House, 5.G
Am. Institute, (Farm-
er's Club,) 9.D
Battery, 13.A
Castle Garden, 13.A
City Hall, 10.C
Columbia Col., 10.B
CRYSTAL PALACE, 3*.H
Custom House, 12.B
Deaf and Dumb
Institute, 4*.J
Distributing Reser-
voir, 3*.H
Free Academy, 2.H

HAMILTON SQUARE &
SHOW GROUNDS, 5*.L
Hospital, 9.C

HOTELS.

Astor House, 11.C
Atlantic Hotel, 13.A
Battery Hotel, 13.A
Bond St. House, 6.E
Howard's Hotel, 11.B
Irving House, 10.C
Judson's Hotel, 12.B
Merchants' Hotel, 11.B
Metropolitan, 6.E
New-York Hotel, 5.F
Prescott, 7.E
St. Nicholas, 7.E
U. S. Hotel, 12.D
Western Hotel, 11.B

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

Savery's, 11.C
Mercer's, 11.C
Taylor's Interna-
tional, 9.D
Dey Street 11.B
Lovejoy's, 11.C
French's, 11.C
Tammany, 11.C
Girard, 9.B
Brevoort, 4.E
Delmonico's, 13.A
Florence, 9.D
Eagle, (Lodging), 11.D

MARKETS FOR ANI-
MALIS.

Allerton's, 3*.I
Browning's and
O'Brien's, 6.G
Chamberlin's, 10.B

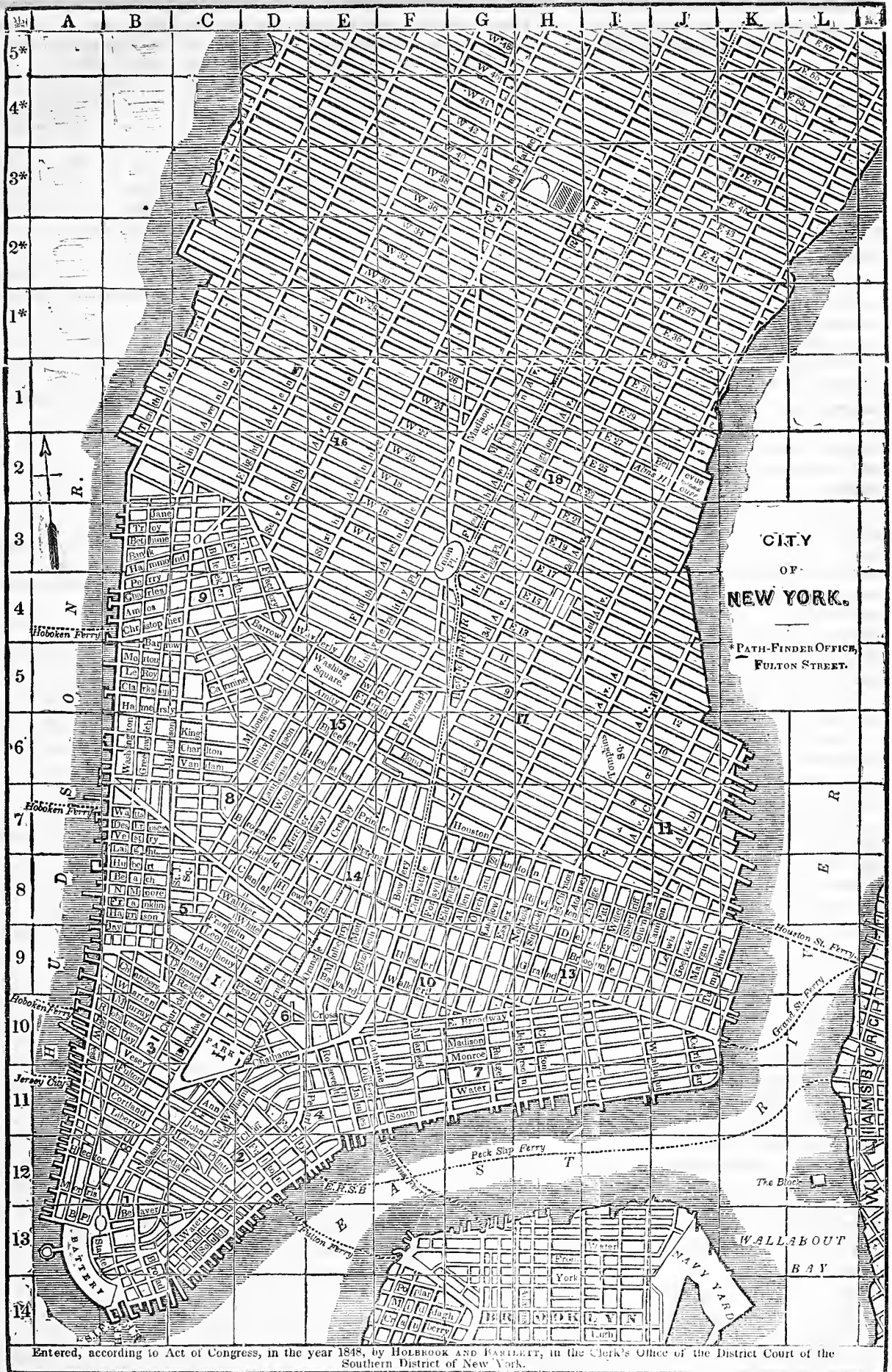
MARKETS FOR PRO-
DUCE, &c.

Washington, 10.A
Fulton, 12.D

Merchants' Ex-
change, 12.B
Old Brewery, (Five
Points Miss.), 10.E

PARKS OR SQUARES.

City, 10.C
Washington, 5.E
Union, 3.F
St. John's, 8.C
Thompkin's, 6.I



Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1848, by HOLBROOK AND BARRETT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.

up, but during the Show, persons can take the long cars on the track at the northeast corner of the Park, and be landed at the Show Grounds. These long cars are drawn by steam above 27th street, and the fare will probably be a trifle higher than in the horse cars on the other roads. It will not exceed $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

6th Avenue Railroad.—This road has two lower branches, one leading from the corner of Canal street and Broadway, in 8.D, and the other from Barclay street, just west of the Park, 10.B. The two branches meet in Canal street, and the track continues through several short streets till it enters the Sixth Avenue, in 5.D,

and up this to the Crystal Palace in 3*.H, which is as far up as the cars yet run on this road.

8th Avenue Railroad.—The cars on this road (which are painted red) start at the same point and run over the same track as the (white) Sixth Avenue cars, but branch off to the west and go up through the 8th Avenue, which begins in 2.D.

To REACH THE SHOW GROUNDS from any landing place, it is only necessary to strike somewhere upon the track of second, or third Avenue railroads, or the long cars standing upon the 4th Avenue at the northeast corner of the Park. From most landing points it will be best to go directly to the Park. A number of the hotels are near the Park, and as before stated, the 3d and 4th Avenue railroad cars leave this point. By going a little way up Chatham street to Pearl street, (in the lower right hand corner of 10.D,) you can take the 2d Avenue cars.

HOTELS, EATING HOUSES AND BOARDING PLACES.—Upon the side of the map we have given the names and locations of some of the principal Hotels. There are, however, a great number of others not there named. You will find plenty of "runners" who will with great vehemence urge the claims of this and that hotel, but it is safer to *pay no attention* to any of these, for, ten to one, the most miserable liquor shops will have the most vociferous "runners."

At the *European Hotels* you can secure a room for a day or week, for which the usual charge is 50 cents per day. Connected with these is an eating house, where you can get whatever you like, paying a small sum for each article called for. The price is always given on a printed "bill of fare" which lies upon each table. In this way you can get a plate of steak including potatoes and bread, for 6 or 12 cents, a cup of tea or coffee for 3 or 6 cents, and other articles at a proportional rate. Most of these Hotels are designed for gentlemen only. You can take ladies with you to Savery's Temperance House, which is on Beekman street, adjoining the office of the New-York Times. On the map you will find its location near the center of 11.C, just above the word "Ann." The Eagle Hotel is only kept as a lodging house, containing a great number of small rooms, which are let for 25 to 50 cents per night.

The other Hotels not included in the European, charge so much per day for rooms and meals; usually no deduction is made for absence from meals. The Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York, and Prescott Hotels, charge \$2.50 per day we believe. The others charge \$2—some of them less.

Very good meals or lunches can be obtained cheaply at numerous eating houses, where a printed "bill of fare" gives you the price of any dish you may desire to call for.

There are a great number of *Boarding Houses* all over the city, where you can get lodging and board for 75 cents to \$1.25 a day. For the locations of these we must refer you to the advertising columns of the different newspapers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—You will of course visit this one day at least. It can be reached by the Sixth Avenue railroad for 5 cents, and by omnibuses from every part of the city, for 6 cents. All lines of omnibuses running to the Palace are so marked, and you have only to get into one of them going north, and state to the driver where you wish to be left.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST.—While in the city you may wish to visit other places of interest, besides the Show and Crystal Palace. We have marked the location of several of

these on the margin of the map, and you can easily find them without farther directions.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—To reach this, cross Fulton Ferry, 12.D, for 2 cents, and you will find at the Brooklyn landing, (13.F,) a car marked "Greenwood Cemetery via Court street." Step into this and you will be taken to the gate of the Cemetery, 4 miles distant, for 4 cents. This is a pleasant trip which takes you through the south part of Brooklyn, and along the New-York Bay. Before starting, however, go to the cemetery office, No. 53 Broadway, (12.B,) or call upon any undertaker, and you can get a *free ticket* of admission to the grounds. Many strangers neglect this, and lose their journey to Greenwood. The precaution of requiring tickets is necessary to keep out gangs of loafers and rowdies.

NAVY YARD, 13, 14.J.—This will well repay a visit, and is always open to visitors. To reach it cross the Fulton Ferry, and take a car running through "Sands street," and the Conductor will direct you to the Navy Yards. Public works being the property of the citizens, are generally open to the inspection of the owners.

DOWN THE BAY.—Every one having two hours of spare time, should go down to the east end of the Battery, 14.B, and take a trip on the Staten Island steamboat. This will give a five miles' sail down the bay, and one which it is well worth while to make. The fare is only 6 cents each way. You can go and return on the same boat. We have not room for further particulars this week.

MONUMENT MOUNTAIN.

The following extract is from a private letter from a boy, and although not designed at all for publication, we think it worthy of the type.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 6, 1854.

Among the many days so pleasantly passed by us in our sojourn in "Beautiful Berkshire," none, I think, will be looked back to with greater pleasure, or thought of with more delight, than our yesterday's visit to the far-famed Monument Mountain.

By nine in the morning our lunch was ready, the horses had come, and we were all packed away for our drive. The fog and mist that hung around us, obscured much of the fine scenery just about the village; but also kept off the rays of the sun for a short time, till we reached the "Bowl," (Stockbridge Lake.) It was then that "old Sol" burst out with all his heat, and kept us comfortably warm for the rest of our ride.

No one that has not passed over the Lake road to Stockbridge in the early morning, can appreciate the beauties from a description, or can form a just idea of the drive. The broad, level meadows stretching away to the Ponds, the little bubbling brooks, the tall forests of pine, chestnut and maple, the lovely lake itself, sparkling in the sun, gently ruffled by the breeze, or calm and still on its glassy surface, the sandy beach, and the picturesque farm-houses scattered here and there, with their little clusters of buildings, fast being filled with the harvest, must be all seen to be really admired, and then, how beautiful they are.

Our route not lying through Stockbridge, we missed one view, which in every respect, far surpasses all others in the road to the mountain. Seen from the hill-top overlooking the village, with the fantastic shadows playing on the sides and at the base of the distant Taghconic, with the Housatonic rolling in graceful curves, the pretty little town at our feet with the lofty hills towering just above—in itself far exceeding Lenox as a place for summer residence; all combine to

form a scene to which there is no superior, and hardly an equal in the region around. But the road we did follow, leading us along by the winding river, shallow now and rocky from the drouth, with a hill rising above our heads on the right, did not induce any to regret the course our leader had chosen. A factory, and the desire to visit it on the part of some of the party, called us aside for a short time, but glad to escape the buzz and hum of the machinery, we reentered our carriages, and were off for the Furnace.

'Twas rather an unfortunate selection some may think for a warm day, but in reality a very cool place, if one would only make it so. The river on one hand, a stream of water playing on the other, and a blast of cold air in the center, strong enough to move a seventy-four gun ship, made us comfortable, but yet we were happy to be away. Having filled our jug with nothing stronger than spring water, our foaming horses drew us up a road constructed under the most unfavorable circumstances, through pastures and over rocks, rails, and underbrush, till finally an end was put to our progress by a huge hemlock across the path, and the weary party rested themselves under the trees on chestnut burrs; the ladies meanwhile preparing the repast on the ground, having selected (I should say) the thickest of the brambles and briars,—a most unaccountable taste, truly. Dinner despatched, we started by detachments for the top, all arriving there in safety, but much fatigued, very warm, and little fitted for enjoying the beauties of the scene.

A rest of an hour under the shade of the cool rocks, rendered me capable of walking around and examining the face of the rocks above, and the face of nature below, both of which fully equalled my expectations. Luckily for me I was there long before our leader made his appearance, and I had a fine view from the highest point of the precipice. The dense mass of shadow on the thick forest below, and beyond the bright sunlight spreading over fertile meadows, seen from such an elevation, was picturesque in the extreme. The meadows and corn-fields stretching away for miles, often interrupted by little wooded elevations, sometimes by hills, the large trees scattered here and there, looking in the far distance like bushes, the ponds and lakes, few though they were, the roads seeming more like foot-paths than well-travelled highways, and the cottages embowered in shrubbery, make it well worth the effort of ascending the toilsome summits, and incurring the danger, whatever it may be. Towards the west the prospect is more confined, and not so beautiful. The large lake seen away in the distance high up among the hills, shining like silver, and the gradual ascent of a mountain in front, densely wooded to its summit, are the principal features of the scene. The rustling of the wind in the branches and the occasional voice of a bird or chatter of a squirrel, are the only sounds on this elevated point.

What a contrast does this view now present to the one seen by the Indian hunter, before the land was covered with the waving fields and the stately houses of the white man! The hills, the mountains, the plains, and the valleys—the brooks and lakes are the same, but by what different circumstances are they surrounded. He viewed them covered with forest trees, and abounding in game, we see them occupied by the husbandman, and herds of grazing cattle. How many whites were there then; How many red men now!

A walk, almost as wearisome as the ascent, soon brought us to our horses; and when fairly scated and ready for home, we were not long in reaching Lenox, tired, but pleased with our day.

R. H. A.

THE sum of \$1,600 has been contributed for a monument to the late A. J. Downing. The commemorative shaft will be erected in the public grounds at Washington, which were laid out under Mr. Downing's direction.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

TAKING CARE OF THE BABIES.

WE hazard little in saying that there are many farmers who take much greater care of their domestic animals than they do of their own offspring. You will see their calves carefully watched, and every pains taken to give them a good start in the world, and secure good constitutions, while their children are allowed to "come up," or at best, they are given over to the tender mercies of some antiquated "nurse," who has a routine of whims as her guide-book in the management of children. We have for some time desired to take up this subject systematically, and have been reading to that end. We find in the last number of the Country Gentleman an article from a New-York Physician, which so nearly meets our views, that we gladly transfer it to our columns.

At this season of the year, when the weekly bills of mortality are calling attention to the alarming proportion of deaths of children under five years of age, our attention is naturally turned to their management, and it may be that some suggestions on this topic may be of interest to the public. If the loss were as great in any other branch of stock-raising, we should have inquired into the matter, and we should have ascertained certain general principles of management; but because children are endowed with incipient reasoning faculties, we seem to forget that they are animals, and as such amenable to physiological laws.

The source of by far the greatest amount of trouble during the first six months after birth, is *undue officiousness*—the desire to do something for the baby. If Providence has sent you such a stranger, don't kill it with kindness.

Don't feed the baby. No—not even a teaspoonful of cold water. If you must feed it any thing, this will do it the least hurt. But let it alone. It will nestle about and cry a little when it gets hungry. Perhaps it will be twelve hours first. What then? It won't starve.—When it manifests uneasiness let it "go to work at its trade." When a child cries, it means that it is in pain. They are never cross, unless made so by mismanagement. Healthy children are always good-natured. Don't keep a little dish of cracker and water on the stove, for it is as impossible to raise fine nurslings on any kind of pap, as it is to raise fine calves on hay tea. If you feed them *any thing* of the sort, it is as indigestible to them as sawdust, and of course they have a turn of colicky pain, and cry; and of course you give them elder-blow tea, or poeny-root tea, or soot tea, or anise-seed tea, and when this proves insufficient, you resort to paregoric, which binds up their bowels, and then you resort to castor-oil, and continue at the same time the cracker, until you find it necessary to resort to the doctor. If you live at a distance from a physician, or your husband thinks it not worth while to call one, you continue in this way, raising a scrawny, cross baby, that, as you say, "torments the life out of you," who, whatever his property expectations may be, is certainly entitled to a dyspepsia in reversion. But if from any chance the child must be fed—if the natural supply of nutriment is absent—I do not even say deficient, (for experience proves that the reasons must be very grave to justify a resort to artificial feeding) and a wet-nurse cannot be procured—the best practical substitute previous to the appearance of the first teeth, is new cow's milk, from half to two-thirds water, and sweetened with loaf

sugar. If the child throws it up, it is too strong of the milk or sugar, and must be further reduced with water. Brown sugar, or even molasses, may be used as a laxative, if they do not occasion pain, and the milk should be boiled. Even with the best of care it is a serious matter to raise a child "by hand." The mother's milk contains just the elements, and in just the right proportions, for the composition of the child, and there is nothing else that quite does.

As the period approaches at which the first teeth are to appear, the child "drools," and manifests a desire to put things into its mouth. This is not hunger, and it is entirely unnecessary to tie up a little bread and sugar in a rag, as is commonly done, and give it to suck. Indeed, all such supplementary food is injurious at any period of life, and the child should nurse or be fed at regular periods, these periods being more frequent as the child is younger. This itching of the gums is relieved by giving it some hard, smooth substance, as a cord, ring, or a silver dollar, to chew. The child will take any thing that it can into its mouth, and even swallow it, and mothers are apt to interpret this disposition into an appetite for the food of adults. Some of them have a way of cramming their children with food that they have masticated, plainly saying, that they would have had them born with teeth. As yet the child has but little smell or taste, and is of course disposed to swallow every thing that goes into its mouth.

The stomach, too, has begun to lose that peculiarity of form, by which it emptied almost as readily as from a tea-cup, whatever disturbed it, and these offensive matters begin to go off the "other way," forming most untractable bowel complaints.

The diet of the mother is a very important matter. Meat should not be eaten more than once a day, and with ladies who are not taking much exercise in the open air, even this is scarcely allowable. Spirituous liquors, although they increase the amount of its secretion, vitiate its quality, and may even produce cholera infantum with the child. A dinner of beefsteak will probably be followed by a cross fit with the baby. And generally speaking, the diet of nursing women is too high in quality. Entertaining these principles, it will not be expected that we should stop here to bestow any remark on those women that delegate this kind of care to a wet nurse, or even resort to artificial feeding in order to bestow their time on balls and routs.

WHAT IT COST TO STOP THE PAPER.—One of our subscribers stopped his paper for six months last year, because we advertised so much. It the mean time his farm was advertised for non-payment of taxes, and sold. On discovering the difficulty, it cost him one or two days' travel with horse and buggy, and ten per cent. of the taxes—to say nothing of the vexation, to redeem it. How much did he gain by stopping his paper? He came back and subscribed again.—*Ogdensburgh Sentinel.*

EFFECT OF CLEANLINESS.—Count Rumford, the celebrated practical philosopher, whose writings have been of greater value to mankind than the abstruse speculations of a host of metaphysicians, thus described the advantages of cleanliness:

"With what care and attention do the feathered race wash themselves and put their plumage in order; and how perfectly neat, clean and elegant do they ever appear. Among the beasts of the field, we find that those which are the most cleanly, are generally the most gay and cheerful; or are distinguished by a certain air of tranquility and contentment; and singing birds are always remarkable for the neatness of their plumage. So great is the effect of cleanliness upon man, that it extends even to his moral character. Virtue never dwelt long with filth; nor do I believe there ever was a person scrupulously attentive to cleanliness, who was a consummate villain."

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

This is one of the most pleasant and ingenious things we ever saw. We think we admire the pyramid more in ascending than in descending it:

THE PYRAMID.

BY G. S. PERCIVAL.

[To be read ascendingly, descendingly and
condescendingly.]

! There
For aye
Commanding,
! 'Tis standing,
With godlike air
Sublimely fair!
Its fame desiring
Its height admiring,
Looks on it from afar
Lo! every smiling star,
To raise the pile to Heaven
These beauteous stones are given.
Each pray'r for truth's inspiring light,
Each manly struggle for the right,
Each aspiration for the holy,
Each kindly word to cheer the lowly,
Each strong temptation nobly overcome,
Each clamorous passion held in silence dumb,
As slow it riseth towards the upper Heaven,
Stone after stone unto the mass is given,
Its base upon the earth its apex is the skies,
The good man's character a pyramid doth rise

RUB OR RUST.

BY EBENEZER ELLIOT.

IDLER, why lie down to die?
Better rub than rust.
Hark! the lark sings in the sky—
"Die when die thou must!
Day is waking, leaves are shaking,
Better rub than rust."
In the grave there's sleep enough—
Better rub than rust.
Death perhaps is hunger-proof,
Die when die thou must;
Men are mowing, breezes blowing,
Better rub than rust.
He who will not work, shall want;
Naught for naught is just—
Won't do, must do, when he can't—
Better rub than rust.
Bees are flying, sloth is dying,
Better rub than rust.

CONSCIENCE.—Bishop Taylor has this striking image: Conscience is a clock, which in one man strikes aloud and gives warning; in another the hand points silently to the figure, but strikes not meantime; hours pass away and death hastens, and after death comes judgment! There is something unspeakably appalling in this image.

ARMS vs. LEGS.—An individual in San Francisco, descanting on what he would do where *he* an editor, said, "If I had a newspaper office, I would arm it." A friend standing by, quietly remarked, "Yes, and at the first symptom of difficulty you would *leg it.*"

EVERY school-boy knows that a kite would not fly until it has a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by a half a dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a stronger and higher flight than the old bachelor, who having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody.

A TRUE picture of despair, is a pig reaching through a hole in the fence to get a cabbage, that lies only a few inches beyond his reach.

SPRINGFIELD CATTLE SHOW, OCT. 25-27.

The Local Executive Committee have just had a conference with the officers of the United States Agricultural Society, and have furnished us with the Official List below, which is amended in several particulars from the lists heretofore published in some other papers:

SWEEPSTAKES PREMIUM.

Best bull and 5 cows or heifers 1 year old and upwards, from any one herd, \$500

DURHAM CATTLE.

BULLS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, - \$300
Second best 3 year old and upwards, 200
Third best 3 year old and upwards, 100
Best 2 year old and under 3 years, 200
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years, 150
Third best 2 year old and under 3 years, 75
Best 1 year old and under 2 years, 150
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years, 100

COWS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, - 200
Second best 3 year old and upwards, 150
Third best 3 year old and upwards, 100
Best 2 year old and under 3 years, 150
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years, 100
Third best 2 year old and under 3 years, 50
Best 1 year old and under 2 years, 100
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years, 75

AYRSHIRES, DEVONS AND HEREFORDS.

BULLS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, - \$100
Second best 3 year old and upwards, 75
Best 2 year old and under 3 years, 80
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years, 60
Best 1 year old and under 2 years, 75

COWS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, - 100
Second best 3 year old and upwards, 75
Best 2 year old and under 3 years, 75
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years, 50
Best 1 year old and under 2 years, 60

JERSEY CATTLE.

BULLS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, - 100
Best 2 year old and under 3 years, 80
Best 1 year old and under 2 years, 75

COWS.

Best 3 year old and upwards, - 100
Best heifer 2 years old and under 3 years, 75
Best heifer 1 year old and under 2 years, 60

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Best yoke of Work Oxen, - \$50
Best fat Bullock, - 50
Best fat Cow, - 50
Best milk Cow, - 50
Best Steer, - 50
Best Bull Calf of any breed, - 50
Best Heifer Calf of any breed, - 50

M. P. WILDER, President.

W. S. KING, Secretary.

J. T. WARDER, C. M. CLARK, C. ROBBINS.

Local Executive Committee.

Springfield, O., Aug. 22, 1854.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,		" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Illinois,	Springfield,	" 4-7
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Ohio,	Newark,	" 17-20
Tennessee, (East),	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
Virginia,	Richmond, (?)	
Union Agr. Soc. of Va. and N. C.	Petersburg, Va.,	" 24-27
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantain,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Ross,	Chillicothe,	" 3-5
Stark,	Canton,	" 3-5
Seneca,	Tiffin,	" 4-6
Hamilton,	Carthage,	" 4-6
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Burton,	" 4-6
Union,	Marysville,	" 5-6
Butler,	Hamilton,	" 5-6
Wayne,	Wooster,	" 5-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipoli,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Jefferson,	Steubenville,	" 5-7
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Mercer,	Celina,	" 12
Champaign,	Urbana,	" 12-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Pike,	Piketon,	" 14
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY SHOWS.

Alleghany,	Pittsburg,	Oct. 3-6
Tioga,	Tioga-Valley,	" 4-5
Somerset,	Somerset,	" 5
Lawrence,		" 11-13
Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	" 11-13
Montgomery,	Springtown,	
Fullon,	McConnellsburg,	" 26-28

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY SHOWS.

Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	Oct. 4-5
Franklin,	Greenfield,	" 4-5
Middlesex,	Concord,	" 4-5
Plymouth,	Bridgewater,	" 4-5
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	" 11
Hampshire, &c.,	Northampton,	" 12
Hampshire,	Amherst,	" 18-19

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Cass, Mich.,	Cassopo,	Oct. 3-4
Livingston, Mich.,	Howell,	" 3-5

NOTICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PREPARED COVERS.—We have prepared for Vol. XI. and XII., a lot of uniform muslin covers, with gilt backs, &c., similar to the first ten volumes. These will be sent to subscribers for 25 cents each. The binding can easily be completed by any book-binder for 25 cents. Those sending their files to the office can have them bound for 50 cents per volume.

VOLUME XII. COMPLETE.—We can supply sets of Vol. XII. complete. Bound or unbound. Price bound, \$1 50; unbound, \$1 per volume.

SPECIMEN COPIES.—We will send a free specimen copy to any person whose name and address is forwarded to us. Our present readers will confer a favor by sending us the address of their agricultural friends and acquaintances in different parts of the country.

In forwarding names or subscriptions, please give the Post-office, County, and State. Let each be written out plainly.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen the past week from 50 to 87½ cents per bbl, and the tendency is still downward, with a dull market. The harvest is so abundant in Europe there is very little foreign demand, nor will there be till prices are still lower with us, unless something very

unexpected takes place. Flour in many parts of Europe is at this moment considerably cheaper than in the United States. Farmers will see now that we gave them good advice, in suggesting to them to sell their wheat weeks ago, when it was much higher than at present. One hundred thousand bushels of spring wheat have been contracted for at Chicago, for one dollar per bushel, to be delivered in all November. Corn is a trifle lower, with large quantities pressing upon the market. Beef a slight decline. No change in other provisions. Wool more inquiry, but no improvement in prices.

Cotton has fallen ¼ of a cent per lb. the past week. Rice and Sugar another small advance.

The Weather has been clear and fine, though rather cold the beginning of the past week. It is now quite warm again. The season is very fine for ripening all late crops. Grass is growing as rapidly as in May, and Butter and Cheese are likely to be plenty. Late Potatoes, Turnips, and other roots are now growing finely, and promise abundantly. On the whole, we do not stand in much dread of a famine this year, and panic makers will have to try their hand upon something more promising than a prospective starvation throughout the country.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The market to-day is rather dull. Produce is plenty and money scarce. Good articles stand about the same, but inferior stuff is on the decline. Potatoes are not quite as high. The peach market is very dull. They are nearly out of season. Grapes come in in abundance. Some of the dealers, we understand, are doing a good business by passing off common grapes for Underhill grapes. The Dr. has credit, probably, for raising more grapes than he dreams of. We saw a good many cranberries, which are selling for \$6@8 per bbl., Melons are about done. Eggs quite up.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3@3 50 per bbl.; White, \$2 75@2 25; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$4; Virginia, \$3 50; Onions, red, \$1 75 per bbl.; white, \$250@3; Turnips, Russia, \$2 75; white, \$2 50; Beets, \$3@3 50 per hundred bunches; Carrots, same; Parsnips, \$1 50; Tomatoes, \$1 per basket; Marrow Squashes, \$1 50 per bbl.; Pumpkins, \$4@7 per hundred; Cabbage \$5@12; Citron Melons, \$3@4 per hundred.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$2@2 50 per bbl.; Pears, cooking, \$4; eating, \$6@8; Peaches, \$1 50@2 per basket; Grapes, Isabella, 6c.@10c. per bbl.; Cranberries, \$6@8 per bbl.; Butter, State, 21c.@25c. per lb.; Western, 18c.@19c.; Eggs, 20c.@21c. per doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. per ft.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

THERE is a decided improvement in the appearance of the cattle to-day. In a few of the yards we saw some "relicts of the past," but taken as a whole, there has not been a better lot of cattle in the Washington Yards for a long time. Much is, no doubt, due to the delightful change in the weather, but it should also be taken into account, that the animals have been fed, and have not been left to the nourishment of dried up pastures. The best cattle in market to-day, were from Chester county, Pa., and owned by Joseph Williams. He had four or five droves, most of them being in excellent condition, and selling from 9@10½c. per lb. Daniel Barnes had also a good drove of 112, from Stark county, Ohio. There were many other very good cattle in market—so good that the brokers were quite willing to talk about them—a proof, generally, that they are worth talking about. The supply of cattle is not large, and the appearance was, when we came away, that none would be left over, as they were selling quite readily. Best quality beef is selling from 7@10½c. per lb. Inferior from 7½@9c. We observe that the sheep market is very fluctuating. Last week the sales were rapid and the supply poor. This week the market is overstocked and sales quite dull. The price has fallen five or six shillings per head. We observed a very superior drove of sheep at Brownings, owned by David Poucher, of Sodas, Wayne county, N. Y. They were a mixture of the Lincoln and Leicester breeds, sixteen in number. So fine a lot of sheep we have never seen in New-York market, and we doubt whether a superior can be pro-

duced in the State. The others bear no comparison with them.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices.

Beeves,	7½c. @ 10½c.
Cows and calves,	\$30 @ \$65
Veals,	4c. @ 6c.
Sheep,	\$3 @ \$8
Lambs,	\$2 @ \$5 50
Swine, Ohio, corn fed, 4½c. @ 4½c.	
New-York State Shoats, corn fed, 5c.	

Mr. Chamberlin reports beeves, 8c. @ 10½c.; cows and calves, \$20 @ \$50; calves, 4½c. @ 6½c.; sheep, \$2 50 @ \$6 50; lambs, \$2 @ \$4 50.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7½c. @ 10½c.; cows and calves, \$20 @ \$50; veals, 4½c. @ 6½c.; sheep, \$2 @ \$6; lambs, \$2 @ \$5.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 7c. @ 7½c.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$40; veals, 4c. @ 5½c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves,	2590	2292
Cows and Calves,	40	
Sheep and Lambs,	1866	
Swine,	887	256

Of these there came by the Hudson River R. R., 256; Boats, 200; Erie, R. R., 678; Harlem, R. R., 345. New-York State furnished 156 on foot; 174 by cars; Ohio, 353; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 431; Kentucky, 165; Pennsylvania, 566.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

	CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
	Robinson st.	Sixth st.	Sixth st.
Beeves,	304	577	218
Cows & calves,	109	35	94
Veals	165	72	63
Sheep,	4,228		
Lambs,	2,329	6,476	

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep broker, at Browning's, reports the following sales of sheep and lambs, viz:

SHEEP.—57 sheep, \$387 50; 50 sheep, \$206 20; 57 sheep \$203 25; 26 sheep, \$89 75; 60 sheep, \$263 95; 392 sheep, \$91420 75; 95 sheep, \$397 75; 111 sheep, \$470 75; 392 sheep, \$1338 75; 129 sheep, \$377 12; 16 sheep, \$64; 205 sheep, \$563 75; 124 sheep, \$552 75; 54 sheep, \$149 37; 27 sheep, \$75 76; 22 sheep, \$109 50; 101 sheep, \$3 53. Total—1579, \$70 23 90; averaging \$3 20 per head.

Mr. James McOrty, broker at same yard, reports an advance in the market and the following sales.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—104 lambs and sheep, \$410 75; 188 sheep and lambs, \$745 13; 56 lambs and sheep, \$244 25; 85 lambs and sheep, \$334 50; 71 sheep and lambs, \$220; 95 sheep and lambs, \$335 75; 113 lambs and sheep, 355 37; 76 sold, \$290 50; 175 sheep and lambs, \$592 25; 90 lambs, \$239.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's by James Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for mutton
318	\$4 37½	9
108	3 87½	8½ cts.
105	4 50	9
185	4 40	9
116	4 25	9
210	2 57	8½
177	3 37½	8½
220	3 50	8½
85	3 87½	8½
108	4 50	9
116	4 25	9
Lambs.		Price per lb. for Meat.
182	2 75	10½
70	3 25	11
45	4 00	12½
23	3 00	11

The market this week has been very fair and the prices good until Friday, when the large supply being visible, made the butchers rather backward in buying, unless for from 1 @ 1½c. per lb. less than the former part of the week. The week closes with a good supply on hand and the prospect

Mutton has been selling by the carcase in Washington market from 4 @ 8½c. per lb. Lambs from 7 @ 11½c., as in quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	\$100 lbs.— @ 7—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	@ 6—

Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	\$ lb.— 29 @ 30

Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	40 @— 45

Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	chaldron,— @ 9 50
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	8 25 @ 8 50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —

Anthracite.....	\$ 2,000 lb. 7 — @ 7 50
Cotton.	
Ordinary.....	Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
Middling.....	7½ 7½ 7½ 8
Middling Fair.....	9½ 9½ 9½ 10
Fair.....	10½ 10½ 10½ 11½
	11 11½ 11½ 12½

Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth.....	\$ yard,— 12½ @ 13—
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —

Coffee.	
Java, White.....	\$ lb.— 13 @— 13½
Mocha.....	14 @— 14½
Brazil.....	9 @— 11
Maracaibo.....	10 @— 11
St. Domingo.....	(cash). 9 @— 9½

Cordage.	
Bale Rope.....	\$ lb.— 7 @— 10
Boit Rope.....	— @— 20

Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.....	\$ gro.— 35 @— 45
Velvet, Pints.....	20 @— 28
Phials.....	4 @— 16

Flax.	
Jersey.....	\$ lb.— 8 @— 9

Flour and Meal.	
Sour.....	\$ bbl. 6 87½ @ 8 25
Superfine No. 2.....	— @ 7—
State, common brands.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
State, Straight brand.....	8 87½ @ —
State, favorite brands.....	9 @ —
Western, mixed do.....	8 50 @ 8 75
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
Michigan, fancy brands.....	9 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 87½ @ 10—
Ohio, fancy brands.....	9 @ —
Ohio, extra brands.....	9 @— 10—
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	9 @— 9 25
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 @— 10 12½
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 25 @ 10 50
Canada, (in bond).....	9 @— 9 12½
Brandywine.....	8 62½ @ 8 75
Georgetown.....	8 62½ @ 8 75
Petersburgh City.....	8 62½ @ 8 75
Richmond Country.....	8 50 @ 8 62½
Alexandria.....	8 50 @ 8 62½
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 50 @ 8 62½
Rye Flour.....	6 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 50 @ 4 62½
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 87½ @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	\$ punch. 19 @— 19 50

Grain.	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	\$ bush. 1 95 @ 2—
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 62 @ 1 90
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 80 @ 1 90
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 90 @ 1 95
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 90 @ 1 95
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 60 @ 1 75
Rye, Northern.....	1 23 @ 1 25
Corn, Unsound.....	77½ @ 78
Corn, Round Yellow.....	83 @ 85
Corn, Round White.....	95 @ 98
Corn, Southern White.....	95 @ 1—
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	84 @ 85
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	79 @ —
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	1 05 @ 1 12½
Oats, River and Canal.....	50 @ 54
Oats, New-Jersey.....	49 @ 51
Oats, Western.....	55 @ 56
Oats, Penna.....	— @ —
Oats, Southern.....	— @ —
Peas, Black-eyed.....	\$ 2 bush. — @ 3—
Peas, Canada.....	bush. 1 25 @ 1 47
Beans, White.....	1 @ 25
Live Geese, prime.....	\$ lb.— 44 @— 46

Hair.	
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	\$ lb.— 23 @— 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21 @— 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:	
North River, in bales.....	\$ 100 lbs.— 87½ @— 90

Hemp.	
Russia, clean.....	\$ ton. 285 @— 350—
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	\$ lb.— 15½ @— 16—
Sisal.....	10 @— 14½
Sunn.....	5½ @ —
Italian.....	\$ ton. 290 @— 300—
Jute.....	120 @— 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	220 @— 230—
American, do., Dressed.....	250 @— 280—
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.	
1853.....	\$ lb.— 28 @— 30
1852.....	18 @— 20

Lime.	
Rockland, Common.....	\$ bbl.— @ 87½

Lumber.	
Timber, White Pine.....	\$ cubic ft.— 18 @— 22
Timber, Oak.....	25 @— 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35 @— 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo) 18 @— 22
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	\$ M. ft. 30 @— 40—
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @ 20—
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— @ 40—
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20 @— 25—
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @ 40—
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30 @— 32 50

Boards, North River, Box.....	16 @— 18—
Boards, Albany Pine.....	\$ pcc.— 16 @— 20
Boards, City Worked.....	22 @— 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25 @— —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	25 @— —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26 @— 18
Plank, City Worked.....	26 @— 20
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18 @— 24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22 @— 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	\$ bunch, 2 25 @ 2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ 3—
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	\$ M. 24 @ 28—
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22 @ 25—
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19 @ 21—
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17 @ 18—
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	— @ 16—
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	72 @— 75
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	90 @— —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	60 @— —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	45 @— 85—
Heading, White Oak.....	70 @— —

Molasses.	
New-Orleans.....	\$ gall.— 27 @— —
Porto Rico.....	23 @— 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @— 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	25 @— 27
Cadenas, &c.....	23½ @— 24

Nails.	
Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	\$ lb.— 4½ @— 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	— @ —

Naval Stores.	
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	\$ 280 lb.— @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 5 50
Tar.....	\$ bbl. 3 @— 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ 1 87½
Resin, White.....	\$ 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	\$ gall.— 66 @— —

Oil Cake.	
Thin Oblong, City.....	\$ ton,— @— —
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ 28—
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @ 33—

Plaster Paris.	
Blue Nova Scotia.....	\$ ton, 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50 @ 3 62½

Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, Country.....	\$ bbl. 11 @— 11 75
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— @ —
Beef, Mess, City.....	13 50 @ 15—
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16 50 @ —
Beef, Prime, City.....	— @ —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	15 50 @ 15 75
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	\$ tce. 21 @— 25—
Pork, Mess, Western.....	\$ bbl. 14 25 @ 14 37½
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	13 50 @ 14—
Pork, Clear, Western.....	15 50 @ 15 62½
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	\$ lb. 11 @— 11½
Hams, Pickled.....	7½ @— 8½
Hams, Dry Salted.....	8 @— 8½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6 @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	6 @— 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	\$ bbl.— @ —
Beef, Smoked.....	\$ lb.— 9 @— 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	23 @— 25
Butter, Ohio.....	13½ @ 18
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	19 @— 22
Butter, Canada.....	— @ —
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	9 @— 10½

Saltpetre.	
Refined.....	\$ — 6½ @— 8
Crude, East India.....	7 @— 7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5 @— 5½

Salt.	
Turks Island.....	\$ bush.— @— 48
St. Martin's.....	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	\$ sack, 1 10 @ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½ @ 1 75

Sugar.	
St. Croix.....	\$ lb.— @— —
New-Orleans.....	4 @— 6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½ @— 6
Porto Rico.....	4½ @— 6½
Havana, White.....	7½ @— 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @— 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	9½ @— —
do. do. Crushed.....	9½ @— —
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½ @— —
do. (A) Crushed.....	9 @— —
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	none.
Manilla.....	5½ @— —
Brazil White.....	6½ @— —
Brazil, Brown.....	5 @— —

Seeds.	
Clover.....	\$ lb.— 7 @— 9
Timothy, Mowed.....	\$ tce. 14 @— 17—
Timothy, Reaped.....	17 @— 20—
Flax, American, Rough.....	\$ bush.— @— —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	— @ —

Tallow.	
American, Prime.....	\$ lb.— 11½ @— 12½

Tobacco.	
Virginia.....	\$ lb.— @— —
Kentucky.....	7 @— 10
Mason County.....	6½ @— 11
Maryland.....	— @ —
St. Domingo.....	12 @— 18
Cuba.....	18½ @— 23½
Yara.....	40 @— 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @— 1—
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @— 60

Connecticut Seed Leaf..... 6 @ 20
 Pennsylvania Seed Leaf..... 5 1/2 @ 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeced..... 41 @ 43
 American, Full-blood Merino..... 36 @ 39
 American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino..... 32 @ 35
 American, Native and 1/4 Merino..... 27 @ 30
 Extra, Pulled..... 38 @ 40
 Superfine, Pulled..... 33 @ 35
 No. 1, Pulled..... 26 @ 28

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.
 Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
 Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
 Ten words make a line.
 No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

DURHAM BULL CALF

FOR SALE.—ONE DURHAM BULL CALF, CALVED May 3d, 1854. Got by the Celebrated Duchess Bull, "Duke of Ashal," (10150, E.H.B.) For particulars inquire of J. Spencer, William's Bridge, Westchester Co., N. Y. 55-4f

QUINCE SEED AND CHERRY STOCKS FOR SALE BY WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J. 55

HOP ROOTS WANTED, SUFFICIENT TO PLANT TEN acres. Please state lowest price per hundred. R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st. 54-4f

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.—WANTED 100 BARRELS IN first-rate order for shipping, as soon as sufficiently ripe. Also a few Lady Apples. R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st. 54-4f

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A VARIETY OF PURE bred fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game fowls, Sebright Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams. B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey. 54-4f

CHINESE PIGS.—FROM PURE BRED STOCK DIRECT from China—very fine of their kind. B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey. 54-4f

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, Aug. 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS are TO BE ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
 A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
 A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh;
 and
 An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms;
 All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 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DEVON CALVES.

THREE DEVON BULL CALVES—PEDIGREES WILL BE given—for sale by Edward G. Faile, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING SHORT-HORN AND OTHER STOCK, (all pure bred animals), were sent out by Mr. Rotch, of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., to his farm, situate one mile from Albion, the county-seat of Edwards Co., Illinois, and are now for sale, as the farm is to be disposed of. For further particulars address Col. Hudson on the premises.

Cuba.—A red and white bull, calved April 17, 1853; got by Prophet, dam Coral, by Bertram 2d, (3144) gd Conquest, by Washington, (1566) gd Pansey, by Blaize, (76) gd Primrose, by Charles, (127) gd ggggd, by Blythe Comet, (75) ggggd, by Prince, (521) ggggd, by Patriot, (486).

Prophet is a grandson of Yorkshireman, (5700) who was bred by Mr. Thomas Bates; his dam Phoenix, entered in herd book, Vol. V., page 759, as produce from Princess, &c.

Tea Rose.—A roan cow, calved May 2, 1848, got by Westchester, dam White Rose, by Splendid, (5297) gd Yellow Rose, by Young Denton, (963) gd Arabella, by North Star, (460) gd Aurora, by Comet, (155) ggggd, by Henry, (301) ggggd, by Danby, (180).

Westchester was by Yorkshireman, (5700), by thus making Tea Rose a descendant on the bull's side, from the Kirkcaldy-ington herd.

Pratt's Rose.—A red heifer calf from Tea Rose, by Prophet. See pedigree of Tea Rose.

Phasant.—A red heifer calved in the spring of 1852, by Prophet, dam Phlox, by Yorkshireman, (5700) gd Phoenix, by Hero, (4020) gd Princess, by Washington, (1566) gd Pansey, by Blaize, (76) ggggd Primrose, by Charles, (127) ggggd, by Blythe Comet, (55) ggggd, by Prince, (521) ggggd, by Patriot, (486).

These numbers are from the English Herd-book, where the full pedigree of each animal may be found.

Besides the above, there are a few South-downs, and a few French merino sheep and lambs, all purely bred, Dorking fowls, &c.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Apples for shipping, Winter.....	33
Arms vs. Legs.....	43
" Take care of the.....	43
Brooklyn Hort. Show, Fall of 1854.....	39
Capital Agricultural.....	33
Cattle Show at Lexington, Ky.....	34
Cleanliness, Effect of.....	43
Conscience.....	43
Corn Crop of 1854.....	36
Correspondents, Answers to.....	33
Currant Trees.....	38
Drain Tile Machines.....	33
Eggs, Large.....	37
Flies, Catching.....	38
Goose, A gone.....	38
" Egyptian.....	38
Hartford, (Conn.) County Show.....	33
Hogs, Is clover injurious to.....	35
Lime, Oyster shell.....	37
Markets.....	44
Monmouth (N.J.) County Show.....	33
Monument Mountain.....	42
Mowing Machines.....	35
Mule Trade of Bourbon Co. Ky.....	37
New-York City, Talk about.....	40
Ohio State Show postponed.....	34
Ode for Agricultural Celebrations, (Poetry).....	35
Pea, The Cow and Asparagus.....	38
Plow Sub-soil.....	33
Potatoes, A Substitute for.....	37
Poultry, Anecdotes of.....	37
" Artificial Hatching.....	38
Pyramid, A (Poetry).....	43
Recipe, How to get the flavor of coffee.....	38
Rust, Rub or (Poetry).....	43
Science, Agricultural.....	37
Shows, List of State and County.....	44
Squash, The Marrow.....	38
Statistics, Agricultural.....	37
Subscribers, Notice to.....	44
Tomatoes.....	38
Westchester County (N. Y.) Show.....	33
Windmill, Self-regulating.....	37

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 4.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 56.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—It is now too late, if not needless, that we should say more in reference to this Exhibition. Doubtless every farmer in New-York State who could do so has ere this made arrangements to be among the army of visitors to Hamilton Square. There will also doubtless be present large delegations from Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States. To promote the convenience of those who are not familiar with New-York city, we have again inserted a

NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY AND MAP,

which will be found on the 56th, 57th, and 58th pages. With this map, and the accompanying directions, a stranger can make his way through any part of the city without difficulty. We also refer our readers to our advertising columns, and especially to page 61 for Hotels, Lodgings, Eating Houses, &c.

PATENT CIDER MILLS.

THESE are convenient machines, better perhaps for limited use than almost any other patent of the kind, if people only knew how to manage them. The idea of a man's taking one into his wagon, and traveling over the country to do up the apple grinding and squeezing of any one farmer within a few hours, is all nonsense. The pomace, to yield good cider for any purpose, requires to be exposed to the air in a broad, shallow vat, from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, according to the weather, and turned two or three times with a wooden shovel, to absorb the oxygen of the atmosphere, which ripens, sweetens, and colors the liquor, giving it body. It should then be laid up, and pressed slowly, and for the best of cider, be twenty-four to forty-eight hours under the process. For vinegar, or apple butter, this course of proceeding is equally essential as when the cider is made for drinking. These articles require strong-bodied cider. The chief objection to these modern, fast mills is, the application of iron teeth or graters, in the grinding process. Iron vitiates apple juices, and hence is objectionable, if it remain long in contact with it. For large cider vats, the old-fashioned, wooden nut-mill, where it grinds the apple sufficiently fine, or better still, the revolving stone of four or five feet in diameter, moving in a circular vat or trough, and drawn by a horse, are the best cider mills ever invented. New things are not always the best, especially in cider making.

VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

LAST year we visited and reported upon the first exhibition of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, and were so well pleased that we designed to be present again this year, but we fear that ill health, and a press of duties in the office, will prevent our doing so. The Exhibition is to be held at Richmond, Oct. 30 to Nov. 3. There is a large number of premiums, many of them \$50 to \$100 each, and judging from what we have already seen, and what we learn by private letters, this show will be one of the best of the season.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY (CONN.) SHOW.

ONE of the best local or County Shows we have ever visited, was held from Tuesday to Friday of last week, at Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn. We have not space to go into particulars, but must notice a few things. The town of Stamford alone, raised by subscription the amount of \$1,015. A new tent covering about 9,000 square feet, was purchased by the Society at a cost of some \$700, out of surplus funds from last year. About \$1,000 were given as premiums. Over \$2,000 was realized this year from subscriptions, memberships, and shilling tickets of admission.

The tent was well filled with agricultural products and specimens of mechanical skill. The ladies contributed largely. Of vegetables, JOHN W. HUBBARD exhibited 128 varieties, G. K. RIKER 94, and JAMES W. FAULKNER 79. There was a very large and beautiful display of American Porcelain, manufactured by the American Porcelain Company, of Green Point, L. I. Several swarms of bees, in hives filled with beautiful honey, attracted considerable attention. We pass over the fine carriages, agricultural implements, clothing, &c., &c.

Outside the tent, on a spacious field near by, was an extensive exhibition of animals, including sheep, swine, poultry, and some 200 horses. But the great feature of the Show was the exhibition of working and fat cattle and milch cows. Immense trains of oxen came in from different towns, one of which, from Greenwich, alone numbered 86 yoke. The fat cattle could scarcely be surpassed. We noticed two pairs of these, exhibited by Col. THOMAS A. MEAD, of Greenwich, one of which weighed 4,800 lbs., and the other 4,300 lbs. We did not remain to witness the plowing and spading matches on Friday, for which there were, up to Thursday evening, 15 entries for plowing and 13 for spading.

During the afternoon and evening of each day, meetings were held in the tent, during which speeches and brief addresses were made by several gentlemen, including Messrs. P. T.

BARNUM, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of New-York, GEORGE WARING, Dr. DADD, veterinary surgeon of Boston, and others. Mr. JUDD, of the *American Agriculturist*, was called out at different times to speak upon deep plowing, the inutility, as a general thing, of soil analyses, the advantages and pleasures of a knowledge of chemistry to ladies, and to present the claims of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society upon the farmers generally. He also gave a brief address to the children of the public and private schools, who, in company with their teachers, visited the tent in a body on Wednesday afternoon. They came both from Stamford and the neighboring towns. This was a very interesting feature of the exhibition, and worthy of imitation. Among the *live* stock, we think the show of the *human*, from fifteen years down to two years and younger, not the least important.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MOWERS, REAPERS, &c., AMONG FARMERS—
OTHER HINTS.

PERHAPS in no one of the mechanical arts has there been greater improvements within the past half century, than in that of the manufacture of agricultural implements. Within this time more has been done to perfect the plow, than was done before for two thousand years; while harrows, rollers, cultivators, shovels, spades, hoes, forks, and many other implements for the field and garden, have been improved in so superior a manner, as to have almost become new implements. But the greatest labor-saving machines recently brought into use—although not absolutely new inventions—are the mower, the horse-rake, and hay press; the reaper, thresher, winnower, and horse power. The saving in labor, at a time when most in demand, and at its highest rates—in the invention and improvement of harvest implements—is immense; but a still greater saving is in that of the hay and grain crops. By the use of these implements the farmer is enabled to cut his grass and grain at the proper time, secure them in the best condition, and get them to market in season. Previously there was so much loss in hay and grain for want of hands to secure them at the proper time and in good weather, that it was often equivalent to one-fourth, and in some instances, one-half of the harvest.

It gives us great pleasure to observe that intelligent farmers are becoming alive to their true interests, in availing themselves of the use of these new and improved implements; adding greatly thereby to the value of their property, and not a little to their comfort and happiness. Others not so well informed still remain in the background, and are consequently laboring un-

der all the old disadvantages in cultivating their land. This is owing doubtless more to the want of information than to any other cause; for surely no sensible man would stand long in his own light, if he knew how to obtain, and had proper confidence in such things as were required for his advantage.

Happily opportunities now present themselves to obtain this information in most of the great localities, in the establishment of agricultural warehouses, where these implements can easily be seen; but above all in the multiplicity of agricultural Exhibitions, which are now annually held in every county of some of the States. To these we would particularly direct the attention of farmers. Here they will see many of these machines in operation, and be able to learn from ocular demonstration what is most suitable for them to obtain, to cheapen and facilitate their operations on the farm.

When an implement is too costly for one farmer to purchase, it is very easy for him to unite with his neighbors, and thus obtain it for general benefit. One reaper or mower, for example, may be sufficient to do the work for a dozen or more farmers, and do it in season; for their crops of grain and grass usually mature at quite different periods. It is the same also with horsepowers and threshers, and occasionally the case with a gang of plows, a large iron roller, &c.

We respectfully suggest to the officers of the County Agricultural Societies, to take these things into consideration, as it would be very easy for them to procure a model set of implements for general use. The money would be well laid out for these in most instances, if only kept on hand in some central place, for the mere inspection of the farmer, and as a guide to his future purchases. *

COTTON IN ALGERIA.

NEARLY a column of the *Moniteur* is devoted to the public sale on the 26th ult., at Havre, of a quantity of cotton from Algeria. It affirms that competent judges—Swiss, German and Manchester spinners, pronounced the article excellent, and enunciated the wish that Algeria might soon become an important competitor of the United States, and “thus rescue European industry from the exactions, every year more and more marked, of the American planters.” The cotton was eagerly bought at good prices. Most of it will be manufactured for the Universal Exhibition in the Champs Elysees.

We rejoice in learning that this fine country is producing good cotton; but we think the tone of the *Moniteur* is very reprehensible in the manner of announcing it. American planters make no “exactions.” They raise their cotton openly and above board; and when it is ready for market, they take of course the best price they can get for it. And this price is not so much fixed, let it be remembered, by the planter as by the English, French and German manufacturers. They pay what it is worth to them and no more, and simply because they cannot buy any where else so good a quality at so low a price. This is the amount of their exaction.

To triumph over our passions, is of all conquests the most glorious.—*Seneca.*

THE BEST SOIL FOR FRUIT TREES.

AFTER almost a half century of experience in raising fruit, we are decidedly of opinion, as a general rule, that the best soil on which to raise fruit, is that just cleared of a forest. The surface should be rolling or descending, and moderately dry and rich. Such ground needs little or no preparation; the roots of the forest trees as they decay, keep it loose and mellow, and afford the exact food necessary for a rapid and healthy growth of the fruit trees; and the soil abounds plentifully in those elements which are requisite to form the most perfect fruit. Another consideration, and a very important one is, that fruit trees grown on recently-cleared forest land, are much less diseased than those grown on old land, and the fruit is not near so liable to be attacked by insects.

Any one going from an old settled country to a new one, will not fail to observe the remarkable difference between the trees and fruit of the one and the other. How much thrifter they are in the latter than in the former, and how much larger, fairer and more perfect the fruit.

We would advise those contemplating setting out new orchards, if they have no wood land to clear for this purpose, to set apart as much as they desire for fruit, and let it grow up with young forest or other trees as rapidly as possible. Even a few years' growth will answer a good purpose, provided they are cut down and allowed to lie on the land; and when dry, burnt off where they are, and the ashes permitted to remain. This is undoubtedly one of the best preparations and *manures*—if we may so use the term—that can be obtained.

In growing peaches, &c., we have found—other things being equal—that new orchards usually did best planted on old orchard ground, the trees set as near as possible to the decaying stumps. Previous to planting, however, the soil should be broken up at least two feet deep, if possible, and ashes and such other fertilizers added as are necessary to insure a good growth.

Granite soils are among the best for fruit, as this rock abounds in feldspar and mica, both of which contain potash—feldspar more than mica. As these rocks disintegrate and enter into the composition of the soil, they supply one of the most necessary elements for the formation of good trees and fruit. We will also add that some of the best orchards which we have seen, were on alluvial (loamy) soils, lying upon limestone rocks which came up near the surface.

THE CROPS.

It is greatly to the interest of farmers to be told the truth as near as it can be ascertained in regard to the crops. This we always endeavor to do to the best of our ability. To flatter them with the idea that crops are short when they are not, and hold out the delusive prospect of continued high prices is extremely wrong.

Those who have read our articles on this subject for weeks past, know well that our opinion was, that crops were generally a full average or more, with the exception of corn and potatoes; and that we maintained the former was not near so deficient as many imagined, and the latter had suffered little from the rot, and the late rains would probably make the yield of potatoes quite

as large as that of last year, deducting what was then destroyed by the rot.

It affords us pleasure to find the following candid and well-considered article in the Cincinnati Gazette, on the subject of the crops of the Western Middle States. We recommend its attentive perusal to all interested on the subject. Prices have fallen somewhat since the article was written for the Gazette, but we let them stand as the writer put them down.

The principal products of the middle Western States are corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hogs, cattle, sheep, and wool. Of these there is an admitted increase in oats, hogs, sheep, and wool; wheat is an average crop, and cattle are fully as numerous as last year. Tobacco is probably short, and corn is certainly deficient from one-half to one-fourth. Now of all the staple products named, corn and tobacco are the only ones short. Potatoes are also short, but on the other side there is an unusually abundant crop of hay.

Taking Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky and Tennessee, the aggregate products of leading articles in 1850 were as follows:

Sheep.....	head.....	9,652,900
Wheat.....	bush.....	47,598,000
Corn.....	do.....	329,185,000
Oats.....	do.....	58,200,000
Wool.....	lbs.....	18,989,000
Tobacco.....	do.....	49,608,000
Hogs.....	head.....	14,526,000
Potatoes.....	bush.....	15,697,000

Corn, it is seen, is the largest crop, and therefore it is the most important so far as regards domestic consumption; but for foreign export, wheat is the most valuable. Since the census of 1850, from which the above figures were taken, was compiled, there have been four crops of corn including that now standing, and each of these, with the exception of the latter, increased over that which preceded, and it is well known that the crop of 1853 was in the aggregate the largest gathered. *Of this there is a large surplus still on hand—say ten per cent. of the whole.* Add to this the product of the increased breadth of the land planted, say ten per cent., and we have twenty per cent. to offset an estimated deficiency of say thirty-three per cent., leaving an actual deficiency of only about thirteen per cent. in supplies for the ensuing year.

Corn is used chiefly for feeding cattle, and there are therefore substitutes for it. Hogs consume a large quantity, and for this must can be substituted to a great extent; and the fact that there is *an unusually large crop of mast* in the country this season, is, therefore worthy of *special notice.* As a substitute in feeding cattle, there are oats, of which there is an *excessively heavy crop.* Putting all these facts together, and we find nothing serious connected with the partial failure of the corn crop.

Of wheat, we believe there is a full average. Oats, as already remarked, are largely in excess. Wool has increased, and so have sheep and hogs. Blending these several products into one grand aggregate, and the result will show an *excess* rather than a *deficiency* as compared with last year. In hogs, the increase is immensely large over either of the last three years. Tobacco and potatoes are deficient in quantity, as also some minor products; but there are others, not specified, which show an increase. So much for quantity.

With regard to prices, it is evident that farmers are gaining largely over other seasons. Last year, it is very well known, was a season of very high prices, but current rates for most products, are above the average for that season. The following is a comparison of present prices and the averages for previous years, for a few articles:

	1851-2.	1852-3.	1853-4.	Present prices.
Corn per bush.....	20	42	45	65

Oats.....	—	38	45
Wheat.....	60	75	125
Flour per bbl.	315	380	650
Hogs per 100 lbs.			
net.....	470	631½	447
			500

Potatoes, which usually range from 30 to 50 cents per bushel, are now selling at \$1 to \$1 20. Beef cattle range from \$5 50 to \$7 per 100 lbs. nett. Sheep are selling at \$2 20 to \$3 per head. Hay \$15 to \$18 per ton. Wool is below last year's prices, and this is about the only article that is low. We are aware that high prices are not favorable to the interests of the country at large, unless the demand is from abroad; but we have presented sufficient facts, both as regards quantity and value, to show most conclusively that those who have been engaged in cultivating the soil, are being amply paid, and thus we have prosperity at the base of all our interests.

CONNECTICUT STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

THIS first exhibition of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, will open at New-Haven, on Tuesday next, (Oct. 10,) and continue until Friday afternoon. All possible efforts have been made by the indefatigable officers of the Society, to perfect every arrangement necessary to make the exhibition one worthy of the State, and they will doubtless succeed. The convenience of access from this city and State, as well as from New-Jersey, and the neighboring New-England States, will induce many visitors to attend from beyond the borders of Connecticut. The mechanics and traders of this city will find this Show a good opportunity to exhibit, and thus advertise their wares, and we hope the opportunity will be embraced. Any persons desiring further information can address the Corresponding Secretary, HENRY A. DYER, Esq., at the New-Haven Hotel, New-Haven.

The following are some of the arrangements by the Executive Committee:

Persons desiring to exhibit are earnestly requested to make entries of such stock or other articles as they wish to enter for premiums, on or before Monday, the 9th. Entries may be made at the store of Munson & Johnson, 49 State street, or at the business office on the grounds, in New-Haven, and the store of F. A. Brown, 182 Main street, Hartford, or by letter addressed Henry A. Dyer, New-Haven Hotel, New-Haven.

On Tuesday, the 10th, the Judges will enter upon their examination. The grounds will be open on Tuesday to members of the Society.

On Wednesday, 11th, the exhibition will be open to the public, and continue open three days.

On Wednesday the trial of working-oxen will take place at 8 o'clock, P. M., with a loaded cart, on the grounds.

Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, will commence the exhibition of horses within the grounds; a fine half-mile track has been prepared, and every convenience for the proper display of this department has been arranged.

On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, will take place the plowing-match, on the town farm near the enclosed grounds.

On Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be delivered the annual address, on the grounds. The reports of Judges and awards of premiums will be read at 2 o'clock, on the same day, at the same place, after which it is expected that persons having any articles on exhibition will take charge of the same.

THE "MAST."—It is an extraordinary fact that though the dry character of the season has cut off the late crops there is a most astonishing mast. The oak trees loaded with acorns,

and some of them, we are told will yield ten bushels. These acorns, we are informed by those who ought to know, for the purpose of fattening hogs, are equal to corn, particularly is it the case with the acorns from the white oak. Where our farmers live in the neighborhood of forests they will be able to make nearly their usual quantity of pork, especially if they have sufficient corn to feed their hogs a few weeks. Mast fed pork is not, however, in as high esteem as that which is corn fed; but a good deal of the former will be brought to market the coming fall.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

TO FARMERS.

It is desirable, for the public benefit, that some distinct and absolutely convincing information be obtained, and made generally known, with regard to *hired agricultural laborers* in the United States. For this purpose, replies to the inquiries made in this circular are requested from any persons willing to give them, from all parts of the United States. A digest of the replies will be prepared and made public. Address

F. L. OLMSTED, Southside, Staten Island, N. Y.

I. Are the majority of hired agricultural laborers in your vicinity native or foreign born? (If foreign, please state of what nation.)

II. (a) About what has been the average rate of wages, during the last five years, for able-bodied men of moderate capacity, able to plow and mow—board found by employer? (b) When hired by the day in the summer months? (c) When hired by the month in the summer months? (d) When hired by the day in harvest season only? (e) When hired by the month in harvest season only? (f) When hired for the whole year?

III. What are the usual wages of raw hands, or recent emigrants unaccustomed to American implements and methods of labor, hired by the year, and board found by the employer? (a) speaking the English language? (b) not speaking English?

IV. Do the majority of farmers (proprietors of land, the chief value of which depends upon its agricultural productions) employ hired laborers at all in your part of the country?

V. Could more laborers find employment steadily and permanently at the rate of wages you have mentioned?

VI. (1.) Is it a *frequent, occasional, or extremely rare* occurrence for men who have been employed as hired hands upon farms within your observation, to come upon the public for support of life, or to be dependent in any way upon charity? (2.) Does this ever happen to men of sound body and not of intemperate habits?

VII. Is it a general occurrence within your knowledge that men who have been hired laborers upon farms before they were twenty-five years old have become independent proprietors, or acquired property sufficient to be free from the necessity of personal labor before they were fifty?

VIII. Are there many instances in your part of the country of men who have acquired wealth and positions of influence and honor, who have been previously employed as hired agricultural laborers?

IX. Are the majority of agricultural laborers frugal (laying up or employing as permanent capital, one-half their earning-) and ambitious, having the purpose to own land, or otherwise live independently?

X. Do the majority of them take their meals at the same table with their employers?

XI. Are they supplied with as much food as they wish to eat?

XII. (1) Do they generally have meat in any form once every day? (2) Do they generally have fresh meat once or oftener, each week?

XIII. About what is the cost, per week, of laboring-men's board?

XIV. Are they generally decently and comfortably clothed?

You will confer a favor by adding any other information or suggestion you think proper with regard to the demand and supply of labor, or the condition and character of laborers.

Information of a similar character is also desired with regard to female domestics.

SHEEP BREEDING.

WE cut the following from the Ohio Cultivator, and recommend particularly attention to the writer's objections to horns. Were we keeping Merinos or Saxons, we would soon breed off their horns; which we consider as objectionable in these as in South-down or Long-wools. The horns could be easily got rid of in a few generations, by commencing with the male lambs, and searing with a red hot iron the first horny bulge which appears on the head. This is done without pain to the lamb, and prevents the future growth of the horn. Breed then from these bucks, and so continue a few generations, when nature will finally get tired of producing horns to be seared off with a red hot iron.

Now is the time for flock-masters to look well to their ewes, selecting such as possess those characteristics which they desire to perpetuate, and rejecting those that are fit for nothing but the butcher. Sufficient attention is seldom given to this point, for though it is perfectly true that the male, in all animals, is of more importance than the female, yet for the production of perfect animals, it is absolutely necessary that both male and female be well bred, and, if not individually perfect in every point, the conformation of the *two* should be such as, when combined, form the animal desired. Good breeders understand this matter well, and assort their flock into several lots, procuring a buck for each lot with those points strongly developed in which the ewes are most deficient. But a vast proportion of farmers who keep more or less sheep, neglect this matter altogether. They often procure a buck, which, however useful he might be for other flock, is totally unfit for that which he is intended to serve. Again, in a large flock of ordinary sheep, there are often two or more kinds of ewes with characteristics entirely different from each other; hence, a buck that might be beneficial to the one would be altogether unsuited to the other, and more likely propagate imperfections than to neutralize them; yet how common is it to let the whole flock run together, and have the indiscriminate use of the same bucks. With judicious selection any of our ordinary heterogeneous flocks might, in a few years, be vastly improved without any more expense than is incurred by the present heedless, careless, and unprofitable system of breeding.

The present price of mutton has led many, in this vicinity, at least, to cross their common Merino sheep, with a Leicester or Southdown buck, for the purpose of obtaining good sized lambs for the butcher. We believe good mutton will always command a good price, higher than at present, and that this system of crossing fine-wooled with mutton sheep, will be the most profitable species of sheep husbandry.—We do not like to recommend any one to breed from such a cross, yet we are not sure but a little South-down blood would improve the size, constitution, and fattening qualities of our *common sheep*, without materially injuring the quality of wool.

The time to place the bucks with the ewe depends upon the location, the breed, and the object of the breeder. As a general thing, it is not desirable to have lambs before there is some grass for the mother, and as ewes go from 22 to 28 weeks, it is easy to calculate in any individual case. In Western New-York, the first of November is considered best. At this season grass is scarce and innutritious, and it is par-

ticularly desirable that ewes be well kept while the buck is with them; it will be advantageous to give them a little clover, hay, oats, peas, oil-cake, and to keep them at night in dry, warm sheds. It is well to give the buck a little extra grain or oil-cake separate from the ewes. Care and attention to the flock at this season, and during the winter, will be amply rewarded by an increased number of large and healthy lambs, and by more wool of a superior quality. Remember that warmth is equivalent to food, and that salt and water are essential to health, while regularity in feeding is very desirable.

Another writer, in the same paper, has well expressed an opinion we have long entertained, in reference to horns on sheep. We should extend the inquiry to all animals. Horns on the living are good for nothing but to wound and destroy. We, hence, go for *short-horns*, and eventually, for an improved breed with no horns at all. For wild animals, they are useful for defence; on domesticated, they are good for nothing. The writer referred to says:

There are two reasons which induce me to offer a few remarks to the farmer on the subject of polled sheep. One is, I believe a decided advantage may result to the wool-growing community from a consideration of the subject. The other is, I am now compelled to buy horned rams for a cross of blood, because I cannot get such polled ones as I desire, that are not nearly allied to my own stock.

I believe that nearly all middle and long-wooled sheep are polled, while the males of the finer-wooled varieties are usually horned.

I have for many years regarded horns on sheep in a domesticated state, as not only a useless, but a troublesome and expensive appendage; and in 1845, fortunately getting hold of a very superior polled ram, I commenced to try to breed a flock which should be hornless. I proceeded by not only selecting polled rams, but so far as practicable, perfect polled ewes also; and here let me remark, a ewe that appears to the casual observer to be without horns, is not always a perfect poll. There must be a cavity, instead of a fullness, where the horns usually attaches, or she cannot be depended upon to produce polled lambs with certainty, although the sire be polled.

The result of my eight years' labor is, I do not now have but one horned ram lamb in about ten or twelve; and I do not believe that I have sacrificed one iota in form or constitution, or in quality or quantity of wool.

Some of my objections to horns are briefly as follows:

1. The substance that goes to make horns, is the same that enters into the composition of wool.

2. If rams are polled, you may let all the pure-blooded ones run *entire*, to the age of one or two years, and then, any that are rejected as rams, will make as good wethers as if gelded while lambs.

3. Where horned rams run in a flock in summer, they are sure to fight, and if they do not kill each other outright, lose the skin about the horns, become fly-blown, and without constant care, more or less of them die.

A gentleman, who has been engaged in wool growing over twenty years, and who keeps near one thousand sheep, told me he annually lost enough rams from these causes to pay all his taxes.

4. Horned rams frequently strike ewes in the side, bruising them, loosening their wool, and occasionally causing them to cast their lambs.

5. You can shelter and feed about double as many polled as horned rams in a given space.

In conclusion, I would say I am always open to conviction. Has any one a reason why sheep in a domesticated state should have horns?"

two years old, brought \$1,000; one eighteen months old, \$3,500 and another, \$1,900, besides others at prices ranging from \$625 down to 300. Cows sold at \$1,425, \$1,300, \$1,000, down to \$205 each.

CAPITAL IN FARMING.

The merchant who, having occasion for a capital of ten thousand dollars in his business, should reduce it one half for fear of losing it, would be deemed unfit for his employment. If his capital, under his own care, paid twelve per cent., while in the bank it paid but six, he would hardly be thought sane, if he should change it. If, with his capital and labor, in the first case, he could make two thousand dollars annually; in the latter, he could make but one thousand,—a sum which would barely pay his family expenses and leave him nothing for the enlargement of his business.

Yet the folly, which is so transparent in the case of the merchant, is hardly noticed in the farmer. He flatters himself that, because he has made his income meet his expenses, he has lost nothing. He has conducted his operations upon a very prudent scale, because he has incurred no debt and all his investments are perfectly safe in the soil; though that soil has not paid him two per cent. above working expenses.

In nothing are our farmers more deficient, save in knowledge, than in the use of capital in their business. In very many cases they have not half capital enough, and in many more the capital is invested in the wrong place. A farmer with five or ten thousand dollars, is much more likely to invest the whole of it in acres, than in the materials to work his acres with, profitably. The old adage has been handed down, that "the soil will not run away," and he has implicit faith in its truth. This course is like that of the merchant, who should invest all his capital in a warehouse, much too large for his business, while he hired but a few hundred for his stock in trade. More than half the property of most of our farmers is in the shape of unproductive capital. The unused acres do not pay the taxes on them; and yet they would think it in the straight road to ruin to sell an acre, and invest its price in labor or manure, which would bring them in a large return, in less than six months.

Any man competent to manage a farm can make better use of his capital than to loan it at six or seven per cent. If all the wants of his farm are not fully met, and he lacks capital, he can afford to hire it at those rates, until they are met. It will be an injury to him not to use capital enough, just as serious as it is to the merchant, or to the mechanic. If he understands his business he is just as safe in hiring capital as any other business man.

It is good economy to use capital freely to stock a farm to the extent of its capacity. If you have pasturage for twenty cows, and milk but fifteen, you lose the profit of five. If the profits on a cow are ten dollars a year, you sink fifty dollars as palpably as if you threw it into the dock. You need all the stock your farm will support, in order to make manure, and to enlarge its capacity for future working. There are few farms that, with a judicious management, may not be made increasingly productive and profitable for some years to come.

The quality of stock, too, is to be regarded in the use of capital. It is much better economy to pay the value of a good milker, than to buy a poor cow at any price. Some are such miserable milkers, or the quality is so poor, that they will give you no profit.

The quality of seed for your crops is as well worth looking to as the quality of live stock. Hybrids and foulseed are not worth buying at any price. Clean grass seed, clean oats, wheat, and rye, sound, well-ripened corn adapted to your climate, are safe investments.

The farmers are not so deficient in these matters as they are in the employment of labor. It

takes money to pay *the hired man*, and money is not always to be had. "It will not do to hire too much help," is another of the old saws that tradition has handed down to us, in which there is supposed to be embodied a large share of the wisdom of antiquity. "It will not do to hire *too little* labor," is a saying quite as pithy and worthy of attention. A railroad contractor, who needed a hundred hands to finish his section in three months, would be a fool to employ twenty-five for a year, if his own time in directing their operations was worthy any thing. He could direct the labors of a small one. A farmer, who attends to his business in person, can lay out the work of ten men almost as easily as of two. If there is a profit on the labor of one man, there is ten times as much on the labor of ten men. Yet most of our farmers overlook this, and vainly endeavor to make their business profitable by employing one man to a hundred acres of land.

What would be thought of a merchant who had business for five clerks, and should try to get along with one? Would he not very soon have occasion to complain of hard times? Yet this is about the scale on which multitudes employ farm labor. The result is that few acres are tilled, and these are not half worked with the plow, harrow, cultivator or hoe. Agriculture is a poorly-rewarded business, and he is a happy son, who escapes from the drudgery of the New-England farm to the workshop or the counting-room.

Good tools is another safe investment for the farmer. Every one of our readers who works an acre of soil should not fail to visit some one of the Agricultural Fairs this fall, for the purpose of seeing the improvement in these implements. In this item alone, it will pay the expenses of a trip to Boston or New-York, Providence or Worcester, as the case may be. The best plow will save a great deal in horse or ox flesh, in the course of a season, and do its work far better, and secure better crops. It will not do for a farmer now, to overlook the cultivators and seed-sowers, the harrows, and other labor-saving implements, that offer their aid. Let him study their character and uses, and introduce them upon his farm without delay. Many of them will pay for themselves in a single season.

But, in nothing upon the farm, will capital pay a larger interest than when invested in manures, or in the material for their manufacture. "Fertilizers" is the great want of our hard-cropped New-England farm. The daughters of the horse-leech are not half so importunate in their cry of "give, give," as our hungry soils.

This is the cry of our mowing fields, that do not yield a ton to the acre. You may safely give them manure until they yield three tons. Here is an acre and three-quarters in sight from our window that has but nine tons of hay this summer, and it has not been plowed these twenty years. It is liberally dosed with stable manure, liquid and solid, every spring; and it pays back for all that is given. We tried an experiment with guano and super-phosphate of lime on mowing land, and, in the increasing yield of hay, got back the capital and more than ten per cent. profit.

This is the cry of our pastures. By the application of guano and super-phosphate of lime, they may easily be made to yield twice their amount of feed, and you may safely double your stock upon the same number of acres. On pastures at a distance from the farm, these are far the most economical dressings.

Every acre under the plow calls for more manure. No farmer should be satisfied till he gets at least his eighty bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Manure and good tillage will bring every cultivated acre to this degree of fruitfulness. By all means, employ capital enough to make the most of your stock in the manufacturing of manures upon your own premises. Secure labor enough to open that muck mine this fall, and, compost a few hundred loads with a quarter of its bulk of stable manure. Whoever does this, and carefully notes the results, we are

OHIO CATTLE SALE.—Thirty pure Short-horned cattle, the property of the Clark County Importing Company, were sold at auction at Springfield, Ohio, on the 6th instant. A bull,

confident will need no further exhortation from any quarter, to use more capital in farming.—W. C., in *Norwich Examiner*.

For the American Agriculturist.

HIDE FLESHING IS A MANURE.

ANIMAL manure is not appreciated according to its merits. Those who have tested it pronounce it superior to stable manure. Last year I buried at the foot of some grape vines, a quantity of fleshings of hides—which I obtained at a tannery—causing them to grow amazingly; far more than I had anticipated. They did not yield any fruit in consequence of their being lately set out. I also mixed some of the fleshings in the mold of the strawberry beds, and the fruit they bore was exceedingly large and plenty, so much so that it caused many remarks, particularly in regard to their size. This last spring I dug a number of holes, of some six or eight inches in depth, put in a shovel full of this animal manure, covered it with earth, and planted cucumbers and watermelons on top, which came up in nearly half the time that the others did not so planted, and looked more dark and rank. From what little experience I have had with animal manure, and also from what I have learned in regard to it, I would advise all farmers who can obtain a dead dog, calf, cow or horse, to bury a portion of their carcasses at the foot of their fruit vines, or trees. In so doing they will ascertain what its true merits are. Doubtless many of them have observed how flourishing and thrifty the grass and weeds will grow where the body of a horse or cow has, or is, decomposing. Test it for yourselves. E.

For the American Agriculturist.

GATHERING INDIAN CORN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your 27th No. of the new series, a correspondent from Virginia wishes to know among his numerous inquiries, how we Northerners harvest Indian corn so as to make the most of the stalks for fodder. I am aware of the difficulty that one will have to encounter to answer the question propounded, satisfactorily. There are many circumstances that would render a particular mode of harvesting Indian corn necessary in the northeastern States, that would not apply with equal force in Virginia. For instance, it is necessary in short seasons to so prepare the stalks that an early autumn frost will not injure either them or the corn, and it is also necessary that every farmer who keeps stock should provide sufficient fodder for his cattle to eat during the long cold winters. To do this, often occupies the farmers much of the best of the summer months. Neither of these circumstances have much bearing on a Virginia farmer. These two considerations have caused our northeastern farmers much anxiety; so much so, that many of the more observing have noted facts connected with the modes of harvesting corn, but they have not come to the same conclusion, although each feels sure that his adopted mode is better than any other.

Between the years of 1830 and 1847, I had opportunities of witnessing the result of numberless experiments in several of the Eastern States. Many were so conducted as to leave but little room for doubt as to their utility. My own experience, assisted with the above named facts, forbids the idea of a first-rate crop of corn, and a first-rate quality of fodder at the same time, although each may be fair or tolerably good. The reason is, that one is produced at the expense of the other. But if I wanted to make the most I could of both corn and fodder, and cultivated corn much north of New-York city, I would pursue a course nearly as follows:

First I would so manure and till the ground that nothing but the season should prevent my getting upwards of sixty bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Next I would let it stand, stalks

and all, until most of the ears were hard, and a few of the early ones quite ripe. The most expeditious way of shocking is, to let two men work in company, each with an instrument called a corn cutter. (Grain sickles are very much in use among the eastern farmers.) They each take two rows, and begin by cutting the first two hills of the inner rows. They clasp all the stalks in one hand while they cut them with the other. The clip should be struck in a drawing manner, not over four inches from the ground, at the same time bending the stalks slightly toward the body, as this assists the operation of the cutter. Then he should pass to the next hill, and so manage as to let his first cut hill lean against the stalks of the second, and at the same time pass the arm in a back-handed manner, so as to draw the uncut with the cut stalks under the arm, and at the same time strike as before, which gives him two hills, and his partner having two hills of stalks, each should raise his cut stalks and move them into the space ahead of where the second hills stood. Let the lower ends spread so as to brace each other, as they are let lean together at the top. They should then step back, and in like manner cut the first two hills of their outside rows, and set the stalks against the first set up, and then each cuts two hills more from each row and brings back to the shock, and sets them up so as to strengthen the shock. One now selects a band from some one of the barren stalks, while the other gathers the tops together as near the top as is possible to hold the stalks up, and then the band is fastened. Care should be taken to so place the lower ends of the stalks that a free circulation of air might pass through the stalks, and thus dry them. This gives sixteen hills to a shock, and the shock stands in the center space of the sixteen hills. It should so stand until the fall rains commence, when, in dry weather, enough should be taken under cover to keep the hands at work husking the corn through the wet days. The fodder should be so kept as not to get entirely dry, nor allowed to mold, as either is an injury. Many pile it up mixing their wheat straw with it and thus improve both.

I have seen corn harvested in a great many different ways in the Eastern States, and the fodder cured in different ways, too, but when both are an object, the above is the most expeditious as well as economical. The entire stalks are very good fodder when thus cured; and as they are not a quarter so large nor half so hard either, they dry much quicker, and therefore in all respects, easier to manage than the stalks of such corn as I have seen growing in Virginia. There are many methods in practice among the northern farmers; too many to detail.

Morristown, N. J.

J. H. D.

For the American Agriculturist.

DEEP PLOWING AND MANURE.

As I now look over a portion of the Mohawk flats and on the sides of the contiguous hills, I can see that vegetation is making rapid progress. The luxuriant grass and towering pines that grow there, are indebted to the earth for their sustenance. Deprive them of mold, how soon they die; but enrich the earth, and how astonishingly fast they grow. As the earth supports nearly all plants, how exceedingly judicious we should be in the management of our land. There is nothing that presents a subject of such vast importance to the human race as this; it can be classed with those that are the most difficult that can be discussed. As plants are perpetually confined to the same portion of earth, by being destitute of the faculty of locomotion, they are compelled to seek for that proper aliment indispensable to their growth, in that ground in which they chance to be located. Consequently how requisite it is for the ground to be loose, so that the roots can freely extend, for the purpose of supporting the plant by extracting the nourishing juices of the soil. This

condition of the land is indispensable to profitable farming. Deep plowing is advantageous to that land where the top soil is too compact or clayey—immediately subjacent there is a layer of sand or other light soil; for, by allowing the plow to run deep, the soils are in a measure mixed together, thus rendering one loose and the other more compact. It is also useful to the soil which possesses a uniform character to a considerable depth, to turn up a portion of it which has been made fertile by the nutritious substances, that have been carried down by rain and melted snow.

Farmers are generally laboring under one great hallucination by being destitute of the knowledge of the nature of their land. To obtain this knowledge we must resort to experiments or chemical analyses. I prefer the former; still I value the latter, for it tends to suggest proper experiments. Arable lands are generally composed of lime, alumina, silica, magnesia, oxyde of iron, and saline substances. According to the various proportion of these ingredients arises the diversity of soils. When these ingredients are rightly proportioned, the relative degree of fertility depends on the quantity of vegetable and animal substances that are mixed with them. As a general thing, there is an insufficiency of these two manures in our land. Consequently the effect of barn-yard manure is exceedingly propitious, nevertheless many of our farmers are so consummately negligent, or inadvertent, as to allow it to be thrown from their stables in places exposed to the drenching rains of spring, and it receives frequently all the summer showers previous to its being applied to the land, thus losing nearly one-half of its intrinsic value, much to the detriment of the husbandman. It is universally admitted that continued cropping impoverishes the soil, particularly when it is not abundantly manured, for each crop diminishes the quantity of vegetable and animal matter, and, if long continued, completely exhausts it.

A FARMER.

THE WHITE DAISY.

Of all the pests that afflict the farmer, none I deal with better deserves the appellation, *intolerable*, than the White Daisy. The seed is long, slender, brown, and the rapidity with which it spreads demands of the farmer the most untiring diligence in its extermination. The moving of hay in winter, has seeded the road-sides of this town, and they now present, for miles, a bordering of daisies. From a few seeds sown when laying land down to grass, we have whole acres now thickly in blossom.

The rapidity with which the daisy increases, may be seen from the following. I to-day pulled in my meadow a stool probably three years old, from which had grown 26 stalks, bearing fifty-one blossoms. I counted 300 seeds in one blossom. Another stool has sixty stalks, and at above rate over one hundred blossoms. Putting the number of seeds per blossom at 200, we have for the last stool 20,000 seeds; and for the first 10,200. From a little plot of ground, about four feet by five, I pulled 650 stalks, giving at above rates, 1,000 blossoms—200,000 seeds.

Need more convincing proofs be added, to prove to the most negligent farmer the necessity of being wide awake in the work of eradicating these pests?—and yet we see farmers resting in quiet ease, year after year, while they are gaining a foothold, and increasing in a ratio of unexploded rapidity.

Remarks by the Editor.—We find the above communication in the Rural New-Yorker, published at Rochester, and commend it to farmers in Pennsylvania. Throughout this whole region the Daisy appears to be on the increase, and unless a general effort is made to eradicate it, it must go on spreading, and injuring the land and the crops. The best mode to exterminate this vile plant, is thorough cultivation before the ripening of the seed. When this is inconveni-

ent, going over the field, fence-corners, and wherever they abound, cutting off the flowers or tops with a scythe, will do the work if pursued two or three years carefully. We never, in all our observations, saw a farm so thoroughly free of weeds as the Highland Farm of the late George Sheaff, Esq., in Montgomery county, and the measure he adopted was to top all troublesome weeds before the seeds matured. Some few, as dock, will have to be taken by the roots.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TREATMENT OF BROOD MARES.

In the Patent Office Agricultural Report of 1852 and 1853, there is a communication from Mr. J. L. Balthorpe, of Salem, Fauquier, Co., Va., from which we make the following extracts:

The cost of rearing a colt until three years old.—A good colt at weaning—say four months—is worth twenty-eight dollars; first year's keeping, twelve dollars; second year, fifteen dollars; next twelve months, fifteen; which will bring the colt to three years at a cost of seventy dollars. Average value at that age, ninety dollars.

Treatment of brood Mares.—Having owned a stallion for several years, I have observed that mares are much surer to prove in foal when not suffered to run on red clover, or any sappy grass; if the season is wet, it is best to keep them on dry food, until the time the horse's service is past. There is no objection to their being used, but they should always be used with a great deal of care, never overdone with heat or fatigue. When they have gone some eight or nine months, they should be kept apart from other horses, or at least see that that they are not kicked or jammed by them; and when they are within a few weeks of foaling, it is well to turn them on a meadow or grass lot that is clear of ditches or abrupt streams, as mares are naturally inclined to foal near a stream of water; and I have more than once known colts to be lost by being dropped in, or so near a branch, that they have fallen in before they were fully able to walk.

POSTERIOR INVENTIVE GENIUS.—Mr. John M. Ware, of Seabrook, N. H., has recently obtained a patent for holding cow's tails still during the operation of milking. The machine is fastened to one of the animal's hamstrings, and the tail is compressed. Mr. Ware politely styles his discovery the Milker's Protector. His claim is as follows: "I claim the Milker's Protector, constructed as specified, viz.: a combination of ham-strings and tail nippers, applied together and made to operate as described." This is, in one sense, a step backward in science.

THE RICE CROP.—We are assured on authority entitled to great confidence, that the loss of the rice crop on the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, by the storm of the 8th inst., will be fully three-fourths; on the Altamaha about one-third; and on the Satilla nothing. On the rivers between Savannah and Charleston, the probable loss may be estimated about half.—*Savannah Georgian.*

PULSE OF VARIOUS ANIMALS.—The pulse of several of our domestic animals, as given by Vatl, in his Veterinary Pathology, is nearly as follows: Horse, from 32 to 38 pulsations per minute; ox or cow, 25 to 42; ass, 48 to 54; sheep, 70 to 79; goat, 72 to 76; dog, 99 to 100; cat, 110 to 120; rabbit, 120; guinea pig, 140; duck, 135; hen, 140.

THE CORN CROP.—The Worcester Spy says that the corn crop in Central Massachusetts, will be nearly or quite an average one. Potatoes will be quite light.

A FAMILY OF SIX.

THE Dayton, Ohio, Gazette—on the authority of "an eye witness, a lady of character," of that city, "who saw and counted the children, and had the mother's word that they were all hers, at a single birth"—gives an account of six babies that lately passed in charge of their mother, a German woman, through that place, to visit their paternal parent in that vicinity, who had been taken sick at a place where he had been employed at work.

"She had with her in a wagon, snugly propped in a wine basket, the six children. They were not much bigger than apple dumplings, but seemed to be wide awake and kicking. They were six months old, all boys, and all as near of a size as possible, except the runt of the party, which is described as being the smallest mortal, of its age, ever seen."

The same paper goes on to say that while there are many well-attested cases of five children, there is but one case recorded of six at a birth, and about this there is much doubt. It happened in the day of Dr. Pare, an eminent French surgeon and writer of the year 1590. The mother, who was the wife of Lord Malde-mere, died after delivery, and but one of the children lived, succeeding to his father's title and estates.

There is a legend that a Guelph ancestress to the present Queen of England had twelve children at one birth, but, although credited by the faithful, this is, of course, not generally believed.

This German woman, with her six simultaneous infants, should visit the "baby show" which was last year appointed to come off at Springfield the present fall. She would, undoubtedly, take the highest prize if quantity entitle her to it. * * * * *

In Cuba the goats are employed as wet-nurses for infants, evincing much maternal care and affection for the "wee ones" entrusted to their charge—running to them when they cry, leaping upon the bed to give them sustenance, and freely using their horns upon any one that molests them. If the same custom were adopted in some of our American cities, instead of using the milk of diseased and drunken cows, fed on the refuse slops of distilleries, the bills of mortality would show less deaths among our younger population. Lest there should be some difficulty in getting the requisite number of new milch goats, it would, perhaps, be safer for them to remain in the more healthy locality of their birth, where pure milk is to be obtained, till after they are weaned. Till then we hope the Dayton Gazette will have an eye to this remarkable brood, while we congratulate the parents upon their promising prospects of having a family.

Napoleon, in reply to Madame de Stael, said that she was the greatest woman who was the mother of the most children, and he would probably have conferred on this mother, special honors, and upon the father the order of Legion of Honor. Sir Isaac Newton, at his birth, was so small as to be placed in a pint cup, head and shoulders; and there is no knowing what these little ones may become.—*N. Y. Times.*

We can make a better suggestion than goat's milk. Send down East for one of that man's famous Devon cows, which he says, makes a pound of butter from every four quarts of milk. If the babies could drink such rich milk as this, we have no doubt it would expand their puny proportions so rapidly that they would grow up to be the Brobdinags instead of Liliputians of the land.

THE WHEEL ANIMALCULE.—Ehrenberg, from actual observation, found that the rotifera laid four eggs a day—that the young, when two days old, followed the same law as their parents; consequently, a single one in ten days had a family of 1,000,000, in eleven days 4,000,000,

of an active, happy, and energetic race—ceaseless in search of prey, and a famous feast for a larger animal. The rotifera delight in the sunshine, and when the bright luminary is hidden behind the clouds, the animals sink down to the bottom of the water, and there remain. When their haunts are becoming much evaporated, they rise to the top, and give a bright red tint to it; but when caught and placed in a jar, their beautiful color fades in a few days. Locomotion is performed by swimming, the rotary action of the crowns of cilia impelling it forwards; in other instances it bends its body, then moves its tail up towards the head, which it can do from having two processes that act as feet, near to the tail; it then jerks its head to a further distance, again draws up its tail and so proceeds on its journey. Another peculiarity they possess of drawing in the head and tail until nearly globular, from remaining in this condition fixed by the sucker; at other times they become a complete ball, and can be rolled about by any agitation in the water.—*The Microscope.*

MACHINERY vs. FINGERS.—There is no danger that fingers will ever prove superfluous, or stout bodies seem unnecessary. Fingers will always be handy to reckon on, and muscular power will assist in making the effective gestures at a stump speech. But for the old uses, they are certainly to be in less demand hereafter. We have preached, exhorted, written editorials against the habit our girls have fallen into, of neglecting their knitting and sewing, to spin street-yarn and read novels. It has not proved of much use. So stockings are knit by looms now, and the sewing-machines are constructed to sew better, stronger, more evenly, and much steadier, than even our model daughters could. Our mail carriers loitered to tell stories by the way. Our post-boys stopped to trade horses on their route. So the telegraph was invented, and the lightning, which has no voice, except a kind of thundered Dutch, has the contract; and now a man of sedentary habits, at each end of a wire that may be any thing but endless, will do the work of hundreds of steady post-boys, and as many \$200 horses. Jonathan is hard to suit. He grudges the time of his boy—who ought to be at school—that has to feed the machine which does a hundred men's work. We went a day or two since to see Wilkinson's "Endless Register"—a printing press that feeds itself, cuts the sheets as they roll, lays them straight when printed, and carries them away. The next step will be to build an automaton type setter—that will follow copy to a dot. Then a Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge must be sure to keep on hand a supply of cheap books, for the use of the poor lad, who has the dull job of winding up the Automaton Type Setter, and seeing that the printing press does not strike off extras unordered, that the boy may improve his mind during the long leisure of his appointed ten hours labor.—*N. Y. Times.*

S. M. BAKER, a Pickaway farmer, has owned during the past year, upwards of three thousand cattle; his capital actively employed in this business being something over \$150,000.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ENGLAND LEARNING FROM AMERICA.—A correspondent of the Boston Chronicle says that the Massachusetts Arms Company, at Chicopee Falls, are now constructing for the British government a complete set of machinery for doing gun work. The machines are modelled from those at the arsenal in Springfield, which every one who has visited there has seen to their astonishment and admiration.

THE number of hogs assessed in Kentucky this year is 1,515,690, being an increase over last year of 185,307 head.

Horticultural Department.

TEA.

THE tea plant is a pretty shrub, growing from two to five feet high, though unmolested, it is said to attain the height of thirty feet. It is cropped down every season, so that the new shoots may produce a great quantity of leaves. It is planted in rows like hedges, and in hills like corn. The blossoms look and smell like those of the apple tree. Each shrub produces from five to ten ounces. All the varieties are comprised under two kinds, green and black tea, which differ from each other only as they are gathered early or late in the season. Tea gathered early is better, the young leaves having a stronger and richer flavor. The great number of varieties arises mostly from differences in manufacture or preparation—a few only from mixing and scenting. In America, we are apt to suppose Hyson, Green, Black, Souchong, &c., so many distinct kinds, whereas there are only two kinds, Green and Black.

Nongyong receives its name from the place where it grows. Bohea, so called because it is raised on two hills of that name. Being gathered after the rains, and latest, it is the poorest kind of tea. The time of gathering Green tea is in March, April, or May, and that for Black tea is in June, July, or August.

Good tea is raised in Java, Sumatra and Hindostan, as well as in China. In point of soil and temperature, it would probably flourish as well in the United States, but it can never be cultivated with profit till the price of labor is greatly reduced.

SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS.

ANY of our readers who have the curiosity can call and examine the colored plates of the beautiful flowers described here. We cannot give them in our publication, and common ink engravings would convey no idea of their resplendent coloring. The largest of these specimens are two and a half inches across the petals. They are the most magnificent specimens we have seen within our recollection.

We present our readers this month with a double plate, representing some of the new varieties of our three largest raisers, Messrs. Foster, Hoyle & Beck, and which are to be sent out in the autumn of the present year. In spite of some severe remarks from the editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, this flower has lost none of its popularity, and we doubt if it was ever so largely or so well cultivated as it is at the present time. Indeed, we have heard that several leading nurserymen were unable to supply the demand for the best varieties during the past season; and from the inquiries for lists of the superior sorts addressed to ourselves, we are quite satisfied that raisers of seedlings have only to go on and prosper. One thing we would earnestly impress upon them, and that is, to use every means in their power to increase the varieties of color, a thing much required in a first-rate collection. It should always be borne in mind that contrast is necessary to produce effect, and that brilliancy loses half its claims to our admiration if it has nothing to relieve and set it off. We know from experience how difficult it is to obtain some colors in combination with good habit of plant and bloom. Year after year we have had intensely bright color—rich purples, the deepest maroons, &c.—and yet accompanied by faults of such a charac-

ter that we could not propagate—could only seed from them, hoping in time to get all we required. We are always encouraged when we meet with desirable color alone, because it tells what is in store for him who does not allow himself to be disheartened, but perseveringly proceeds with a determination to succeed. We would add that, with every care, it is impossible for the artist to give the exact colors of nature. In the present instance the drawings were made from the plants, and we trust our readers will see the latter all frequently exhibited in the winning collections of next season.

In another page Mr. Beck has supplied a short account of the flowers raised by him, and now in the hands of Dobson and Son.

As regards the two varieties figured in Plate 92, they are both free bloomers of good habit. Both flowers took first-class certificates at the National Floricultural Society, on which occasion the following description was taken of them:

"Phaeton: A rich orange scarlet, stout, smooth, and of good form; also a free bloomer."

"Wonderful: This is a large flower, of the finest form, with smooth stout petals. The top petals are dark maroon, shaded off to the margin with orange and rose. The lower ones are deep pink. Large white centre."—*London Florist and Fruitist*.

CARRYING FRUIT TO MARKET.

BUT few days pass at this season of the year, during which may not be witnessed at any of our market-towns, the effect of carelessness in carrying fruit to market. It is well known to all salesmen that, be their wares what they may, the better their appearance, the better will they sell. This fact seems to be entirely overlooked by farmers when carrying their produce, and more especially fruit, to market.

For instance, a farmer having early apples for sale, will shake them from the tree, pick them up, bruised and all, throw them into the box of a lumber-waggon, and drive them eight or ten miles at a snail's pace, and over a rough road. Upon arriving at his destination he finds them bruised, discolored, and withal, looking far more fit for consumption by swine than for human use. The next effort is to sell them, and in this branch of the operation the results of his heedlessness are soon made manifest. It is only after a great waste of time and words that he succeeds in disposing of them, and then but for a mere trifle. It is no marvel that he goes home in a state of mind no ways enviable, finding fault with every body, and every thing, apple-buyers and apples in particular, and ending with a resolution to let the trees take care of themselves in future.

Had this man (who by the way is but a fair specimen of the majority) picked his apples carefully, put them in baskets or barrels, and driven slowly to market, a quick sale and high price would have rewarded him in full for his care and attention. Nor would these be the only benefits arising from such a course, the purchaser would be well pleased with his bargain, and a great saving would be made in the time and temper of the farmer. Finally, and best of all, he would return to his home with a firm determination to take the best of care of his trees.—*Dollar Newspaper*.

FRENCH GARDEN IMPLEMENTS—STONE—LABOR.

I SOMETIMES wonder that any thing grows in France, the tools used in gardening and in agriculture are so uncouth and unhandy. The hoe, an instrument of constant use, has a handle but two feet long, so that the hoer is obliged to bend into the very earth, in order to reach the object of his care. He thus has his back continually horizontal—a position as laborious and painful as it is degrading, for it gives to a man the appearance of a beast of the field, crawling on all fours. The French spade is even worse.

The handle is straight, like the American hoe; it is not furnished with a hand-piece at the end, which at home is thought to increase its efficiency two-fold. This tool is a monstrous misapplication of strength to labor, and, as might be supposed, performs very small days' works. In fact, the spade and the shovel are both one, whereas they ought to be as distinct as poker and tongs. The rake, an ornamental instrument at best, is furnished with nails in the place of teeth; but as it is often double, being a rake on both sides, it is a tolerably vigorous utensil. The watering-pot, on the other hand, is a superior article. It is constructed on mechanical principles. The two handles—the carrying and the watering handles—form but one handle, passing along the top to the side. The gardener thus slides his hand from the one position to the other, and may hold a watering-pot in each. The wheelbarrow is an ill-built affair, and usually creaks. The mortar used in the construction of stone walls is the best in the world. In two hours it is harder than the stones it cements, and never, at any age, does it crumble to pieces. It is expensive, and even the wealthiest proprietors resort to the following expedient to diminish their consumption of it. At every twenty feet of the wall to be built, a fragment of it—say a portion two feet wide—is made with mortar, the rest is cemented with mud—the commonest mud, made upon the spot, with any earth that happens to be at hand. The whole wall is then faced with mortar, thus assuming a similar appearance in its whole length. The result is a wall that will last for centuries, there being no frosts powerful enough to upheave or disjoint it.

I said the mortar was stronger than the stone. No one who has ever seen French building stone, in the neighborhood of Paris, can form even a remote idea of what it is. The masons snip it, shape it, edge it, as if each lump were a pine-apple cheese. I have seen the adze penetrate a block as it would have penetrated a ripe water-melon. This quality, which adds to the facility with which it is adapted, is in no way disadvantageous. The stone will bear any weight, and never splits or chips of its own accord. With time its color changes from a rich cream color to a dingy brown, but a scrape every five years restores it. Its softness is in fact as great an advantage as malleability is to a metal; for while it is as easily fashioned as cheese, it is as durable as granite.

I told you that I once hired an old woman to weed a gravel path and strawberry bed. I am happy to state that this venerable creature is now well provided for. She and her good man are engaged as husbandmen upon a neighboring farm. They work twelve hours a day, steadily, and she performs the same labors, and quite as much labor as he. She digs, weeds, plants, "snatches" potatoes, trains grape-vines, mounts drays, ascends ladders, gets into trenches, sinks wells, like the vilest male of them all. I sat the other day upon a hay-cock of her making. She is richly bronzed, and her limbs—which she exposes with an agricultural freedom—are gnarled and knotted to a degree quite unusual with the sex. The two are boarded and lodged by their employer, and the wages they get are proportionately reduced. Still, the smallness of the figure will astonish you as it did me. They earn, together, \$180 a year—being thirty cents a day for him, and nineteen cents a day for her. They lay by \$100 a year, and when they are too old to work, will be able to keep them out of the poor-house and avoid the hospital, even though saddled with sickness in addition to poverty.—*DICK TINTO, in N. Y. Times*.

THE *Sky Larks* imported from England to the State of Delaware, have greatly multiplied, we learn, and are daily heard over a track of six miles in extent.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, October 4, 1854.

GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY.

TALK ABOUT NEW-YORK CITY, AND THE
GREAT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

WITH A MAP OF THE CITY.

Minute Directions to Strangers as to Points of Arrival—Conveyances in the City, with regular fares—Omnibusses—City Rail-Roads—Carriages—Baggage Expresses—How to get to the Show Grounds—European, and other Hotels—Boarding-Houses—How to visit the Crystal Palace, Greenwood Cemetery, Navy Yard, &c., &c.

On the opposite page we have given a condensed map of the business portion of New-York City. A study of this would be interesting at any time, for there are more people on the small plot represented by this map, than there are in each of half of the smaller States in the Union. Indeed, leave out the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina and Illinois, and there is no state to compete, as to the number of inhabitants, with this little plot of ground two by four miles. But we give this map, and a few directions, now chiefly with reference to the great Agricultural Show, which commences here on Tuesday next, (Oct. 3.) In a former number (vol. XII, page 218,) we gave some directions to "Green visitors in New-York," and to save repetition we advise those who are "green" to turn back and read them before coming to the Show.

In New-York most of the streets have their names posted upon each corner, so that a stranger need be in no fear of losing the name of the street; for he is generally in sight of a guide-board. Now by taking a map in his hand he can trace out his course to almost any point he may desire.

Before describing the map, we wish every reader to mark particularly the reference spaces or squares. Across the map from left to right are spaces divided off by horizontal lines. These spaces are numbered with figures 1, 2, 3, &c., or 1*, 2*, 3*, &c. There are other divisions extending from the top to the bottom of the map. These are marked with the letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, &c. Now it is easy to point out any place on the map by simply giving the figure for the cross divisions, and the letter for the perpendicular divisions. Thus 5.E, points out the square where the 5th division or row of squares crosses the E division. Looking for 5. E, you will find Washington Square marked on the map. In the square 10.C, you will see the word "PARK" written. 3*.H, points out the Crystal Palace; 12.D, the location of the *American Agriculturist* office; 13.A, the Battery, &c. In another place we give an alphabetical list of some of the principal points of interest, including hotels, &c.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

New-York is situated on an island about 14 miles long, formed by the Hudson river on the

west, the East river (an extension of Long Island Sound) on the east, and the Harlem river on the north. About 4½ miles in length of the Southern part of the island are represented on the map. As will be seen, the Hudson and East rivers, run together at the Southern extremity, forming the New-York Bay, which reaches out to the ocean at Sandy Hook, some 20 miles from the Battery or lower end of the city. The northern half of the island is narrow, somewhat hilly, and in several places is covered with rocks and trees. From the line of squares marked 3* to the Battery, (13.A,) there is a dense mass of buildings, broken only by streets and an occasional public square, or a vacant lot. The arrow upon the left of the map (in 2.A) points to the north, and will show the direction of the streets. It will be seen that Broadway runs nearly from southwest to northeast, between the Battery and Fourth street, which is a distance of 2½ miles.

POINTS OF ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.

FROM THE WEST.

Those coming by the Camden and Amboy, and by the New-Jersey Central railroads, land at the piers just west of the Battery, 13.A.

Those from the New-Jersey, the Morristown, and the Patterson railroads, land near the foot of Courtlandt street, 11.A.

Those coming by the Hudson River boats, land at different points in 11.A, 10.A, and 9.A.

Those from the Erie railroad, land at the foot of Duane street, 9.A.

FROM THE NORTH.

Those by the Hudson River railroad leave the cars in Chamber street, near the southeast corner of the square 9.B. They can also leave the cars at the corner of 31st street and 11th avenue in 3*.C.

Those coming by the Harlem railroad, leave the cars at the northeast corner of the Park, 10. D, or at 27th street in the 4th avenue, 1.H. They can also leave at several points between. During the Show, passengers by the Harlem road can leave the cars at 66th street, within a few feet of the Show Grounds.

FROM THE EAST.

Those coming by the New-York and New-Haven railroad, leave the cars at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, 8.D. They can also leave at 32d street in 4th avenue, in the lower right hand corner of 1*.H.

Those coming by the New-Haven or Connecticut river steamboats, land at the foot of Peck Slip, 12.E. The 2d avenue railroad, will take them from this point to 66th street, within one square of the Show Grounds.

Those coming by the Long Island railroad, leave the cars in Brooklyn, at the ferry, which takes them over to the east side of the Battery, about the center of 14.B.

Passengers by steamboat from Norwich, Stonington, and Fall River, are landed on the west side of the city, in 12.A.

We have given the landing places of passengers from the routes from a distance. There are a large number of local steamboats, but those coming by these are generally acquainted with the city.

With the above directions, and by referring to the guide upon the margin of the map, strangers can usually find their way to any part of

the city. We will, however, describe some of the ways of

TAKING CARE OF BAGGAGE.

BAGGAGE EXPRESSES.—On most of the railroads a baggage express agent passes through the cars before they reach the city, and takes the baggage checks from such passengers as desire. If you give him your check he will deliver your baggage any where in the city, charging 25 cents for each trunk or bundle. After giving him your check you need take no further trouble about your baggage, but to look for it in the course of an hour or so at the place you have directed it to be sent. None but reliable men are admitted upon the cars on this business.

MEANS OF CONVEYANCE WITHIN THE CITY.

There are two principal starting points from which a person can take a public conveyance to almost any part of the city. These are the South Ferry just east of the Battery, 14.B, and the lower end of the Park, 11.C.

OMNIBUSSES.

From the South Ferry, several lines of omnibusses start up Broadway, Bowery, and the different Avenues, (which are wide, straight streets, running in a north and south direction through the entire upper part of the city. They begin with 1st Avenue near the east side, and number to the west, where we see the Tenth Avenue beginning in 2.B.) The route of each omnibus is plainly written upon the outside. The fare is six cents for any distance, long or short, within the city, to be paid to the driver before leaving the omnibus. Two or three lines charge less than six cents; these have the rates, 3 or 4 cents, put upon a card always plainly to be seen. The omnibusses take up and set down passengers at any point on their route, which they never leave. There are several lines of omnibusses starting from Fulton Ferry, 12.D, and from other points.

CARRIAGES OTHER THAN OMNIBUSSES.

At every landing place there are always a number of carriages, which will take you to any point in the city. The charge on these fixed by law is, for one passenger, one mile or less, 50 cents; for two passengers 75c., and 37½ for each additional passenger. For more than one mile and less than two, the charge is 75c. for one passenger, and 37½c. for each additional person. Each passenger is entitled to carry one trunk or valise, and the charge is 6c. for each additional piece. It is usually better to arrange the price before entering one of these carriages.

CITY RAILROADS.

There are five railroads running north and south through the city. The cars are drawn by horses, and they take and leave passengers any where on their route. The fare in these cars is five cents for any distance within the city.

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD.

The 2d Avenue Railroad commences at Peck Slip, 12.E, (at the line marked in the map E, R, S, B) and extends through Pearl and Chatham streets, through the Bowery to Grand street, (in upper part of 9.E,) thence a short distance east through Grand street to Allen street, up Allen and 1st Avenue to 20th street, then into 2d Avenue and up 2d Avenue to Yorkville, about 86th street. These cars pass within one block of the Show Grounds, on 66th street.

Office of the
Agriculturist, 12.D
Amer. Museum, 11.C
New Bible House, 5.G
Am. Institute, (Farmer's Club,) 9.D
Battery, 13.A
Castle Garden, 13.A
City Hall, 10.C
CRYSTAL PALACE, 3.H
Custom House, 12.B
Deaf and Dumb
Institute, 4.J
Free Academy, 2.H
HAMILTON SQUARE &
SHOW GROUNDS, 5.I
Hospital, 9.C
Barnum's Clothing
Museum, 10.E
Hat Company, 11.C
H. Anderson's Car-
pet Store, 9.F

HOTELS.

Manhattan, 10.C
Clifford, 10.B
U. S. Hotel, 12.D
Astor House, 11.C
Atlantic Hotel, 13.A
Battery Hotel, 13.A
Bond St. House, 6.E
Howard's Hotel, 11.B
Irving House, 10.C
Judson's Hotel, 12.B
Merchants' Hotel, 11.B
Metropolitan, 6.E
New-York Hotel, 5.F
Prescott, 7.E
St. Nicholas, 7.E
Western Hotel, 11.B

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

Savery's, 11.C
Bay State, 10.C
Fulton Hotel, 11.C
Market Hotel, 12.D
Eagle, (Lodging,) 11.D
Mercer's, 11.C
Taylor's Interna-
tional, 9.D
Dey Street, 11.B
Lovejoy's, 11.C
French's, 11.C
Tammany, 11.C
Girard, 9.B
Brevoort, 4.E
Delmonico's, 13.A
Florence, 9.D

MARKETS FOR ANI-
MALS.

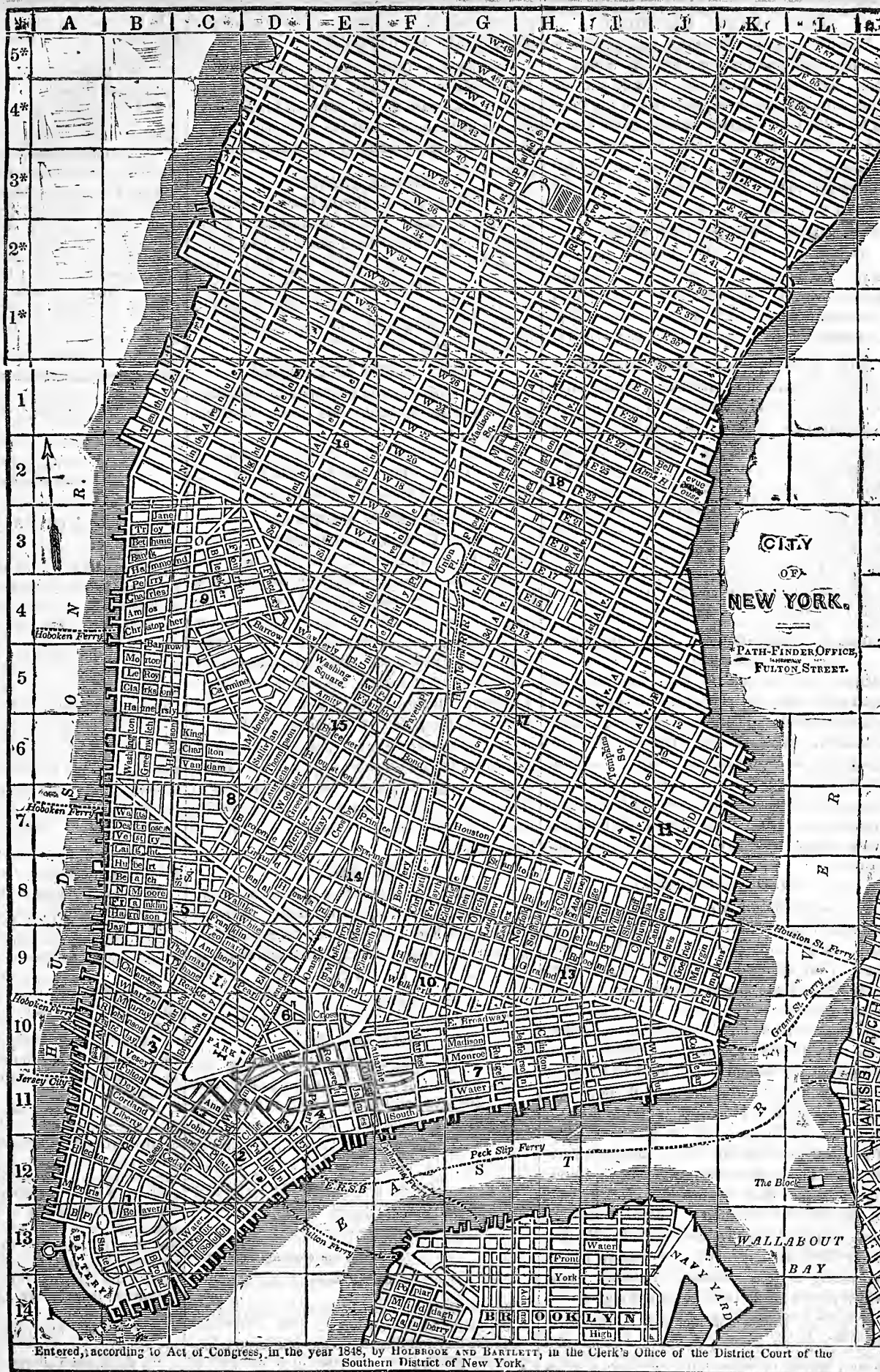
Allerton's, 3.I
Browning's and
O'Brien's, 6.G
Chamberlin's, 10.B

MARKETS FOR PRO-
DUCE, &c.

Washington, 10.A
Fulton, 12.D
Merchants' Ex-
change, 12.B
Old Brewery, (Five
Points Miss.), 10.E

PARKS OR SQUARES.

City, 10.C
Washington, 5.E
Union, 3.F
St. John's, 8.C
Thompkin's, 6.I



Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1848, by HOLBROOK AND BARTLETT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

The 3d Avenue Railroad extends from the lower end of the Park, 11.C, through Oatham, street, up Bowery, into 3d Avenue, at 6.F, and up this avenue to 86th street. These cars pass along the east side of the SHOW GROUNDS.

FOURTH AVENUE RAILROAD.

The 4th Avenue Railroad also begins at the lower end of the Park, 11.C, and extends up center street to Broome, 8.E, through Broome into Bowery, up Bowery to Union Square or Place, 3.G, and thence up 4th Avenue to 27th street, in 1.H. The horse cars do not go farther

up, but during the Show, persons can take the long cars on the track at the northeast corner of the Park, and be landed at the Show Grounds. These long cars are drawn by steam above 27th street, and the fare will probably be a trifle higher than in the horse cars on the other roads. It will not exceed 12½ cents.

SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD.

The 6th Avenue Railroad has two lower branches, the one leading from the corner of Canal street and Broadway, in 8.D, and the other from Barclay street, just west of the Park, 10.B. The two branches meet in Canal street, and the track continues through several short streets till it enters the Sixth Avenue in 5.D, and up this to the Crystal Palace in 3*.H, which is as far up as the cars yet run on this road.

EIGHT AVENUE RAILROAD.

The cars on the 8th Avenue Railroad (which are painted red) start at the same point and run over the same track as the (white) Sixth Avenue cars, but branch off to the west and go up through the 8th Avenue, which begins in 2.D.

HOW TO REACH THE SHOW GROUNDS.

To REACH THE SHOW GROUNDS from any landing place, it is only necessary to strike somewhere upon the track of second, or third Avenue railroads, or the long cars standing upon the 4th Avenue at the northeast corner of the Park. From most landing points it will be best to go directly to the Park. A number of the hotels are near the Park, and as before stated, the 3d and 4th Avenue railroad cars leave this point. By going a little way up Chatham street to Pearl street, (in the lower right hand corner of 10.D,) you can take the 2d Avenue cars.

HOTELS, EATING-HOUSES, AND BOARDING PLACES.

Upon the left side of the map we have given the names and locations of some of the principal Hotels. There are, however, a great number of others not there named. You will find plenty of "runners" who will with great vehemence urge the claims of this and that hotel, but it is safer to *pay no attention* to any of these, for, ten to one, the most miserable liquor shops will have the most vociferous "runners."

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

At the *European Hotels* you can secure a room for a day or week, for which the usual charge is 50 cents per day. Connected with these is an eating house, where you can get whatever you like, paying a small sum for each article called for. The price is always given on a printed "bill of fare" which lies upon each table. In this way you can get a plate of steak including potatoes and bread, for 6 or 12 cents, a cup of tea or coffee for 3 or 6 cents, and other articles at a proportional rate. Most of these Hotels are designed for gentlemen only. You can take ladies with you to Savery's Temperance House, which is on Beekman street, adjoining the office of the New-York Times. On the map you will find its location near the center of 11.C, just above the word "Ann." The Eagle Hotel is only kept as a lodging house, containing a great number of small rooms, which are let for 25 to 50 cents per night.

The other Hotels not included in the European, charge so much per day for rooms and meals; usually no deduction is made for absence from meals. The Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York, and Prescott Hotels, charge \$2.50 per day we believe. The others charge \$2—some of them less. See *Advertisements on page 61*.

Very good meals or lunches can be obtained cheaply at numerous eating houses, where a

printed "bill of fare" gives you the price of any dish you may desire to call for.

There are a great number of *Boarding Houses* all over the city, where you can get lodging and board for 75 cents to \$1.25 a day. For the locations of these we must refer you to the advertising columns of the different newspapers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

You will of course visit the CRYSTAL PALACE one day at least. It can be reached by the Sixth avenue railroad for 5 cents, and by omnibuses from every part of the city, for 6 cents. All lines of omnibusses running to the Palace are so marked, and you have only to get into one of them going north, and state to the driver where you wish to be left.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST.

While in the city you may wish to visit other places of interest, besides the Show and Crystal Palace.

We have marked the location of several of these on the margin of the map, and you can easily find them without further directions.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

To reach GREENWOOD CEMETERY cross the Fulton Ferry, 12.D, for 2 cents, and you will find at the Brooklyn landing, (13.F,) a car marked "Greenwood Cemetery via Court street." Step into this and you will be taken to the gate of the Cemetery, 4 miles distant, for 4 cents. This is a pleasant trip which takes you through the south part of Brooklyn, and along the New-York Bay. Before starting, however, go to the cemetery office, No. 53 Broadway, (12.B,) or call upon any undertaker, and you can get a *free ticket* of admission to the grounds. Many strangers neglect this, and lose their journey to Greenwood. The precaution of requiring tickets is necessary to keep out gangs of loafers and rowdies.

NAVY YARD.

The NAVY YARD, (13, 14.J,) will well repay a visit, and is always open to visitors. To reach it cross the Fulton Ferry, and take a car running through "Sands street," and the Conductor will direct you to the Navy Yards. Public works being the property of the citizens, are generally open to the inspection of the *owners*.

DOWN THE BAY.

To see the shipping, &c., those having two hours of spare time, should go down to the east end of the Battery, 14.B, and take a trip on the Staten Island steamboat. This will give a five miles' sail down the bay, and one which it is well worth while to make. The fare is only 6 cents each way. You can go and return on the same boat. We have not room for further particulars.

For the American Agriculturist.

RECIPES.

ONE of the best housekeepers in Morristown, N. J., sends us the following:

MOUNT SAVAGE BREAD.—Take one large tablespoon of yeast, put it to soak in a half pint of warm water at four o'clock P. M., the day before you bake. When soft, mix it with wheat flour to the consistence of a thick batter. Let it stand until light. Take half a dozen medium sized potatoes, boil and rub them through a colander. Take one quart of warm water and mix your sponge, adding the potatoes, and some salt, making a thick batter. Let it stand over night.

In the morning add one egg well beaten, one and a half large spoons of pulverized white sugar, and a piece of butter the size of a black walnut. Knead it well and let it rise. When light, mould it and let it rise again; repeat the same two or three times, the oftener the better. Bake in sheet-iron pans, 10 by 14 inches, and 3 inches deep, making six loaves in each pan. When you take it from the oven, rub the top of the loaves with butter in a cloth.

MOUNT SAVAGE YEAST.—Take a double handful of hops, boil in two quarts of water. Strain it upon some wheat flour sufficient to make a thick batter so that it will rise.

When light knead in corn meal enough to make it stiff as dough; let it rise, then mould it twice. Then break it up fine and let it dry, rubbing it daily as it grows dry, till it is nearly as fine as corn meal. Keep in a dry place, and where it will not freeze. Do not put in any salt.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

THE BARGAIN FOR A WIFE.

A YOUNG Norfolk farmer, on beginning life with a limited capital, found that two things were wanted to do justice to a large farm which he rented on a long lease; namely, a wife to rule the house at home, and an additional thousand pounds to invest upon the land. Like a sagacious man, he conceived that the two might be found combined, and he began to look about for a cheerful lass with a dowry to the desired amount. Accident threw him one day into company with the parson of a neighboring parish, with whom, as he rode home, while returning from market, they fell into conversation. Encouraged by the divine, the youth unburdened himself of his cares and plans, and mentioned the desire he had for marrying as soon as he could find an agreeable lass with a moderate dowry.

"I tell you what," said the parson, "I've got three daughters, and very nice girls they are, I assure you. Suppose you come and dine with me next market day—you will meet them at the table; and if any of them should prove to be the "inevitable she" that you are in search of, I shall not be backward to do my part as far as I can."

"Agreed," said the youth. "I'll come, as sure as you're alive, if you'll say nothing about it to the ladies."

"That shall be a bargain. On Saturday next then, we shall have you at dinner, at five." And here their roads diverging, the two gentlemen separated.

At the appointed hour on the following Saturday, the young farmer, in handsome trim, descended from his galloway at the parson's door. Dinner was served in a few minutes after, and the young ladies, with their mother, graced the table with their presence. All three fully justified the ecomiums of their father; but the youngest—a rosy faced, roguish, cheerful lass, just escaped from her teens—alone made a vivid impression upon the young farmer. The repast progressed agreeably, and when ended, the ladies withdrew, leaving the gentlemen to chat over their wine.

"Well," said the host, "what do you think of my girls?"

"I think them all charming," said the youth; "but the youngest—you call her Nelly—really is most bewitching, and clever too; and if I am to have the honor of being allied to you, you must give me her."

"That is against all rule," returned the host; "to take the youngest first; but, of course, I cannot control your choice. What dowry do you expect?"

"My capital," said the wooer, "is three

thousand pounds, and I want a thousand more—and I must have it."

"I will give you a thousand with the eldest girl."

"No; the charming Nelly and the thousand, or I am off."

"That cannot be; five hundred with Nelly if you like. The others are not half so handsome and must have a fortune, or I shall never get them off."

"No; my resolution is fixed, replied the young gentleman; and I shall never alter my mind."

"Nor I mine," said the parson, "and the affair is at an end; but we will be good friends, notwithstanding."

The conversation, which each speaker supposed to be strictly private, now fell into another channel. The ladies returned with the tea-urn, and chatted unreservedly with the farmer. Evening came on, and towards sunset, the girls having strolled into the garden, the youth rose to take his leave. He found his nag in the stable, and having bid farewell to his host, took his way through the shrubbery that led to the road. He was about alighting to open the gate, when the rosy-faced Nelly darted forward to save him the trouble. As she lifted the latch, she archly looked up in his face and said—

"Can't you take my father's money?"

"Yes, by Jove, I will, if you wish it."

"Then come over to the church to-morrow morning, and tell him so after service," and she vanished like an elfin sprite among the shrubbery.

Musing on the proverb which says, "walls have ears," the young farmer rode home. He did not fail—how could he?—of attending at the church the next morning, and after the sermon, declared to the parson his altered resolution. He married the fair Nelly three months afterwards; and she brought him in due course of years a row of goodly sons, than whom there are few at the present hour wiser in their generation, or more worthy, or more wealthy, in the whole of broad England.—*Chambers' Journal*.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

ONE calling himself a "Boy subscriber to the American Agriculturist," wishes us to tell him what is meant by Mason and Dixon's Line, as he can find nothing about it in his geography.

It usually means the boundary between the free and slave States. It formerly only referred to a boundary line between Pennsylvania and Delaware. There was for a long time a dispute about some lands claimed by these States. A few years before the Revolutionary War, the king of England appointed two surveyors, or commissioners, to settle the dividing line. Their names were Mason and Dixon, and the line agreed upon by them was called "Mason and Dixon's line." This term has now come to be applied, as above stated, to the entire division line between the States holding slaves and those not holding them.

THAT IS A BOY I CAN TRUST.

I ONCE visited a large public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the master; and as he turned to go down the platform the master said, "That is a boy I can trust—he never failed me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had an open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city and what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community.

I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated with older people. Every body in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of each individual. All have characters, either favorable or unfavorable. That boy, of whom the master can say, "I can trust him—he never failed me," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness, and industry, which he shows in school, are in demand everywhere, and are prized every where. He who is faithful in little will be faithful also in much. Be sure, boys, that you earn a good reputation at school. Remember you are just where God has placed you, and your duties are not so much given you by your teachers, or your parents, as by God himself.—*Maine Temp. Journal*.

BROWN BREAD TOAST.

THE following passage concludes the poem recently delivered by Curtis, at the commencement of Brown University.

The Muse begins to feel she is a bore,
And yet one line she craves, but one word more.
He is the test whose virtues she has told,
The man whose memory will not grow old.
'Twas ever held since first the world began,
'Tis of great need to be a well-bred man;
The word includes—if you will not refuse,
A generous charity—just what you choose.
But how to be well-bred—what shall you do,
To have it known a well-bred man means you!
Much observation only can decide,—
Go search the world and seek on every side,
I, for my part, have but my word to say.
I, uncollegiate, till this very day,
Could never call my Alma Mater brown;
Yet a brown toast will give you, sitting down,
And wish to state it gently, without noise,
I find the best bred men were BROWN-BREAD BOYS.

"GRANDFATHER," said a saucy little representative of "Young America" the other day, "how old are you?" The old gentleman, who had been a soldier, and was much under the ordinary size, took the child between his knees, and said: "My dear boy, I am ninety-five years old; but why do you ask?" The little fellow, with the importance of a Napoleon, replied, "Well, it appears to me that you are remarkably small of your age."

IGNORANCE is an expensive luxury. The want of a little gumption costs many a life of comfort, convenience and similar fine things. Mr. Short don't know but every body is as honest as other folks, and so gets taken in every time he goes out. Miss Simple, too, has a universal confidence in every thing and body, and pays for the privilege by being a universal victim.

THERE are, at the present time, in this country, not less than fifty persons incarcerated on the charge and under sentence of death for murder, caused by that body-and-soul destroyer, Rum. Is not this an awful subject for reflection? Rum! War has been a pigmy destroyer compared with it.

"BOB, who was the first man?" asked one juvenile of another, the other day. "Why, Adam, to be sure," was the answer. "Well, who was the first woman, then?" "Why, Adam's mother, of course."

"MITH THIMMOTH," said a lisping little fellow of five, "I'm alwath real glad when you come a vihting to our houth." "Are you, my little dear—you are fond of me, then?" "No, that ain't it, Mith Thimmoth; but 'cauth then we alwath have two kindh of pieth."

THERE is in this life no blessing like affection—it soothes, it hallows, alleviates, subdues.

A FELLOW who had been hooked by an unruly cow limped in his gait. A woman remarked that he appeared to be intoxicated. "Yes," replied her beau, "he has been taking a couple of 'horns.'"

A GENTLEMAN meeting one of his friends who was insolvent, expressed great concern for his embarrassment. "You are mistaken, my dear sir," was the reply; "it is not I, 'tis my creditors who are embarrassed." Appropriate to the times.

"Is that the second bell?" inquired a gentleman of a sable porter at a country boarding-house, the other day. "No sar!" exclaimed the darkey, "dat am the secon' ringin' of de fust bell—we has but one bell in dis house."

HARD ON THE WOMEN.—The inability of a wife to make bread has been declared sufficient ground for a divorce, by the Jones County Agricultural Society of Iowa.

VEILS INJURIOUS.—A celebrated writer on the sight, says that wearing veils permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibration of that too common article of dress.

"I'm going to the post-office, Bob, shall I inquire for you?"

"Well, yes, if you have a mind to, but I don't think you will find me there."

"WHY does father call mother, honey?" asked a boy of his elder brother.

"Can't think, 'cept it's cause she wears a large comb in her head."

A COUNTRY individual who was caught in the water-wheel of a saw-mill, says he intends to apply for a pension, as he is a survivor of the Revolution.

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till your hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

"SAL," said lisping Bill, "if you don't love me, thay tho; and if you do love me and don't like to thay tho, squeeth my handth."

"COME here, my dear, I want to ask you all about your sister. Now, tell me truly, has she got a beau?" "No, it's the mumps she's got," the doctor says so.

A LITTLE girl meeting a countryman with a load of slaughtered swine, dropped a courtesy. The rustic laughed, without returning the civility. "What," said he, "do you courtesy to dead hogs?" "No, sir," replied the little miss, "I courtesied to the live one!" The hog-man sloped with a pig's foot in his chops.

WHAT men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

POLITICS is the art of being wise for others; policy, the art of being wise for one's self.

If a pair of glasses are spectacles, is one a spectacle? And if so, is it not a bad show for a sight?

THE Yankee who was "lying at the point of death," whittled it off with his jack-knife, and is now recovering.

VARIETIES.—When is iron the most ironical? When it's a railing.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Helping a young lady out of a mud puddle.

GREECE NEWLY DEFINED.—Since Greece has been backing up Russia, it has been called the "Russian Bear's Greece."—*Punch*.

A CURIOSITY.—The man who is not "as much in favor of temperance as any body."

A MAN had better be poisoned in his blood than in his principles.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
MISSOURI,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,	"	" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Illinois,	Springfield,	" 4-7
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Ohio,	Newark,	" 17-20
Tennessee, (East),	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
Virginia,	Richmond, (?)	
Union Agr. Soc. of Va. and N. C.	Petersburg, Va.,	" 24-27
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Ross,	Chillicothe,	" 3-5
Stark,	Canton,	" 3-5
Seneca,	Tiffin,	" 4-6
Hamilton,	Carthage,	" 4-6
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Burton,	" 4-6
Union,	Marysville,	" 5-6
Butler,	Hamilton,	" 5-6
Wayne,	Wooster,	" 5-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipoli,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Jefferson,	Steubenville,	" 5-7
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Mercer,	Celina,	" 12
Champaign,	Urbana,	" 12-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Pike,	Piketon,	" 14
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY SHOWS.

Alleghany,	Pittsburg,	Oct. 3-6
Tioga,	Tioga Valley,	" 4-5
Somerset,	Somerset,	" 5
Lawrence,	"	" 11-13
Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	" 11-13
Montgomery,	Springtown,	"
Fullon,	McConnellsburg,	" 26-28

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY SHOWS.

Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	Oct. 4-5
Franklin,	Greenfield,	" 4-5
Middlesex,	Concord,	" 4-5
Plymouth,	Bridgewater,	" 4-5
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	" 11
Hampshire, &c.,	Northampton,	" 12
Hampshire,	Amherst,	" 18-19

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Cass, Mich.,	Cassopo,	Oct. 3-4
Livingston, Mich.,	Howell,	" 3-5

Markets.

REMARKS.—As we anticipated, Flour has again given way, and the fall has been very heavy the past week, say from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bbl.; making the decline of the past fortnight, from \$2 to \$2 12½. This is the greatest fall in Flour within so short a time, that we now recollect ever before witnessing in this market. Wheat and Rye have had a corresponding tumble,

while Oats and Corn have each fallen only about 3 cents per bushel. Potatoes have also given away some. Pork and Beef are 50 to 62½ cts. per bbl. lower. Clover seed 1 to 1½ cts. per lb. less, while Timothy has improved a trifle. Wool, we regret to state has, fallen some the past week, but so much has been sold at this decline it is hoped now it will go no lower.

Cotton has advanced one-eighth of a cent per lb. since our last. About the same in Rice, and all Southern products are in active demand.

The Weather has been warm for the season with one good night's rain. All fall crops are growing finely.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, Sept. 30, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The weather this morning is clear and cool, and the market brisk. There is but little change in produce generally. Potatoes remain about the same—a little on the decline if any thing. Tomatoes are very high, selling at \$1 50 to \$1 75 per basket. Cabbage has fallen to \$4 to \$6 per hundred. Cranberries are also lower, and quite plenty. The butter market, too, is rather dull. Butter sells from 2s. to 3s. 3 lb.; and eggs from 1s. to 2s. 3 doz., less than last week.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3 to \$3 25 per bbl.; white, \$2 75 to \$3; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$3 50; Virginia, \$3 25; Beets, \$3 to \$3 50 per hundred bunches; Carrots, \$3 to \$3 25; Parsnips, \$3 50; Tomatoes, \$1 50 to \$1 75 per hundred bunches; Marrow Squashes, \$1 75 to \$2 per bbl.; Cabbage \$4 to \$6 per hundred; Pumpkins, \$4 to \$6 50 per hundred; Citron Melons, \$75c to \$1 per doz.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$2 50 per bbl.; Pears, cooking, \$4; eating, \$8 to \$10 per bbl.; Peaches, nearly out of season; Grapes, 4c to 10c per lb.; Cranberries, \$6 to \$7 per bbl. Butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; Eggs, 18c to 19c per doz.; Cheese, 10c to 11c per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Oct. 2, 1854.

OWING to the issue of our paper this week one day earlier, so as to have our City Guide reach subscribers coming to the Show, we are unable to give full particulars of the cattle market. When we came away from Washington Market this forenoon, the appearance was that the prices would average about the same as last week. The supply of cattle, however, is larger—probably 2,500 or 2,600 against 2,292 of the previous week. There is no doubt that all will be needed to supply the demand, which is always greater at this season of the year—especially on so fair a day as this, which makes as great a difference in the sales of animals, as in their appearance. Still, the cattle to-day are inferior in quality to those of last week—though in the main better than the average for a month past. A superior drove came in from Chester Co., Pa., owned by Joseph Williams. This gentleman, of whom we made mention last week, deserves credit for the excellent stock with which he honors the markets. Superior quality beef is selling to-day from 9c. to 10½c. Inferior from 7½c. to 9c.

The sheep market as given in our last report, continues dull, though is evidently improving.

Another week of cool weather will no doubt make it much better.

Beef is selling at Chamberlin's, Robinson street, from 8c. to 10½c. per lb.

Cows and calves,	\$20 to \$50
Sheep,	\$2 50 to \$6
Lambs,	\$1 75 to \$4
Veals,	5c. to 8c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853	per 100 lbs.— @ 7—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852	per 100 lbs.— @ 6—
Beeswax.	
American Yellow	per lb.— 29 @ 30
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White	per 40 @— 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel	per chaldron,— @ 9 50
Scotch	per ton,— @ —
Sidney	per ton,— 8 25 @ 8 50
Pictou	per ton,— 8 50 @ —
Anthracite	per 2,000 lb. 7 @ 7 50
Cordage.	
Bale Rope	per lb.— 7 @— 10
Boit Rope	per lb.— @— 20

Cotton.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair	10½	10½	10½	10½
Fair	10½	10½	11	11½

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth	per yard,— 12½ @ 13—
American Kentucky	per yard,— @—
Dundee	per yard,— @—

Coffee.

Java, White	per lb.— 13 @— 13½
Mocha	per lb.— 14 @— 14½
Brazil	per lb.— 9 @— 11
Maracaibo	per lb.— 10 @— 11
St. Domingo (cash)	per lb.— 9½ @— 9½

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts	per gro.— 35 @— 45
Velvet, Pints	per gro.— 20 @— 28
Phials	per 4 @— 16

Flax.

Jersey	per lb.— 8 @— 9
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Flour and Meal.

Sour	per bbl. 6 87½ @ 8 25
Superfine No. 2	per bbl.— @ 7—
State, common brands	per bbl. 8 75 @ 8 75½
State, Straight brand	per bbl.— 8 87½ @ —
State, favorite brands	per bbl.— 9 @ —
Western, mixed do.	per bbl. 8 50 @ 8 75
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.	per bbl. 8 75 @ 8 57½
Michigan, fancy brands	per bbl.— 9 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands	per bbl. 8 62½ @ 8 87½
Ohio, round hoop, common	per bbl. 9 87½ @ 10—
Ohio, fancy brands	per bbl.— 9 @ —
Ohio, extra brands	per bbl.— 9 @ 10—
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.	per bbl.— 9 @ 9 25
Genesee, fancy brands	per bbl.— 9 @ 10 12½
Genesee, extra brands	per bbl. 9 25 @ 10 50
Canada, (in bond)	per bbl.— 9 @ 9 12½
Brandywine	per bbl. 8 62½ @ 8 75
Georgetown	per bbl. 8 62½ @ 8 75
Petersburgh City	per bbl. 8 62½ @ 8 75
Richmond Country	per bbl. 8 50 @ 8 62½
Alexandria	per bbl. 8 50 @ 8 62½
Baltimore, Howard Street	per bbl. 8 50 @ 8 62½
Rye Flour	per bbl.— 6 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey	per bbl. 4 50 @ 4 62½
Corn Meal, Brandywine	per bbl. 4 87½ @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine	per punch. 19 @— 19 50

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee	per bush. 1 75 @ 1 78
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)	per bush. 1 35 @ 1 40
Wheat, Southern, White	per bush. 1 65 @ 1 70
Wheat, Ohio, White	per bush. 1 70 @ —
Wheat, Michigan, White	per bush. 1 70 @ 1 73
Wheat, Mixed Western	per bush. 1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red	per bush. 1 35 @ 1 45
Rye, Northern	per bush. 1 17 @ 1 18
Corn, Unsound	per bush.— 75 @— 75½
Corn, Round Yellow	per bush.— 78 @— 80
Corn, Round White	per bush.— 80 @— 82
Corn, Southern White	per bush.— 80 @— 85
Corn, Southern Yellow	per bush.— 78 @— 79
Corn, Southern Mixed	per bush.— 75 @— 75½
Corn, Western Mixed	per bush.— 78 @—
Corn, Western Yellow	per bush.— @—
Barley	per bush. 1 15 @ 1 18
Oats, River and Canal	per bush.— 48 @— 52
Oats, New-Jersey	per bush.— 49 @— 51
Oats, Western	per bush.— 53 @— 54
Oats, Penna.	per bush.— 48 @— 50
Oats, Southern	per bush.— 48 @— 50
Peas, Black-eyed	per 2 bush.— @ 3—
Peas, Canada	per bush. 1 50 @ —
Beans, White	per bush. 1 @— 1 25
Live Geese, prime	per lb.— 44 @— 46

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleec	per lb.— 41 @— 43
American, Full-blood Merino	per lb.— 36 @— 39
American ½ and ¾ Merino	per lb.— 32 @— 35
American, Native and ¾ Merino	per lb.— 27 @— 30
Extra, Pulled	per lb.— 38 @— 40
Superfine, Pulled	per lb.— 33 @— 35
No. 1, Pulled	per lb.— 26 @— 28

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

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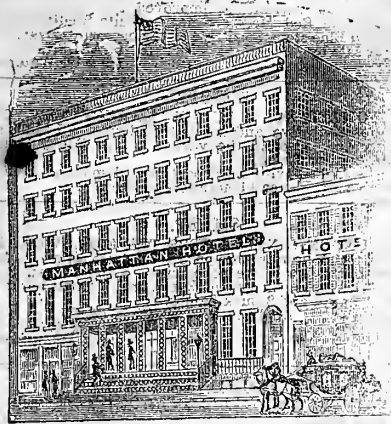
NORTON'S ELEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

It is simple, plain, and practical in its teachings, and while leading the reader to a knowledge of the scientific principles applicable to common farming operations, it does not confuse by a needless use of technical terms.

This work received the highest premium and the strong commendation of the New-York State Agricultural Society. Price 60 cents, sent by mail free of postage.

Published by CLARK, AUSTIN, & SMITH, 3 Park Row, New-York.

1000 ORNAMENTAL TREES SUITABLE FOR Belts, Masses, Shrubberies, Woods, &c., in the best and hardiest varieties—Strong and well-grown—delivered in Boston and New-York. Price-list on application. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 50-63



MANHATTAN HOTEL, NOS. 3, 5, 7 & 9 MURRAY ST.,
Second door from Broadway, opposite the Park, (in 10.C.)
New-York.
HUGGINS & FLING, Proprietors.
N. HUGGINS, Late of Pearl Street House, Boston.
H. C. FLING, Late of Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York.

CLIFFORD HOUSE IN PARK PLACE JUST WEST OF
City Park (situated the lower right hand corner of 10.B on the Map.)
This is one of the most pleasant and retired of the higher class of Hotels in New-York City. **FISH & ALEXANDER, Proprietors.**

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ON THE CORNER OF WATER,
Fulton and Pearl Streets, (near the office of the American Agriculturist, 12.D on the map.) This is one of the largest and oldest Hotels in New-York City. Good rooms and board \$1 50 per day. The 2d Avenue railroad cars pass within two blocks of this Hotel, and land passengers near the SHOW GROUNDS.

SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL AND TELEGRAPH
Dining Saloon, No. 14 Beekman street, N. Y., KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Meals at all hours of the day. Lodging Rooms, from \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cents per Night.

BILL OF FARE.		
	Ct.	Cts.
Roast Turkey	1	10
" Goose	1	10
" Chicken	1	10
" Duck	2	10
" Black Duck	2	10
" Beef	10	20
" Pork	10	20
" Veal	10	20
" Lamb	10	20
Boiled Ham	10	25
" Mutton	10	25
" Corned Beef	10	25
" Pork	10	25
" Fish	10	25
Pork and Beans	10	25
Tomatoes	5	10
Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, 3 cents per cup.		
DESSERT.		
	Cts.	Cts.
Tapioca Pudding	5	5
Rice Pudding	5	5
Indian Pudding	5	5
Plum Pudding	5	5
Apple Dumplings	5	5
Pure Country Milk, Home-made Bread.		
BELA SAWYER, Superintendent. J. S. SAVERY, Proprietor.		

FULTON HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, AT 144
Fulton street, near Broadway and the Park (1.C on the Map.) Good rooms and beds for 37½ cents per day, or \$2 per week. Meals or lunches in the Restaurant at all hours of the day, and at very low prices by the plate or piece.
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MARKET HOTEL AND DINING SALOONS, NOS. 8, 10
and 12 Fulton Street (12.D on the Map.) Easily accessible from the principal places of business and depots of travel, this Hotel (formerly known as Gould's) offers to citizens and visitors to the city accommodations unsurpassed by any similar establishment. The buildings which compose it furnish two ample and well ventilated Dining Saloons, a Reading and Refreshment Room, a Private Dining Hall, rooms for select dinner and supper parties, and for about 150 lodgers. Permanent and transient boarders and lodgers are accommodated on reasonable terms. Meals are served up at all hours of the day and night.

HOTEL LODGINGS.—GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF
quiet lodgings can always be accommodated with good beds in single rooms for 25 to 37½ cents per night, at the EAGLE HOTEL, corner of William and Frankfort streets, one block East of the City Hall (on the Map 11.C.) Rooms for Gentlemen only. Office open all night. This is one of the largest lodging Hotels in New-York, containing 250 rooms. No Bar connected with this house.

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P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor. J. GREENWOOD, Jr., Manager.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES AT 3, EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The most attractive place of public entertainment in New-York, comprising the substance of SEVEN MUSEUMS IN ONE, and combining with this unparalleled collection, to which NOVELTIES EVERY DAY are being added, a perfectly chaste arrangement of

FAMILY AMUSEMENTS,
in the Lecture Room, in the shape of Moral Dramas, Select Comedies, Correct Farces, Popular Songs, Pretty Dances, &c. The great French Drama of

EUSTACHE,
now being witnessed by delighted multitudes, and embracing the most brilliant dramatic talent of the age, in its elegant representation, will be produced EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Other choice entertainments on the OTHER AFTERNOONS of the week.

Admittance to the MUSEUM—the LIVING RHINOCEROS, the great living Bon Constructor, a PRINCE OF SERPENTS, 28 feet long—the famous HAPPY FAMILY, and all the other curiosities—as well as the LECTURE ROOM PERFORMANCES, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents; Parquette seats and First Balcony, 12½ cents extra.

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THE NEW HAT COMPANY'S MOLESKIN HATS, Three
Dollars only, equal to any \$4 Hat in the City.
SPLENDID DRAB BEAVERS, \$3.
Hats at wholesale very low for cash. Country merchants and dealers will do well to call at 146 and 148 Nassau street, (11.C on the map.) This is the New Hat Company, and the only New Hat Company in New-York.

BARNUM'S CLOTHING MUSEUM.
P. C. (not P. T.) BARNUM & CO., PROPRIETORS,
WILL BE OPEN,
FREE OF CHARGE,

to an admiring public, during all the FAIR WEEK, (as well as at all other times.)

This is one of the most COMPLETE and EXTENSIVE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS on the WESTERN CONTINENT.

Every article fitted to clothe and ornament the "human form divine," from a huge surtout to an infant's jacket, is here found in great variety, and at all prices, from the lowest known upwards.

Let it be DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD that every article SOLD at this establishment is of the VERY BEST QUALITY AND MAKE, and in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

The spacious Halls and numberless salesman's counters now occupy a surface of

30,000 SQUARE FEET,
and in a few weeks this space will be DOUBLED.

Every person coming to NEW-YORK is invited to call and SEE for themselves.

Look in, and BUY ONLY when satisfied, that it is for your INTEREST to do so. No over-urging or false representations will be allowed, it being the determination of the Proprietors to continue to stand before the public—as they have stood for 17 years past—as HONEST, UPRIGHT dealers.

PERFECT AND DURABLE GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS AND LARGE SALES
IS THEIR UNDEVIATING MOTTO,
by adhering to which they have reached on eminence hitherto unattained by any other similar establishment.

The SALES ROOMS are located on the WEST side of
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Numbers 191 & 196,
near the junction of Bowery and East Broadway, and but a few blocks North-East of the PARK.

(SEE THE CENTER OF 10.E ON THE MAP.)
The cars of the Second and Third Avenue railroads which run directly to the SHOW GROUNDS, pass by the door of their Establishment.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—
Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS!!
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IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETS.
Buyers will find the largest Stock of low price and medium to the most elaborate Aubusson, Mosal, Mcallion, and Velvet Carpets ever offered in the world.

TEN SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS
Above ground—no damp basements or vaults under the sidewalk, to endanger the health of Lady purchasers. Each Sales Room is devoted exclusively to one description of Carpet. The wholesale and retail departments of this establishment have been enlarged, and an addition of two extensive Sales Rooms, making a wonderful and gorgeous display.

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FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.—An enormous stock of John Hare & Son's celebrated English oil cloths; also American floor oil cloths of magnificent Satin finish, Fresco, marble, Italian, and scroll paintings, from 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., to 9s. per yard, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide, and 90 long.

Sales Room No. 2.
INGRAIN CARPETS.—Two hundred and fifty pieces of English and American Ingrain Carpetings; all new style, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

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RUGS AND DRUGGETS. English druggets 4 yards wide. 2,000 yards of low priced druggets, 1 to 3 yards wide at 3s. 6d. to 6s. per yard; also an immense assortment of mosaic landscape, Axminster, and tufted hearth rug; also 2,000 tufted rugs at 10s. to 21s. each.

Sales Room No. 6.
STAIR AND HALL CARPETS. 50,000 yards of striped and figured Hall and Stair Carpets, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s., 6s., and 7s.

Sales Room No. 7.
MEDALLION CARPETS, with borders; Mosaic and Axminster of one entire piece, can be fitted to any sized room, from \$3.00 to \$1000.

ROYAL VELVET, Tapestry, and Brussels, from the celebrated factories of John Crossly & Sons, and Messrs. Henderson & Co., and others, England, all of our own importation, some of which are exclusively our own style, and cannot be found at any other establishment.

Sales Room No. 8.
AUBUSSON CARPETS.—They elicit the warmest commendations of every beholder, excel in beauty and durability, are sold at moderate prices, and introduced into the market at this establishment.

Sales Room No. 9.
Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels three ply and twilled Venetian Stair Carpeting remarkably cheap.

Sales Room No. 10
Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpetings. Gold, plain, white, buff and scroll window shades, at 6s., 12s., 20s., 40s., to \$10 per pair. Table and piano covers, silver and brass stair rods, Parlor door mats, Colr matting, also 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d., White and Check Canton Matting, &c., &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—A MEDICINE FOR THE RADICAL
cure of Dyspepsia has found its way from Germany to this Country. It is known under the name of CHARLES BRAEUTIGAN'S HEALTH SUCCEEDANEUM, and has cured in a short time Thousands of persons of this distressing complaint, from which some had suffered for 20 years. Dizziness of the head yields readily and quickly to its power. For that horrible sickness, "Fever and Ague," no other remedy can compare with the Health Succeedaneum, as in every instance one or two doses will break the chills and effect a radical and permanent cure. For sale Wholesale and Retail at the Principal Depot, 74 Fulton st., New-York. Price 50 cents a Bottle. It

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.

The Graefenberg Family Medicines are widely and justly celebrated as the most safe, valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are endorsed by the first physicians of the day, and those who have used them guarantee their beneficial action.
The Pills (4 boxes) can be sent by mail, free of Postage, on receipt of \$1. Address the Graefenberg Company, 32 Park Row, N. Y.

DURHAM BULL CALF

FOR SALE.—ONE DURHAM BULL CALF, CALVED May 3d, 1854. Got by the Celebrated Duchess Bull, "Duke of Ashal," (01550, E.H.B.) For particulars inquire of J. Spencer, William's Bridge, Westchester Co., N. Y. 55-5f

QUINCE SEED AND CHERRY STOCKS FOR SALE BY WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J. 55

HOP ROOTS WANTED, SUFFICIENT TO PLANT TEN Acres. Please state lowest price per hundred. 54-5f R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st.

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.—WANTED 100 BARRELS IN first-rate order for shipping, as soon as sufficiently ripe. Also a few Lady Apples. 54-5f R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A VARIETY OF PURE bred fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams. B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey. 54-5f

CHINESE PIGS.—FROM PURE BRED STOCK DIRECT from China—very fine of their kind. B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey. 54-5f

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, Aug. 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS are to BE ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh;
and
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms;
All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 7th and 8th Wards in New-York, and the City of Williamsburgh in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 18th, 19th and 20th Wards in New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 10th, 11th and 12th Wards in New-York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be selected for said County:
Sixteen Members of Assembly:
A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford;
A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou;
A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe;
A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt;
A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman;
A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius;
A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clark, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath;

Two Governors of the Alms House, in place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pickney, appointed to fill vacancies;
A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt.

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Wards;
A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 14th and 15th Wards. Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1854.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. [53-60] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

FOR SALE.—TWO SHEPHERD DOGS, A MALE AND FEMALE, of pure scotch blood, and three months old, can be had of ANDREW C. MURRAY, Factoryville, Staten Island, N. Y., at \$10 each. 53-55

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE

I HAVE NOW READY FOR SALE ONE OF THE MOST complete selections of fruit trees ever offered in this part of the country; and as thrifty and handsome trees as can be found in the United States, apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, quinces, strawberries, &c. Subscribers to this paper will find in it the coming year full directions for managing fruit trees in best manner, with a complete list of the best varieties. WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

PEACH TREES.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE from their Nurseries at Rumson Neck, Shrewsbury, New-Jersey. Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the same by mail to be directed to them at Red Bank, Monmouth Co., N. J. [53-69] ASHER HANCE & SON.

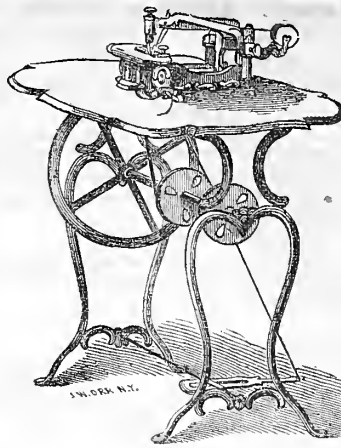
FANCY FOWLS.—SHANGHAI FOWLS—DIRECT IMPORTATIONS—and Golden Pheasants for sale by WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J. 52-58

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.—BY JAMES M. MILLER, Store No 81 Maiden Lane. James M. Miller will give his personal attention to Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange, and to sales of Household Furniture at the residence of families; also his personal attention to the sale of Cattle. 1-15

HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD MINING COMPANY, located at Grass Valley, California—organized July 7, 1852—is now in the full tide of successful operation; its veins are opened, being worked and highly productive; its mill is of great power, complete in all respects, and now working with the most satisfactory results, and its prospects for future success, founded upon actual experience, are of an unusually flattering nature. There was taken out previous to Dec. 20, 1852, upwards of \$169,000, and the yield of the mine is steadily increasing with each successive report.

It is by far the most successful mining company in California, and its Directors confidently anticipate quarterly dividends of not less than 10 per cent, commencing in October next. Dividends payable quarterly in October, January, April and July, at the Office of the Company in Grass Valley, and at the agency office in New-York.

A few shares, and copies of the charter and by-laws, together with other particulars, may be obtained upon application to 2-15 DANIEL ADELL, Agent, 107 Fulton-street, N. Y.



WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warerooms, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloth.
3. It particularly equals in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloth.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-55

A NEW FERTILIZER.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (who have been manufacturing Poudrette for the last 14 years,) have, by a recently-discovered process, been enabled so completely to disinfect Night Soil, as to present to the Agricultural World, that long sought after and greatly to be desired article.

PURE NIGHT SOIL, DISINFECTED AND DRIED.

This article differs from Poudrette, and every other article of manure made from human excrement, from the fact that it contains no mixture of foreign substance whatever, (except 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, which is used to retain any fugitive ammonia,) the sulphuretted hydrogen which is the offensive gas escaping from Night Soil, is taken from it by a peculiar process. It is, also, entirely separated from rubbish not smaller than a pin's head, and so concentrated, that its bulk is decreased one-half by manufacture, yet, at the same time, none of its virtues are allowed to escape. The Lodi Manufacturing Company have selected the Chinese words designating desiccated night soil as the name for this article, viz. —

TA-FEU.

and offer it for sale under the following guarantees:

1st.—That it is free from unpleasant odor, and contains 95 per cent. of night soil concentrated, and 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, and nothing else.

2d.—That it cannot be surpassed by any other manure in the world, either in fertilizing power or in cheapness.

3d.—That it is equal to Guano, in the proportion of 4 pounds of Ta-fen to 3 pounds of Guano. That it is equal to any superphosphate of lime now in market pound for pound on any crop, and is one-third cheaper than Guano, and twice as cheap as superphosphate.

4th.—It contains every kind of good necessary to the growth of plants, and is perfectly soluble in water, making, therefore, a splendid top-dressing on grass and grain.

It is perfectly dry, and can be bagged or barreled, and sent to any part of the United States. Price \$30 per ton of 2,240 lbs. for any quantity over 10 tons; under that, \$25. No charge will be made for cartage or package.

Persons wishing to try it, can send us any amount, from \$3 upwards, and the exact number of pounds will be forwarded, with directions for use.

We recommend it strongly on cabbage plants, turnips, wheat, grain and grass, either sowed or harrowed in, or as a top-dressing, after the grain is up. On cabbages and turnips it has already been tried with astonishing results, having doubled the size of cabbage plants in a week.

From 300 to 500 lbs. per acre will be a first-rate dressing for grass in the fall, and for grain followed by grass; a table-spoonful is more than sufficient for a cabbage plant.

All communications must be addressed to the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 74 Cortlandt St. New-York. 49-54

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NUBSFRY A fine stock of the NEW-ROCHELLE (OR LAWTON) BLACKBERRY PLANTS, at six Dollars per dozen; also the White Fruited Variety at 3 dollars per dozen; also the new pure Red Antwerp Raspberry. GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Newark, Conn. 51-76

LAWTON BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

FOR SALE THIRTY OFFSHOOTS WITH PLENTY OF roots, to be taken from plants which are in full bearing, with the true variety of Mammoth fruit, in packages of not less than half a dozen, or by the hundred. Apply at the office of WM. LAWTON, 54 Wall-st, New-York. 52

NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRIES.—MY STOCK OF plants for the coming spring is already sold out. For the satisfaction of those who wish to know the price at which I sell them, I state that it is twenty-five dollars per hundred, and not twenty-five nor fifteen cents, as it has been incorrectly printed in the newspapers. ISAAC ROOSEVELT, Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y. 52-55

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the best varieties of improved seed wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem, Seed Rye of the best winter variety. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st. 52-5f

POULTRY.

D. FOWLER, NO. 14 FULTON MARKET, NEW-YORK, Dealer in live and dressed poultry of all kinds; for Shipping, &c., for Breed. Also all the various kinds, Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, &c., for Breed. Persons having good poultry to dispose of, would do well to give Mr. F. a call before selling elsewhere. 52-64

SHEEP.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE FOLLOWING FOR sale, which he warrants pure breed in so far as the Merinos and South-downs are concerned. 4 South-down Rams, and 3 Buck Lambs 3 Merino Rams, and 6 Buck Lambs. Cotswold Rams, and 3 Buck Lambs. Apply to JOHN F. CLEW, Hyde Park N. Y.; Or, 90 Maiden Lane. 50-53

THE HORSE, THE HORSE, NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

AND THE ONE MOST FREQUENTLY ILL-TREATED, neglected, and abused. We have just published a book so valuable to every man who owns a Horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR.

and is from the pen of that celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. GEO. H. DADD, well known for many years in this Country, as one of the most successful scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of medical and surgical science. The book which he now offers to the public is the result of many years' study and practiced experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following: Extracts from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Mass.

New-Bedford, May 11, 1854.

Dr. Dadd,—Dear Sir,—I hope your new work on the noble creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection (the Horse) will meet with that success, which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant, JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Boston, May 13, 1854.

Dr. Dadd,—My Dear Sir,—I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community. I remain yours with great regard, M. REHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse.—Boston Congregationalist.

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses, and explains the secret of his success in this vol.—N. Y. Tribune.

The author of this work is well known as a most skilful veterinary surgeon. His book is based on the soundest common sense, and as a hand-book for practical use, we know of nothing to compare with it.—Yankee Blade.

We know Dr. Dadd well, and are satisfied that he possesses most important qualifications for preparing such a book as this.—New-England Farmer.

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just published a very valuable work by Mr. Dadd, a well-known veterinary surgeon, on the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and lameness in horses.—Farmer's Cabinet.

This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject, ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery-stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year.—Ind. Democrat, Concord.

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases, we have ever seen.—N. Y. Evangelist.

One of the greatest and most commendable qualities of this work, is, it is practical and plain to the comprehension of those farmers and others for whom it is mainly designed. The course of treatment favors generally a more sanitary and rational system of medication than that recommended in any previously existing works on farriery. No farmer or owner of a horse should be without this book. Stable keepers, stage proprietors and hackmen we believe would derive profit by having at least one copy hung up in their stables for use and reference by their stable men.—Daily News, Philadelphia.

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses would find it a matter of economy to possess themselves of it. It will be of more service than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors.—Albany Courier.

We deem this decidedly the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, Nature, and Treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses," ever published.—Nantucket Inquirer.

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval.—Ev. Traveler, Boston.

This book supplies a great desideratum which Skinner's admirable treatise on the Horse did not fill. Every man who has his own veterinary surgeon, or who wishes with much greater safety to his noble animal, than by trusting him to the treatment of the empirical itinerants who infest the country. It is well illustrated, and should be purchased by every man who owns a horse.—Ev. Mirror, N. Y.

This is a book that should be forthwith put into the hands of all who own or drive horses, whether for the dray or gig, for the plow, omnibus or road, for hard service or pleasure.—McMakin's Courier, Philadelphia.

A good, clearly-written book, which should be in the hands of every man who has a horse whose ills his affection or his purse make it worth while to cure.—Bangor Mercury.

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses.—Hartford Herald.

This is a scientific, thorough and complete treatise upon the diseases to which one of the noblest of animals is subject, and the remedies which they severally require.—Troy Daily Budget.

It is not worthy to have a horse in his care, who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duties to this animal.—Commonwealth, Boston.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by all Booksellers. 60-63.

DEVON CALVES.

THREE DEVON BULL CALVES—PEDIGREES WILL BE given—for sale, by Edward G. Faile, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. 50-53

SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING SHORT-HORN AND OTHER STOCK. (All pure bred animals) were sent out by Mr. Rotch, of Otsego Co., N. Y., to his farm, situate one mile from the county-seat of Edwards Co., Illinois, and are now there, as the farm is to be disposed of. For further particulars address Col. Hudson on the premises.

Cuba.—A red and white bull, calved April 17, 1853; got by Prophet, dam Coral, by Burtam 2d, (3144) gd Conquest, by Washington, (1566) ggd Pansey, by Blaize, (76) ggd Primrose, by Charles, (127) ggd, by Blyth Comet, (75) ggd, by Prince, (521) ggd, by Patriot, (486).

Prophet is a grandson of Yorkshiraman, (5700), who was bred by Mr. Thomas Bates; his dam Phoenix, entered in herd book, Vol. V., page 799, as produce from Prince's, &c.

Tea Rose.—A roan cow, calved May 2, 1848, got by Westchester, dam White Rose, by Spots, (5207) gd Yellow Rose, by Young Denton, (963) ggd Arabella, by North Star, (460) ggd Aurora, by Comet, (455) ggd, by Henry, (301) ggd, by Danby, (190).

Westchester was by Yorkshiraman, (5700), by thus making Tea Rose a descendant on the bull's side, from the Kirkleavington herd.

Prairie Rose.—A red heifer calf from Tea Rose, by Prophet. See pedigree of Tea Rose.

Pheasant.—A red heifer calved in the spring of 1852, by Prophet, dam Phlox, by Yorkshiraman, (5700) gd Phoenix, by Hero, (4020) ggd Princess, by Washington, (1566) ggd Pansey, by Blaize, (76) ggd Primrose, by Charles, (127) ggd, by Blyth Comet, (75) ggd, by Prince, (521) ggd, by Patriot, (486).

The numbers refer to the English Herd-book, where the full pedigree of each animal may be found. Besides the above, there are a few South-downs, and a few French merino sheep and lambs, all purely bred, Dorking fowls, &c. 50-51

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT HAMILTON SQUARE, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1854.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY WILL be held as above in the City of New-York, from Oct. 3d, to 6th, on which occasion upwards of *Eight Thousand Dollars* are offered as premiums to be contended for with Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Products, Farm Implements and Machinery, domestic and other Manufactures, Flowers, Fruits and articles in all the mechanical departments, the full particulars of which will be found in the List of premiums published. A large portion of the Premiums are open to competition by persons out of the State.

It is believed that this combined Exhibition will be the most extensive ever held in this country, and will afford to exhibitors, the advantages never before offered in every department of the Exhibition, combining the entire industrial interest of the farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, horticulturists and artisans of our country.

Persons desirous of examining the list of Premiums and Regulations, or of entering stock, implements, or other articles for exhibition will please apply to B. P. Johnson, Secretary, State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, at the Rooms of the American Institute, 351 Broadway, New-York, where the Premium List and Regulations will be furnished, and every desired information in relation to the exhibition given.

Stalls and fodder, for stock, and erections for the other articles will be provided in season so that all articles designed for Exhibition can be taken to the show grounds on their arrival in the City where they will be provided for and protected. The following Railroads have agreed to transport all stock and articles on exhibition free, requiring the freight to be advanced on delivery and repaid on return of the articles with evidence of being exhibited &c.: Hudson River, New-York and Erie, New-York City and Buffalo, Ithaca and Owego, Canandaigua and Elmira, New-York Central, Rome and Watertown, New-York and Harlem, Long Island, Troy and Boston, and it is presumed all the Railroads leading into New-York will afford the like facilities.

Application to transport articles, should be made in season to the nearest Station Agent.

B. P. JOHNSON, Sec. WM. KELLY, Pres. Aug., 1854. 49-53

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS- chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EX- pressly for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly- patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESS- ive Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED—OF

Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers.—These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 1014, 1114, 1212, 14, 15, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, A 1, A 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.

1-1f R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS.—

The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2d. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses.

5th. Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, and scarce ever breaking the grain.

One-Horse Undershot.....\$25

Two-Horse do.....\$30 to \$35

One-Horse Overshot.....\$25

Two-Horse do.....\$35 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning mill.....\$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian

Guano, just received in store. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and

minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 36 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents. R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water st. 12-1f.

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Culture. Price 25 cents.

V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture.—Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c., Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.

X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.

XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

XVII. Storkhorn's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XVIII. Wilson on the Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.

XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.

XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 50 cents.

XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.

XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.

XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.

XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep.—Price 75 cents.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Animalcule, the Wheel.....	54
Boy I can trust.....	50
Brown Bread Toast.....	59
Capital in Farming.....	52
Cattle Sale in Ohio.....	52
Cattle, Capital of S. M. Baker, Ohio.....	54
Cider Mills Patent.....	49
Connecticut State Agricultural Show.....	51
Corn Crop.....	54
Corn, Gathering Indian.....	53
Cotton in Algeria.....	50
Cow's Tail holder.....	54
Crops, The.....	50
Daisy, the White.....	53
England Learning from America.....	54
Fairfield County Show, (Conn).....	49
Farmers, To.....	51
Fruit Trees, Best soil for.....	50
Fruit, Carrying to Market.....	55
Garden Implements, French.....	55
Hide Fleshing as a manure.....	53
Hogs in Kentucky.....	54
Horses, Treatment of Brood Mares.....	54
Implements, Agricultural.....	49
Markets.....	60
"Mast" Crop.....	51
Machinery vs. Fingers.....	51
Mason and Dixon's Line.....	56
NEW-YORK CITY GUIDE AND MAP.....	56
New-York Agricultural Show.....	49
Orchards.....	50
Pelargoniums Seedling.....	55
Plowing deep and Manures.....	53
Posterior Inventive Genius.....	54
Pulse of Various Animals.....	54
Recipes, Mount Savage Bread and Yeast.....	53
Rice Crop.....	54
Sheep Breeding.....	51
Short Items.....	59
Six in a Family.....	54
Subscribers, Notice to.....	49
Tea plant and its Varieties.....	55
Veils Injurious.....	59
Virginia State Agricultural Show.....	60
Women, Hard on the.....	59
Wife, Bargain for a.....	58

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 57.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,
SEE LAST PAGE.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS was held at Hamilton-square, in the City of New-York, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October. The American Institute united with the State Society in its Agricultural department, and the New-York Horticultural Society in that of horticulture; combining thus three exhibitions in one, making it in some respects the best that has ever been held in the State.

The grounds were spacious, and the arrangement a model, such as we hope the Society will mainly copy in all its future exhibitions. For the plan, and carrying it into effect, with all the attending details, the Society is indebted to the Building Committee, Messrs. FAILE, BELL and MORRIS. To understand the plan, it is necessary to inspect the handsome lithograph of it, which will undoubtedly be found in the forthcoming volume of the Transactions of the Society. We earnestly invite the officers of all other Societies in the United States to give it a careful inspection. We speak of the general arrangement only, and not of the exact number of feet and inches that the stalls, pens, show and exercising rings, and halls and tents occupied.

The horse stalls, and sheep and pig pens, projected on three sides from the high board fence which surrounded the Show Grounds; the horse stalls having doors with padlocks on them, for the safety of the animals at night. About one-third of the grounds were devoted to the cattle stalls, which were erected with tight boarded roofs, and placed in parallel lines, so wide apart that crowds could pass easily between them without being incommoded, and take a leisurely inspection of the animals both before and behind.

Contiguous to the horse stalls was an oblong riding and driving ring, 180 by 300 feet, and two leading rings, each 110 by 180 feet, for the display of the horses. There were also rings of a suitable size for the examination of the cattle by the judges. The halls for the mechanics, agricultural implements, vegetables, fruits, flowers, seeds, &c., were ample and commodious.

HORSES.

The show in horses was large, and highly meritorious in the classes exhibited. The entries were 205; consisting almost exclusively of blood and trotting stock, and single or matched roadsters. We doubt if any

show has exhibited better or more numerous specimens in these classes. We noticed those superb imported horses Trustee and Monarch, which have already won such deserved distinction among American breeders. Monarch we recognized as an almost faultless specimen of the thoroughbred, that we saw in the stables of his former owner and importer, Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, some eight years ago. He has the appearance and sprightliness of a colt, though some 20 years old. He now belongs to Col. Morris, of Fordham, the present owner of Fashion and her colt, both of which were in fine condition, and on the show grounds.

We were sorry to notice an almost entire absence of the cart-horse—the horse of all work—brood mares and colts. But the truth is, that few horses are reared within 100 miles of this city; and though a larger number of these animals are used within these limits than on any other equal space in the United States, there is not the interest in exhibiting there would be if bred in this vicinity.

ADAMS's Express exhibited three large and very fine bay horses, harnessed tandem, before a huge wagon. With heavy bearskins over their colars, and stout, heavy, silver-plated harness, they made as brave a show as a company of grenadiers.

MULES.

But whatever deficiency there may have been in work horses, it was more than compensated for in the mules. We much doubt if such a selection of mules was ever before brought together. Nearly 50 were on the ground, mostly in well-matched pairs, and every one far above the ordinary style of mule in size and appearance. Many of these were over 16 hands high—some over 17 hands. One team of six pairs, belonging to Mr. BUCKALEW, were driven at a rapid trot over the intricate tracks of the show-grounds, with as much ease and precision as a pair of well-broke horses. Mr. B. had an equal number of others on exhibition, single and matched. Mr. BISHOP also showed a team of six finely-matched mules, one pair beautifully striped and mottled, the produce of an Arabian horse on a jenny. Mr. JACKSON showed four splendid fellows; and two or three other parties as many more. We trust this exhibition will do more to introduce, (for general work at the North,) this useful, but hitherto despised animal, than any step heretofore taken. We should consider this single result far more than equivalent to the aggregate of this show.

CATTLE.

There were 351 entries. This is not so large a number as are often brought together when the show takes place in the great stock region of the western part of this State; but the *quality* of the animals present were far superior to any exhibition ever held in the State of New York.

Short Horns.—In this department Messrs. MORRIS and BECAR made a large and splendid show; the most famous of which were the handsome Romeo, Balco, Swedish Girl, Catherine Hays, Songstress, Romelia, Bloom. Beauty, Suffolk Maid, Lady Elgin, and Maid of Oxford; most of which, if not all, were imported by themselves. Mr. LORILLARD SPENCER was there with his superb imported bull Augustus, the cows Esterville 3d, and Phoebe 7th. Mr. STEVENS' imported bull, Wolviston, attracted great attention from discriminating judges; for high breeding, quality, depth, breadth, and average fineness and justness of proportion, he is almost unrivaled. But we fear it will take the public some time to learn the true value of such an animal, as great size and a certain airy show are most highly valued by the mass; and yet we should judge Wolviston would weigh about 2,000 lbs., although not yet full grown. This is certainly a good size for an animal in fair working condition. Col. SHERWOOD had three fine young animals present, La Fayette, Red Jacket, and Princess 7th. All these were choice, but more particularly the last.

Mr. KELLY, the President of the Society, showed 14 head, among which were Prince Albert, Phoebe 2d, Red Lady, Bloomer, and Marchioness. His cows are large and fine, and great milkers. Mr. SLATE had a very fine imported heifer, that has just dropped her first calf. She is a highly promising milker. Messrs. HUNGERFORD and BRODIE had two fine imported cows, and some other Short Horns.

Of the foreign stock Mr. HAINES's superb bull Astoria, made much the best show; while Vane Tempest 2d, and young Nymph were highly attractive.

Many of the animals of all kinds had no owner's name on their tickets, otherwise we should have noted more. We beg such to accept this as our apology for not mentioning them.

Devons.—This was a choice display, indeed. The principal exhibitors were Mr. EDWARD G. FAILE, with Wellington, Exeter, Tecumseh, Jenny, Bowley, Victoria, and others. Messrs. WAINRIGHT with May Boy,

Massasoit, Kate Kearney, Helena 2d, and Nora. Mr. MORRIS with Frank Quartly, Birth Day, Edith, Virtue, and Fuschia. Mr. STEVENS with Candy, Washington, and some fine cows. Mr. DE FOREST with a two year old bull, and others.

Ayrshires.—Mr. WATSON was the largest exhibitor of these. He had 13 head present. Messrs. HUNGEREORD and BRODIE had 9 head. Mr. PRENTICE 3, and Mr. VAN BERGEN and others, a number. Several of these were fine animals.

Alderneys.—Mr. J. P. NORTON, of Conn., exhibited a pair of heifers and a young bull of the true high bred stamp, and with such characteristics as we most admire in an Alderney. Mr. COLT, of New-Jersey, showed a young bull, and a very superior cow, fine, deep, and of great butter quality.

Grade Short Horns.—Of these there was a superb exhibition, especially of great milkers. Mr. ROBERT R. MORRIS showed 16 cows, some of which would give from 27 to 32 quarts of milk per day, and were models as to milking form, and make 12 to 15 lbs. of butter per week. Mr. J. BATHGATE showed 8 superb cows, while many others were on the ground whose owners' names we did not find.

Fat Cattle.—Mr. J. B. REED exhibited a grade short-horn ox, which he informed us weighed, when he took him off the boat, 3,995 lbs. He is reasonably fine for his size, and of fair quality. Messrs. O. & G. SHELTON, of Cayuga County, had ten yoke of pure and high bred fat steers, which made a beautiful show as they were driven round. There were quite a number of other excellent fat cattle, but so penned up, when we made the rounds, we could not get at them for examination.

SHEEP.

There were 425 entries of all breeds, which, on the whole, made quite a favorable display.

Long Wool Sheep.—Messrs. HALLOCK and SHERMAN, were on hand with their two famous imported rams, one of the ewes and a superb lamb. Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky, had a grand buck, just arrived from England. He is one of the largest and best ever brought to this country. His head is particularly fine for such a great sheep. There were some very good ones from Canada also, and elsewhere.

South Downs.—Messrs. MORRIS and BECAR, as usual, were in great force in this department, with their famous imported Webb buck, and a good lot of younger ones, and a flock of ewes. Mr. HAIGHT had some quite nice ones. Mr. WAIT, also, and others.

Fine Wool Sheep.—Of these there were more present than we had anticipated, comprising Mr. CHAMBERLIN's choice imported ileisian sheep, great French Merinos, and other Saxon and Merinos home bred, hardy, fine and good.

CASHMERE GOATS.

Dr. DAVIS, of South Carolina, exhibited a pair of these highly valuable animals, which he selected himself when traveling in Asia, and imported into this country. He has succeeded well in breeding them pure here, and

also with crossing them on the native goats of the country. Their wool is worth at least \$8 per lb. We think untold wealth will yet be realized in the United States, from these highly valuable and easily raised animals.

SWINE.

In this department there was a choice show of 141. Mr. MORRIS exhibited the Essex, Suffolk, and Berkshire; Messrs. WAINRIGHT the two former; Col. SHERWOOD, a beautiful pair of Suffolks; Mr. WILSON a choice Suffolk boar, others pigs, in considerable numbers; and Mr. BRODIE a pair of superior Yorkshires. These two last animals were undoubtedly a Suffolk cross, as they were nearly as fine as this breed, but of greater size. We should think they would weigh from 550 to 600 lbs. each. Mr. LOVE had some still larger and quite fine.

In concluding our observations on stock, we wish to state, that the exhibition in Short-Horns and South-down sheep would have been still better, had Mr. THORNE, of Dutchess County, come out with his stock; but most of it has been so recently imported, he thought advisable to defer sending any thing to a State Cattle Show, till his animals had got over the fatigues of their voyage, and produced some young things here to be exhibited with them.

POULTRY, DOGS, RABBITS, &c.

A few years ago, the fowls present, would have been considered a splendid show; but after the Exhibitions of the National Poultry Society, at Barnum's Museum, in this city, last winter, and that at Albany, the collection here looked rather small. There were, however, some fine birds present, and a good many novelties from the puny Bantam up to the tall Shanghai.

Mr. SAMUEL FAILE and Mr. VAN RENSELLAER, made a good exhibition of the large Madagascar, or Leopard rabbits. Some of these could not be excelled.

We noticed a few Scotch terrier and shepherd dogs on the ground.

The arrangement for the exhibition of all these animals was good. They had plenty of room and were well covered.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Vegetables were displayed in a large tent, 60 by 90 feet, near the large halls. We noticed here a fine lot of WOOD's seedling potatoes, said to have yielded 350 bushels to the acre. Mr. HAMILTON MORRISON, of Montgomery, Orange County, exhibited thirty varieties of potatoes, all correctly labeled. We noticed among them the nutmegs, a variety of the first quality, and very hardy. Another contributor displayed several varieties, raised this season from the seed. Many of these were as large as a hen's egg, showing that it is entirely practicable, and not a very long process, to reproduce this bulb from the seed balls.

Mr. J. C. BRENNAN, near 61st-street, had a fine display of vegetables, with his gardener in attendance, to answer inquiries. Here was a hill of well grown sweet potatoes, vines and all. There were more than a peck of them. There were two varieties of okra; a vegetable we believe of African origin, and still confined mainly to the gardens of amateur cultivators. Stewed in the same

manner as spring beans, it makes a very delicious dish. It is worthy of much extensive cultivation. Mr. BRENNAN also showed the Japan pea, and a splendid cotton plant in full flower. We noticed, also, in his collection, the asparagus bean, which yields pods a yard long. It is cut up in pieces of six inches in length, and cooked like asparagus, which it is thought to resemble.

Mr. JAMES HALLOCK, of Whitestown, Oneida County, exhibited samples of the Boston marrow squash, an article that we are rejoiced to see emigrating westward. It is a squash of standard excellence; sells by the quantity in the Eastern markets, from \$35 to \$40 per ton. In good soil, well cultivated, it will produce fifteen tons to the acre. There is no apology for any man who takes an agricultural paper, to raise pumpkins or crooknecks thereafter. He also exhibited fine Carter potatoes. We learned from him that there would be two-thirds of a crop of corn in his vicinity; that the potato crop was pretty good. We heard of no considerable rot among them in all our inquiries.

Mr. D. B. BUCKLEY, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, exhibited fine potatoes, and a large variety of seeds. He is one of our most successful cultivators, and has never been troubled with the rot among his potatoes. His remedy is ashes, applied at three different times during the season.

The Fruits were exhibited in Floral Hall, a tent 80 by 140 feet. It was beautifully trimmed with evergreens and flowers, and under the direction of Mr. PETER B. MEAD, of the New-York Horticultural Society, and Mr. JAMES VICK, Jr. superintendent of the fruit department. As this spot was the center of attraction for the ladies, ample provision was made for their comfort, in a side hall, 20 by 30 feet, adjoining the ice cream stand.

The Flower stands were well filled; and the whole air was fragrant with the breath of roses, reminding one of June.

We noticed quite a large collection of rare hot house plants, from Mr. RICHARDSON, of Westchester County, among them was the Norfolk Island pine, from the South Seas. The foliage is very beautiful; and the limbs, in clusters of six, come out regularly at intervals of about eighteen inches.

Mr. A. P. CUMMINGS, our neighbor of the New-York *Observer*, contributed some fine specimens of rare and well grown plants; among which was, the Camphor tree, East India ginger plant, the allspice tree, club moss, hares foot fern &c.

The highest award of the State Society, a silver cup, was given to the above, as the best collection of house plants in pots.

Mr. D. BOLL of this city received the first premium for the finest roses. He also had a good collection of seedling dahlias. Messrs. THOMAS HOGG and SON of Yorkville, received the first award for the best collection of hot house plants; and Messrs. ELWANGER and BARRY of Rochester the second. Mrs. Wm. NEWCOMB of Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., as usual stood first in the exhibition of German asters, pansies and phloxes; Mrs. JAMES

T. VAN NAMEE of Pittstown of verbenas; Mr. GEO. W. THATCHER of Sunnyside of dahlias.

Mr. H. A. GRAEF of Brooklyn, for the best floral design or ornament; and Mr. WM. S. PARKE of the same city, and JAMES WEIR for the best bouquets.

There were many fine dishes of fruits on exhibition, among which stood prominent the 200 varieties of Messrs. C. M. HOVEY & Co., of Boston, 190 of which were named varieties of pears from their specimen trees.

Messrs. ELWANGER and BARRY, exhibited about an equal number of better grown specimens of pears from their trees; and we were glad to see that Mr. BARRY, the Editor of the *Horticulturist*, had carried out his own suggestion, in a late number of his Magazine, and had marked the name on each pear by writing upon their skin with ink. This adds very much to the interest and utility of these exhibitions. Both of the above collections received the award of a silver cup to each, of the value of \$15.00.

Among the pears a fine dish of the Barlett attracted unusual attention; and we are sure that those who saw those fine large specimens of Doyenne Bossock and Beurre Clai-gneau, will readily recognize them elsewhere. These are among the most promising new pears; and if the quality is at all in keeping with the exterior they must be acquisitions.

There was perhaps the choicest collection of apples ever yet exhibited, although not in so great numbers as we have before seen. Many of the dishes and some collections were fully equal to any thing upon the tables at the show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston. Mr. J. W. BAILEY of Plattsburgh, won the silver cup for the greatest number and best specimens of apples. Messrs. A. FROST & Co., of Rochester, the second; Messrs. ELWANGER & BARRY took the first premium on plums; Mr. H. G. DICKENSON of Lyons on peaches; Mr. FROST of Rochester, on quinces; Dr. UNDERHILL Croton Point, on native grapes, and the same to Mr. THEODORE FOWLER of Fishkill. The second best was awarded to Mr. SAUL MERRITT, Dutchess Co. That on best foreign grapes was given to Mr. JAMES POTTER Princeton, N. J., and best one variety to his Black Hamburg. Messrs. HOVEY had fine specimens of the Concord grape on exhibition; and the most experienced pomologists after trial pronounced it a decided "acquisition." Mr. S. S. PENNINGTON, of Whiteside, Illinois, received the first premium of a silver cup of the value of \$15, for the best specimens and greatest variety of apples on the foreign list. They were remarkably fine specimens; and being from the West, were particularly welcome to the examination of pomologists.

On the whole we were highly gratified with this department of the great New-York State exhibition, and think it must have answered every reasonable expectation of the friends of this Society. It cannot fail to scatter seeds of horticultural knowledge far and wide, which will mature hereafter in many a beautiful harvest.

IMPLEMENTS.

Of strictly Farm Implements, the number was large and highly meritorious, though nothing specially new and important. We have never seen better machines at any exhibition. The reapers and mowers were there in greater perfection than we have before noticed, and we were gratified to witness a rapidly advancing improvement in these invaluable machines. Of general manufactures and implements there were few, and unimportant in character.

The Annual Speech, by Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, was an able and off-hand effort, and calculated to do much to aid in forwarding the great cause he so eloquently advocated. His audience was large, intelligent, and attentive throughout.

The character of the spectators struck us as being the most intelligent and respectable we ever before saw assembled in so large numbers. We did not observe a rowdy, or boorish, or drunken man on or around the premises during the "four days" exhibition; and the police, so generously tendered by the Mayor, had an easier duty than arranging the ingress or egress of a popular concert. Large numbers of the intelligent farmers—those who make it an amusement as well as a profession, among us and around us—were there, and highly gratified by the display.

The first and most of the second day of the opening of the exhibition was rainy, and few consequently attended. The last two days were very fine, and the number of visitors respectable. Owing to the distance of the show grounds from the settled part of the city, and the great lack of sufficient conveyance to them, nothing like as many persons were present as there would have been, could the exhibition been held in a place like Madison-square. As it was, about \$10,000 were taken; located lower down, we have no doubt the receipts would have been from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

As our journal is national rather than sectional, and as a few only are interested in a long list of premiums, we do not publish them. They will be found at length in the *Tribune* and other daily papers of this city; and will also be published in the next volume of the Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society. To those interested in these matters, we would refer them to the above sources for information.

For the American Agriculturist.

SHOW OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, CONN. EFFECT OF EXCESSIVE CAUTION, ETC.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., October 4, 1854.

THE annual festival of the Middlesex County Agricultural Society was celebrated in this place last week. The exhibition of manufactured articles was not equal to former years, but the collection of fruits was very fine for this place.

The live stock exhibited the second day was fine, even for Middlesex County. One yoke of working oxen from Portland weighed 5,054 pounds!

A man lost his life here a few days since by accidental poisoning. He had procured two phials of medicine, each containing tincture of aconite—one to be taken internally and containing but little of the poison, the

other containing more, to be applied externally. The phials were properly labeled, and the man properly cautioned both by the physician and by the druggist who put up the prescription—but to no purpose. After using the medicine several days, he unfortunately made the fatal mistake, and in an hour after he was a dead man.

Query?—When a person undertakes to guard against a particular mistake, the danger of which he is forewarned, does not his excessive caution sometimes render him even more liable to the very mistake, than if only using ordinary care? JAY JAY.

GOING TO THE FAIR.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

BEN FISHER had finished his harvesting,
And he stood by the orchard gate,
One foot on the rail and one on the ground,
As he called to his good wife—Kate.
There were stains of toil on his manly hand,
The dust of the field on his hat,
But a twinkle of pleasure was in his eye
As he looked on his stock so fat.

"Here, give me the baby, dear Kate, you are tired,
I fear you have too much care,
You must rest and pick up a little, I think,
Before we go to the fair.
I'd hate to be taking fat oxen, you know,
Fat hogs, and fat sheep, and fat cow,
With a wife at my elbows as poor as a crow,
And care-wrinkles shading her brow.

"Can't go," did you say? "Can't afford the expense?"

I know, Kate, our crops ain't the best,
But we've labored together to keep things along,
And together we'll now take a rest.
The orchard is bare, but old Brindle is prime,
And Lily and Fan are a show,
Your butter and cheese can't be beat in the State,
So up to the fair we will go.

"You've ne'er seen a city, and Cleveland is fine,
Ne'er seen the blue billowy Lake,
Ne'er rode in a rail car, nor been in a throng,
So, Kate, this journey we'll take,
And garner new feelings, new thoughts and new ways,

If we find those that suit as we roam,
And garner up strength with our head, heart and hands,
For the love and the duties of home.

"I sometimes have thought, Kate, as I plodded along,

For months, o'er the same weary ground,
That a fellow who had such a really hard time,
In Ohio nowhere could be found.

But when I've been called from my home for awhile,

And seen how the rest get along,
I've come back to my toil with a light, cheerful heart,

And 'there's no place like home,' was my song.

"I wonder that mothers don't wholly despair,
Who ne'er from their cares get away,
But walk the same tread-wheel of duty for years,
Scarce stopping to rest night or day.

I don't wonder they grow discontented sometimes,
That their feelings grow raspy and cold,
For toil never-ending, and labor uncheered,
Makes women—and men sometimes scold."

Kate looked up with a smile, and said, "Ben, we'll go;

There may be better oxen than ours,
Horses swifter on foot, and finer by far,
Better butter and cheese, fruit and flowers,
But there's one thing I claim I know can't be beat
In the whole Yankee nation to-day,
I'd not swap him, I know, for a kingdom to boot—
That's my 'gude man;' and Kate ran away.

[Ohio Cultivator.]

THE only way to keep sweet corn of any variety for winter use, is to partially cook and then dry it; or put it in a close jar, or other tight vessel. Corn nicely kept in this way, is very good, as we had abundantly tested, years before the Stowell corn was ever heard of.

KEEPING WINTER APPLES.

A great many persons lose their winter apples, not because they will not keep, but because they do not know how to keep them. We commend the following to the attention of all. Recollect that too much importance cannot be attached to keeping apples in a cool place, but where they will not freeze.

The keeping of apples and other fruits depend very much upon the care with which they are gathered, and the place in which they are deposited: hence a few hints on the subject will not be valueless to the orchardist and gardener.

Late autumn and winter apples belong to that class of fruits which are gathered before maturity, and ripened in the fruit room or cellar; and they should be picked when they have received from the tree all the valuable elements the season will allow it to give them. English gardeners have a rule that no fruit should be suffered to remain on the trees after they cease to vegetate, and this is in general a good one. The apples above spoken of, as well as pears of the same class, may remain ungathered until there is danger of injury from frost, as the sun and air, and the still remaining vigor of the tree seems necessary to their perfection and maturity.

Apples designed for long preservation should as far as practicable be picked by hand, carefully and separately, and when they are not wet by dew or rain. They should be handled so as not to bruise them in the least, as carefully almost as eggs or glassware. Lay them gently upon the floor of a cool dry room, a foot deep, to sweat and season for two or three weeks; and then, on a clear dry day, sort and pack the apples in clean dry barrels, filling them so full that the apples cannot move after being headed in. The very best, which will keep longest, may be wrapped up separately in soft paper before packing, or they may be placed in layers with dry chaff around and between them.

Most cellars and ground floors are too damp for the perfect keeping of apples through the winter and spring, and also of too variable a temperature—the latter should not vary much from forty degrees. If an upper room can be so prepared as to retain about the same degree of heat, dryness, and darkness, it is a very desirable locality for the preservation of fruit, not only apples, but pears, grapes, &c. To the preservation of the two last named, considerable attention has recently been given.—*New-Yorker*.

ABOUT CRANBERRIES.

To Keep Cranberries.—Gather them when quite dry, cork them closely in dry bottles, and place in a cool, dry cellar. They will also keep in bottles or in casks of water, the latter being the mode practiced in the north of Europe and in this country in which it is sent a long distance without injury; the fruit is put in a perfect state into tight barrels filled with water and headed up.

Cranberry Jelly.—Make a very strong isinglass jelly; when cold, mix it with a double quantity of cranberry juice, pressed and strained; sweeten and boil it up, and make it into the desired shape, by straining into the proper vessels; use good white sugar, or the jelly will not be clear.

Cranberry and Rice Jelly.—Boil and press the fruit, strain the juice, and by degrees mix it with as much ground rice as will, when boiled, thicken to a jelly; boil it gently, stirring it, and sweeten to your taste; put it into a basin or form, and serve with cream or milk.—*Germantown Tel.*

GATHERING HOPS.—Hops should be picked when they are full grown and begin to be fragrant; by no means let them remain long-

er, as a strong wind or rain will injure them greatly. Spread them away to dry.

**CURING HAMS.*—The following are the recipes for curing hams, which received the first and second prizes at the late annual show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society:

To every 115 lbs. of Hams take 3 ozs. saltpetre, 1½ do. saleratus, 3¼ lbs. alum salt, 6 gals. of pure water, 2 lbs. of ground spice. When the meat is perfectly cold, pour in the above combination until the meat is entirely covered, let it remain 6½ weeks, then remove and hang it up with the hock down; when dry smoke it well with green hickory wood, take the advantage of a clear and dry day for smoking, and on the occasion of wet weather, open the smoke house door, to prevent skippers, &c. Should bag about the middle of February.—*Ex.*

For 1,000 lbs. of hock meat, half a bushel of fine salt, half a gallon of molasses, three lbs. of brown sugar, two and a half of saltpetre ground very fine. Mix all the ingredients together in a large washing tub, and rub the meat therewith until the whole quantity be absorbed. The meat must be taken out of the cask once a week and rubbed with the pickle it makes. The first two times you take it out add at each time a plate full of alum; it ought to remain in pickle five or six weeks, according to the size of the meat. *Chickopee Journal.* WM. H. HARRIOT.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE CORN CROP AND FAMINE.

To one who has not been an observer, and knows nothing of the chicanery resorted to by interested persons, as prompted by interest to produce high or low prices, the articles in many of the papers of the day, relative to the present drouth and corn crop, would lead him to suppose us on the very threshold of an alarming and distressing famine. The farmer who has a surplus to sell—though there will be but few of that class this year—is interested in producing the impression on the public mind, that the damage to the crop is far greater than it really is. The speculator is first interested in buying low, and, picturing to himself higher profits than ever before realized, continues to buy largely at high prices, gets up a perfect panic as to supply and demand, and at the close of the season wonders where all this supply comes from or how produced with such a drouth, sees prices fall, his hopes disappointed, and thousands that he fancied as starving surrounded with plenty. I do not pretend to say what will be the result of the corn speculation the present season, or what will be the price; but all know that supply and demand control the price of every commodity, and before anything like an approximate price could be given by any one, it would first be necessary to know the demand for speculation, as this controls prices as much, and frequently more, than the demand for consumption. But while it is a fact that the corn crop in many portions of the Union has been seriously damaged, in no one section of the country, of any considerable extent, has there been a universal failure. In almost every portion of the Union the so-called bottom lands have yielded their accustomed crops, while only a portion of the uplands have very seriously suffered, and a still smaller portion have failed entirely. This I know to be the case in this country, while some of the river bottoms, and low lands generally, as the farmers themselves say, have produced the best crops ever known.

Though the corn crop is far below the average, the wheat and oat crop in almost every section of the country was a good one.

If one farm, one neighborhood, one County, or even one or more States, should have entirely failed, this would be no occasion for alarm. Adjoining lands will furnish ample surplus to supply the wants of their neighbors. As to a famine, such a thing we never had in the United States, and probably never shall have, possessed as we are with such a variety of soil and climate—the one soil never failing from either drouth or rains without benefitting another—as in the case of our up and low lands.

The breadth of land in the cultivation of corn the present year is greatly beyond any former one. This has been caused in the old States by last year's high prices stimulating farmers, and in the new States by immigration; whence a large portion of soil is put under cultivation for the first time, which never suffers so much from drouth as to seriously injure the crops. And this increase of the new land opened for cultivation must continue for many years to come, until the greater portion of the vast and fertile lands of the North-western States and territories shall have been brought under cultivation. Many of these will be the most productive in the Union, as I have no doubt many of the lands of Illinois and Iowa would stand a succession of corn crops for one hundred years, without requiring any improvement or showing any very perceptible diminution of crops. When all these lands shall have been taken possession of, our population may be as dense as some of the thickly-peopled States of Europe, and even then it would require a greater famine than ever scourged any part of the habitable globe, to bring about a famine so alarming as some would have us believe the present shortness of the corn crop will produce. A. SUBSCRIBER.

SHEEP BREEDING.

BREEDERS of sheep—no matter of what variety—should be cautious in selecting their bucks, and look, not only at the good qualities of the individual, but also to his adaptation to the ewes, choosing an animal that will amend any imperfections in wool or carcass which may be observable in the females. The requirements of their flock of ewes should be particularly noticed, and a careful separation of them made, so as to ascertain more accurately their precise defects, and to point out with greater certainty the peculiar kind of buck necessary to rectify these defects. This should be done before procuring the buck—not to buy first, and then try and suit the ewes to him afterward.

Never Purchase a buck from an unknown flock. An inferior buck from a flock of well-known repute will produce better stock than an accidental good one from an inferior flock. By all means keep to a "good strain;" adhere to flocks of well-known and deserved celebrity; you are far more certain as to the result. It is always better for a breeder to hire a buck than to buy one. Bucks "now-a-days" are so highly kept, so pampered, that the vast number of them are defective stock-getters. A yearling buck is generally supposed to be fully equal to serve 75 to 80 ewes; but a two year old buck should not have more than 70 to 75.

In making choice of a buck to suit the ewe flock, regard should be had to every requirement. Neither wool nor mutton ought to take precedence, both must be held of equal value. If any quality is to be discontinued, or of necessity given up for the time, let it be beauty, or symmetry, or some minor point. These are truly good in their place, but for these never give up the main qualifications—a good fleece, a fat back, and a full symmetrical proportion of great substance. As far as possible, put a short-legged buck to a long-legged ewe; a full-chested buck to a narrow

ched ewe; a heavy-wooled buck to a light-wooled ewe; and so on as judgment dictates, endeavoring to obtain from the male what is wanting in the female.

In breeding what are termed "half breeds" or "grades," great care should be taken to obtain bucks from good flocks, or the end will be defeated. The very best bucks should be used, possessing every good qualification of wool, mutton, and symmetry. It is quite a mistake to suppose that any bucks will do for half breeds. No such thing. If half-bred sheep are to retain favor with the grazier, they must be bred with every care and attention to the many qualifications. Many breeders use buck lambs for this purpose; this is wrong; *no breeder can tell what a lamb is to make in his future life.*

In all cases use the best buck, or the best kind of a buck you can obtain, and *be not too nice about the price.* I have known many flocks to make from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half per head more than others of the like size, solely from better and more correct breeding; and the difference is far greater as they grow up and are fattened.

[London Farmer's Magazine.]

FINE WOOLED SHEEP IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

—The Charleston *Mercury* says the experiment of rearing fine breeds of sheep for wool, in the upper part of South Carolina, promises to be completely successful.

HUSK BEDS.—No one who has not tried them, knows the value of husk beds. Straw and mattresses would be entirely done away with, if husk beds were once tried. They are not only more pliable than mattresses, but more durable. The first cost is trifling to have husks nice and clean; they may be split after the manner of splitting straw for braiding. The finer they are split the softer will be the bed, although they are not likely to last as long as when they are put in whole. Three barrels full, well stowed in, will fill a good sized tick, that is after they have been split. The bed will always be light, the husks do not become matted down like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy to sleep on.

Feather beds ought to be done away with, especially in warm weather. For spring, summer, and fall, husk beds ought to be "all the go," and such undoubtedly will be the case, when they are brought into use. There is no better time to procure husks than when the corn is harvested, and the husks will be much nicer and cleaner when the corn is cut up at the bottom and put in stacks. They do not become so dry and weather-beaten. It is calculated that a good husk bed will last from twenty-five to thirty years. Every farmer's daughter can supply herself with beds (against the time of need) at a trifling expense, which is quite an inducement, now-a-days.

PROFITS OF SHADE TREES.—Let a farmer plant out by the road side 100 trees, at a cost of \$50, (and this is a liberal estimate,) in ten years' time that farm will sell for \$500 more than it would without them; and I venture the assertion, the owner would not have them removed for that sum.

Whatever adds to the value of real estate, and has an *increasing value*, must be profitable. It cannot be otherwise. Now, if shade trees do this, the question is settled. Will any sane man contend that the shade trees in Cleveland, Rochester and New-Haven, or any other city where numerous planted, have not done much to add to the value of real estate in those places? What is true of the city would be equally true of the country.

POTATOES AND APPLES.—Potatoes are very abundant in our market at the present time. The wholesale prices for the former at Quincy Market are, for peach blow and whites, 60 to 70 cents a bushel; for Chenangoes, \$1 10 to \$1 20 a bushel; for white blue-noses, \$2 50 to \$3 a barrel. Good eating apples are not so plenty as they were some days since. They are sold from \$1 75 to \$2 a barrel. Winter apples, especially Baldwins, are abundant at \$1 50 a barrel. Squashes (marrow) are plenty at \$1 50 to \$1 75 per hundred pounds, according to quality.—*Boston Traveller.*

"THE LITTLE BUSY BEE."

The honey-bee belongs to the class of insects which live in a perfect community—indeed, bees can flourish only when associated in large numbers as a colony. In a solitary state, a single bee would be almost as helpless as a new-born child, and would be unable to endure even the ordinary chill of an autumnal night.

If a family of bees is examined before it sends off a new colony in the spring, three different kinds of bees will be found in the hive. 1. One bee of peculiar shape, commonly called the queen bee. 2. A number of large bees, called drones. 3. Many thousands of a smaller kind, called workers, and similar to those which are seen on the blossoms. A large number of the cells will be found filled with honey and bee bread, while vast numbers contain eggs and immature young, a few cells of unusual size and shape being devoted to the rearing of young queens.

The queen bee is the only perfect female in the hive, and all the eggs are laid by her. The drones are the males; and the workers are females, so imperfectly developed that they are incapable of laying eggs, and retain the instincts of females only so far as to give the most devoted attention to feeding and rearing the young. The queen bee, or, as she ought more properly to be called, the mother bee, is the common mother of the whole colony. She reigns, therefore, most unquestionably, by a divine right, as every good mother is, or at least ought to be, a queen in the bosom of her own family. The fertility of the queen bee is very great. She will often lay as many as three thousand eggs in a single day.

As the common bees never attain the age of a single year, a constant succession of young bees must be added to the hive; and, therefore, no colony can long exist without the presence of this important insect. She is as absolutely necessary to its welfare as the soul is to the body. The queen bee is treated by the bees as every mother ought to be by her children, with the most unbounded respect and affection. A circle of her loving offspring constantly surrounds her, testifying in various ways their dutiful regard, offering her honey from time to time, most affectionately embracing her with their antennæ, and carefully smoothing her beautiful plumage. If she wishes to travel over the combs, they not only make way for her, but most politely back out of her presence, and ever seem intent on doing all that they can to promote her comfort and happiness. How ought such a beautiful example to put to the blush those undutiful children who treat their mothers with irreverence or neglect, and who, instead of striving with loving zeal to lighten their labors and save their steps, treat them more as though they were servants hired only to wait upon every whim and to humor every caprice!

If the queen is taken from the bees, as soon as they ascertain their loss, the whole colony is thrown into a state of the most intense agitation; all the labors of the hive are

at once abandoned; the bees run over the combs in wild despair; and often the whole of them rush forth from the hive, in anxious search for their beloved mother. When they return to their now desolate home, by their mournful tones they manifest the deepest sense of their deplorable calamity. Their note at such times is of a peculiarly sorrowful character, sounding something like a succession of wailings on the minor key, and can no more be mistaken by the experienced apiarian, or bee-manager, for their ordinary happy hum, than the piteous moanings of a sick child can be confounded by an anxious mother with its joyous crowings, when overflowing with health and happiness. Even after the bees have recovered from their first distraction of grief, they plainly manifest that some overwhelming calamity has befallen them. Often those that have visited the fields, instead of entering the hive with that dispatchful haste so characteristic of a bee returning to a happy home, linger about the entrance with a dissatisfied look. Their home, like that of a man who is cursed rather than blessed in his domestic relations, is such a melancholy place that they enter it only with reluctant and slow-moving steps.

The defense of the colony against its numerous enemies, the construction of the combs, the providing of stores, the rearing of the young, and, in short, the whole work of the hive, the laying of eggs excepted, is carried on by the industrious workers. There may be gentlemen of leisure in the commonwealth of bees, but, most assuredly, there are no such ladies, either of high or low degree. The queen herself has her full share of duties; for it must be admitted that the royal office is no sinecure, when the mother who fills it must superintend daily the proper disposition of some two or three thousand eggs. It is very true that the drones

"On others' toils in pampered leisure thrive,
The lazy fathers of the industrious hive."

But then, as a penalty for this exemption from labor, at the close of the summer they are all ignominiously put to death.

LANGSTROTH.

For the American Agriculturist.
THE TA FEU.

THE mention of this sent me the other day to my books, for something relating to Chinese farming. The result of my researches proves that they know the value of manure, and how many inches there are in an acre. Perhaps you may think them of sufficient interest to circulate with your own valuable observations. That relating to the planting of grain may excite the experimental genius of some go-ahead farmer, and thus benefit thy brethren of the Plow:

The Chinese permit no part of their lands to be applied to the purposes of pasture; every field sustains a perpetual succession of crops. This makes cattle scarce, and occasions a scantiness of animal manure. The Chinese, however, are convinced of the great utility of manure in cultivation. The collection of manure, says Staunton, is an object of so much attention with them, that a large number of old men and women, as well as children, incapable of much other labor, are constantly employed about the streets, public roads, banks of canals and rivers, with baskets tied before them and holding in their hands small wooden rakes to pick up the dung of animals, and offal of any kind that may answer the purpose of manure; but above all others, except the dung of fowls, they prefer, like the Romans, (according to the testimony of Columella,) night soil. This manure is mixed sparingly with a portion of stiff loamy earth, and made into cakes

and dried in the sun. In this state it sometimes becomes an article of commerce, and is sold to the farmers, who never make use of it in its compact state. Their first care is to construct large cisterns for containing, beside these cakes and dung of any kind, all sorts of vegetable matter—as leaves, roots and stems of plants, mud from the canals, offals of animals, and even to the shavings collected by the barbers. With all these they mix as much animal water as can be collected, or of common water as will dilute the whole, and in this state, generally in the act of putrid fermentation, they apply it to the plowed or broken ground. In various parts of the farm, and near paths and roads, large earthen vessels are buried to the edge in the ground, for the accommodation of the laborer and passenger who may have occasion to use them. In small retiring-houses, built also upon the brink of roads and in the neighborhood of villages, reservoirs are constructed of compact materials, to prevent the absorption of whatever they receive, and straw is carefully thrown over the surface from time to time to stop the evaporation. And such a value is set upon the principal ingredients for manure, that the *oldest* and most *helpless* persons are not deemed wholly useless to the family by which they are supported!

The deficiency of cattle, which makes all these arts of procuring manure necessary, still makes the supply too scanty. It is seldom applied to the raising of grain, but is reserved for the purpose of procuring speedy and successive supplies of culinary vegetables. The seeds are steeped in *liquid* manure before they are sown, and liquid manure is from time to time applied to the roots of the plants.

The Chinese are too sparing of their grain to sow broadcast. They are convinced that by drilling they procure much more luxuriant crops. Every kind of grain, therefore, is either sown in drill or dibbled. The drills run north and south, as that is supposed to be the best direction. The fields are not laid out in ridges, but every where present a level surface. H. McK.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

Specimen Sweet Potato.—The Sacramento Union editor has been called on to inspect a sweet potato of extraordinary size. It was grown on Allmond's Ranch, at Oakwood Farms, on the Sacramento River, thirteen miles below the city. This specimen measures longitudinally two feet and three inches, and latitudinally seventeen inches, and weighs five pounds. It is of a clear yellow color, without speck or blemish, and apparently is as sound internally as externally.

Another Vegetable Wonder.—The Marysville Herald tells of two enormous squashes on exhibition in that city. One weighs eighty-four pounds, and measures five feet eight inches in circumference. They were both grown on the south side of the Yuba, two miles from Marysville.

Mammoth Muskmelon.—The Marysville Express tells of one grown on the Kennebec Ranch, which exceeds in size any of the monsters of this class which have yet appeared. It measured four feet in circumference the longest way, two feet eleven inches around the center, and weighed thirty-eight pounds.

Watermelon Wonder.—The Empire County Argus claims a watermelon of forty-five pounds weight and thirty-three inches circumference.

The Biggest Yet.—The Sacramento Journal beats the San Joaquin Republican's watermelon. They have been shown one in Sacramento weighing fifty-two and a half pounds and measuring two feet ten inches in length and two feet nine inches in circumference.

Horticultural Department.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its regular meeting at its Rooms, No. 600 Broadway, on the 2d instant, Vice-President JOHN GROSHON in the Chair, and PETER B. MEAD, Secretary.

Mr. WM. S. CARPENTER laid on the tables several specimens of a new seedling Peach, which gives decided promise of being an acquisition. It is very large—equal in size to Crawford's Late and Early. Some specimens were over eleven inches in circumference. Flesh pure white to the stone; no red; and is juicy, sprightly, of good flavor, and a good bearer. Its large size, color, and lateness of ripening, will make it particularly desirable for preserving. Last year it did not ripen until the middle of October. This year, owing to the drouth, the peach ripened two weeks earlier. The present is the second season of its bearing, and it seemed worthy of particular notice.

Mr. R. G. PARDEE presented a Winter seedling Pear, from Connecticut, of fair quality.

Mr. D. BOLL exhibited a handsome variety of Double Balsams.

Mr. WM. CRANSTON exhibited a fine specimen of Brugmansia Knightii.

Mr. BURGESS, from Glenwood, presented some large well-grown Pears, from trees transplanted last Spring. They were Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angoulême, and Vicar of Winkfield.

Letters were read from Messrs. WILSON G. HUNT, and LOUIS BAKER.

Mr. THOMAS HOGG, Jr., Chairman of the Fruit Committee, reported favorably on Mr. CARPENTER's peach, naming it "*Carpenter's White*." Adjourned.

THOROUGH DRAINAGE FOR GRAPE VINES.

We have, in our garden, two Isabella vines, both well covered with fruit. The older and larger vine, which ought to give the finer fruit, has many of its bunches badly mildewed, though its exposure is on the south side of the house. The younger vine has scarcely a mildewed grape upon it, and the bunches are very uniformly ripened, though it stands upon the south-east side of a board fence, and has little sun after ten o'clock A. M. The latter has a very perfect drainage, the bottom of the border being laid with ox sculls. The former has no such provision to carry off the surplus water, though it is abundantly furnished with bones. We attribute the whole difference to drainage.

In preparing vine borders, make provision for thorough drainage, and make the border deep, broad, and rich. If we were to prepare a border, as thoroughly for a vineyard, we think we should have Isabellas, and Catawbas of much larger growth, and finer quality. If we could in this way get bunches of two or three pounds' weight, instead of half a pound, it would pay for the extra expense. Thorough drainage, we are convinced by our experiment, is a great safeguard

against the mildew, and hastens the maturity of the fruit.

Now is a good time to prepare the borders, though we have found Spring much the best time for setting the vines. A southern exposure with a little slope is the best location for a border, but a trench four feet wide, at least, and four deep; and at the lower end, see that there is some provision made for the water to pass off. Put a layer of coarse cobble-stones at the bottom, say six inches thick—then a layer of bones, and then your compost, and surface earth. This will give you grapes worth eating.

BLACK KNOT ON PLUM TREES.—A writer in the *Cultivator* says that Mr. WM. SMITH, of Ballston Centre, this season "removed all the diseased branches from his trees, and around a portion of them set out the tomato plant, leaving a part uncared for. Those with tomatoes at the roots have no knot whatever, while those not treated in this way, were full of black bunches the same as last year."

We shall be glad if the above proves a permanent remedy to this spreading disease; but we have our doubts, whether it was the tomato or the superior cultivation around the trees, which prevented the black knot. We trust W. S. will persevere in his experiments. A few years' test will be requisite to fully decide upon the efficacy of the tomato plant.

ALLEN'S HYBRID GRAPE.—The horticultural friends of Mr. J. F. Allen have been for some years aware that he has been experimenting, to produce a hybrid grape, possessing the requisites which no one hitherto has combined, of sure and early ripening, rich flavor, and abundant crop, and freedom from "foxiness." All lovers of good fruit will be gratified to learn, that his long and patient efforts for this object have at length been crowned with complete success. He has obtained a white grape of the full size of the Isabella, of a flavor unsurpassed by the best hot-house grapes, totally free from the "foxy" taste and smell, and which ripens securely by the middle of September. He has also a purple grape, possessing similar qualities, but not quite so early. So says the *Salem Gazette*.

PEARS ON QUINCE STOCKS.

Mr. Barry, of New-York, remarked he that had seen it stated in several newspaper paragraphs, that the cultivation of the pear on quince stocks had proved to be a failure. He regretted to have such statements sent abroad. They are not correct. He considered it a great blessing to the country that pears could be cultivated on quince stocks, because it enabled thousands upon thousands of our citizens to enjoy delicious varieties of fruit years earlier than they otherwise could. Perhaps the best way to check this erroneous impression would be for the Society to recommend a list of pears that succeed best on quince stocks. He had prepared a brief list of sorts, and would submit it for the consideration of the meeting. All the pears enumerated were not, indeed, of the best quality, but they have been successfully proved on the quince. Before giving the list he would say, that the best quince stocks were the Fontenay and another variety. The common apple or orange quince of this country, is not a suitable stock for budding. It may grow well

for one or two years, but will ultimately fail.

Pears for cultivation on quince stocks: Rostiezer, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Diel, Duchess d'Angoulême, White Doyenne, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Fig d'Alençon, Urbaniste, Easter Beurre, Glout Morceau, Pound, Calttillac, Vicar of Winkfield, Napoleon, Beurre d'Amalis, Beurre d'Aremberg, Soldat Labourer, Beurre Langeleir, Long Green of Cox, Nouveau Poiteau, and St. Michael Archange. The list was adopted by the society.

WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA.

BY EDWARD SPEARS.

In the *Illustrated London News* of February 11 last—a copy of which is inclosed—you will find an excellent botanical description, accompanied with an engraving, of the celebrated Arbor Vitæ of San Antonio Creek, in the County of Calaveras, California.

The gentleman who gives the scientific biography of this wonder of living vegetation, was well known to me during his residence in this country, and it is no flattery to say, a more competent person could not be found to delineate its physical features. Beside extensive journeys through nearly every portion of Oregon and California, Mr. Lobb is preëminently fitted to form a correct judgment, from a thorough acquaintance with the order of one-bearing trees—having traversed the Cordilleras of South America, from the equator to near the Straits of Magellan: these countries, with North-west America, affording the most magnificent specimens and varieties of this class of plants. Mr. Lobb is not only an experienced and diligent collector, but his taste has constantly led him to take the greatest interest in the Conifera, and his accuracy and care, I can say from personal knowledge, it is almost impossible to exceed.

The description by this gentleman, of our celebrated tree, was made to the *Gardiners' Chronicle*, prior to the 11th February; Mr. Lobb having sent living specimens of the youthful brothers of the Calaveras giant, with a quantity of the seeds, to London, for the examination of the scientific, and for the purpose of propagating the species in England. The man of the *Chronicle* thereon dilates and exfoliates to that degree, that to any other but a lover of trees and flowers and running brooks, it would be thought expedient to confine him within the square of a soda-water bottle crate; but, finally, you conclude it would be wiser to sew him up in a straight jacket, for, after a most inviting and delightful description of the tree, he worries his brains into a vortex of names and quandaries, and finally falls from his excursive flights and heights into the domains of Nature's history, to proposing as a name for our *Arbor Vitæ*, or if you please, in Spanish *Arbolazo Grandissima*—what do you think? what name could you possibly exercise your jealous California guessing at, by which you would arrive at a satisfactory solution of the enigma? Give it up, for I am impatient to let you know. He suggests and accords the name of a soldier—a son of Mars—lately clothed in a Field Marshal's dress in the army of Britain, and called Arthur Wellesley, whilom Duke of Wellington, commander of her military forces till he grew gray with service, and then quietly laid down his life at the finality of his corporeal existence, amid the benedictions of his countrymen, for sticking to them and by them through thick and thin. He says it ought to be called the "Wellingtonia gigantea," and then goes on to call it so, and actually describes it as such; thus making the first assumption of a name, which, with most European and English read-

ers, will cleave to it, unless we enter our vigilant and vigorous protest. And, in the name of California, I shall assume to do so; for a more preposterous piece of cockneyfied nonsense never filtered through the brain down into the fingers through the ink of the pen of any denizen of the commercial Babylon of the modern world.

Without detracting one iota from the claims and character of the great Duke of Wellington, who was all his life a very monument of plain, sagacious, practical good sense—let us ask what right his admiring countrymen in the botanical or military line have for flying off to California to fasten his fame and glory to the most wonderful specimen of living, spreading presence of the great Creative Author of all things, who planted this vegetable pyramid as a memento of his handiwork, when the Sierra Nevada was lifted from the volcanic centers of our planet, and emerged, with its snow-crested peaks, from a primeval ocean, which laved its bases! And the beneficent Father of bountiful creation, 3,000 or 5,000 years ago, planted with His own paternal hand in a silent valley of our California, on the side of the eternal hills, this sign of his love to that portion of the family of his children who should reside for all mundane time in this partition of the earth's extremities, after passing through centuries of wadings in human blood, and petrified in their souls in the servilities of religious faiths and fanatical bigotries—yes, after, 6,000 or 60,000 years of experience, to arrive at the shores of the Ocean of Tranquility, and they and their children sit them down with pleasant and grateful thoughts under its wavy foliage and spreading branches—realizing the typical comparison of the all-embracing wings of Nature's Universal Parent. Or, if left as a monument to men, to testify of the truth of the Chronicles of the Democratic Theocracy of the Jews, who, like true cosmopolites, have scattered from the cradles of humanity in the Asiatic Palestine, at that point of their history when Joshua, their first leader after Moses, wearied with the slaughter of the Amorites—"And Joshua said, in the sight of all the hosts of Israel, 'Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon.' And the sun stood still and the moon stayed, and hasted not to go down about a whole day." And at this great concurrence of human passions, when the mechanism of the universe of the Living God was arrested for a space of time, as asserted in the most ancient collection of historical and literary documents, we may imagine our Californian Arboreal Methusaleh was planted to mark a momentous epoch in the cycles of wordly events.

Now, I say, hath not Wellington's name been stuck by Englishmen to boots, shoes, dogs, cats, carts, horses, carriages, to streets, towns, cities, rivers, ships, counties, to pulling infants, regiments of red-coated soldiers, inns of rest for man and beast, to every conceivable thing under the sun, so as to weary and disgust the mind of independent man, born of the forest and prairies, with the very sound of his title? Then, why seek to fasten it on the magnificent specimen of nature's handiwork, placed in a far-off valley in the bosom of the snowy mountains of the Northern Pacific, where its roots were laved with the waters from the primeval snows of our Cordillera; for 6,000 years depositing their flakes of gold at its roots, to attract men from every clime to come and rest under its beneficent pyramidal pile of leafy and bounteous refreshing green foliage of shade.

The heart of every Californian ought to rise up indignant at this assumption of a stranger, and in a still greater degree at the American savage who dared, with his barbarous ax, in open day, to slay this mighty

giant of our mountains, built by the hand of God in the virginal youth of California, when the foundations of the eternal hills were laid by His majesty and omnipotence.

If Californians or botanists wish to bestow the name of a human being on this majestic plant, there are sufficient names in the history of our State and country far more applicable and proper than those fagged out of old Europe.

But the tree, I conceive, ought not to bear the name of a human being. It is God's tree. His gift to the children of California, to repose under its cooling shade in the heat of the noonday sun, and rest their wearied bodies from exhausting labor. Therefore Californians ought to baptize this primary wonder of botanical science, and not Atlantic or European strangers. ALEX. S. TAYLOR.
[California Farmer.]

PRESERVATION OF GRAPES.—A traveler who lived at St. Petersburg during the winter season, states that he ate there, the freshest and most beautiful grapes he had ever seen. To preserve them they should be cut before being entirely ripe. Do not handle the berries; reject all damaged ones; then lay the grapes in a stone jar holding about thirty gallons. The mouth should be narrow, the grapes should not touch each other. Fill the spaces between them with millet. Cover closely with a stone cover well fitted and cemented. Over this paste a thick paper, and let it be hermetically sealed so as to entirely exclude the air. In this tight jar the grapes ripen fully, and acquire a flavor seldom attained by any other method, and are preserved for two years in the best condition. [Boston Cultivator.]

GAS TAR IN HORTICULTURE.—A discovery, which is likely to be of great advantage to agriculture, has just been reported to the Agricultural Society at Clermont (Oise). A gardener, whose frames and hot-house required painting, decided on making them black, as likely to attract the heat better, and from a principle of economy he made use of gas tar instead of paint. The work was performed during the winter, and on the approach of spring the gardener was surprised to find that all the spiders and insects which usually infested his hot-house had disappeared, and also that a vine, which for the last two years had so fallen off that he had intended to replace it by another, had acquired fresh force and vigor, and gave every sign of producing a large crop of grapes. He afterwards used the same substance to the posts and trellis-works which supported the trees in the open air, and met with the same result, all the caterpillars and other insects completely disappearing. It is said that similar experiments have been made in some of the vineyards of the Gironde with similar results. [Galignani's Messenger.]

THE BUTTERFLY PLANT.—The *National Intelligencer* says that a specimen of the singular and beautiful Butterfly Plant is now in bloom at the National green-house in Washington. The blossoms are very large and yellow, with reddish brown spots, and are moved to and fro with every breath of air, so as to resemble very much the gaudy insect from which it derives its name. The plant was brought from the Island of St. Thomas in the U. S. frigate Raritan.

PICKLES.—An excellent way to make pickles that will keep a year or more is—drop them into boiling hot water, but not boil them; let them stay ten minutes, wipe them dry, and drop into cold spiced vinegar, and they will not need to be put into salt and water. The above is my wife's rule which she has proved to be a good one. R.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 11.

COVERS FOR BINDING NOT MAILABLE.

WE have received several orders, to mail covers for volumes XI and XII. It is entirely unsafe to send them by mail, as they are quite large and would unavoidably be spoiled. From nearly every town in the country there is some book merchant or other dealer, sending to New-York for packages by express or otherwise, and we will always send a cover to any point in this city where such a package is being put up, on the receipt of 25 cents. These covers are a matter of no profit, but we cheerfully procure and forward them whenever it will accommodate any subscriber and facilitate his keeping his numbers together and getting them bound in uniform style at a cheap rate. These volumes, if kept, will, in the future, become more and more valuable. The Old Series of Ten Volumes we had stereotyped, and have reprinted several large editions to meet the constant demand for them. The New Series, commencing with volume XI, is too large to be stereotyped without an enormous expense, so that after parting with some fifty volumes, which is all we now have of volume XI, we can supply no more of them. Our advice, then, is, carefully preserve all the numbers, and have them stitched or bound. Of volume XII we have a larger edition.

SELECTING SEED.

We have, upon our table, a pod of the Scipio bean, with nine perfect beans in it. It is one of the best sorts of pole beans, and usually grows with four and five in a pod, rarely with six. Four years ago, we found one in our garden with six, and it was the only one we found on quite a large number of hills. We carefully saved the pod, marked and planted them the next year by themselves. We had several pods with six beans in it from the produce, and some with seven. These were again kept by themselves, and planted, and bore many with seven pods, and one with eight. We thought we had reached the limit of our improvement with these; but this year we find them still progressive, and our faith is so much strengthened, that we now think Scipio hereafter may be produced with a dozen beans in a pod. A bean patch looks much better with long well filled pods, and is far more profitable.

Almost every garden product may be improved by a similar selection of seeds, for a succession of years. The present season should be improved to make the selection for such articles as are still in the garden. Take your seed corn from the stalks that bear the most ears, tie up the ears by the husks, and hang them in a dry place, where you can find them next spring. Choose the finest squashes, cucumbers, egg plants, melons, peppers, beets, carrots, &c., and put them where you can find them when wanted. The seeds should be carefully dried, put in

papers, labeled and dated. It is well also to put on the weight of the fruit, from which seeds are taken, that you may see the improvement the next season. In nothing are we more prone to be careless than in saving the seeds of fine fruits and vegetables.

We are fully persuaded, that time cannot be more profitably spent, than in making this selection. There is a fixed law in nature, that we may avail ourselves of, to make almost unlimited improvement in the product of the garden. Market gardeners understand the advantage of this practice, and are very careful in raising their own seeds, and make exchanges with each other in preference to purchasing at the seed stores. Every one who owns a garden would find it equally for his advantage.

Aside from the improvement of fruits and vegetables, it is one of the best means of mental improvement. The man who pursues this course realizes something better than fine fruits for his pains taking. His mind is kept constantly alive to the beautiful processes of vegetation, and every visit to his garden is a source of the purest enjoyment. There is no relaxation from professional cares and business life like it.

GATHERING SQUASHES.

It is already time they were plucked from the vines, and put in a dry cool place, where they may have the sun during the day, and be kept from frost at night. They should be handled with great care, as the least bruise is soon followed by decay, which will spread through the whole fruit. We have tried several methods of keeping them, but have found no place equal to an upper room that receives the heat of the kitchen stove. The old fashioned kitchen with wooden beams over head, well filled with spikes for hanging up articles, was the perfection of temperature for preserving squashes. A cellar will not answer well if you wish to keep them through until spring. A dry atmosphere and perfect freedom from bruises, are matters of the first importance. If these fruits are guarded, even the marrow squashes may be kept with little care until March.

GREASE OR SCRATCHES.

A correspondent inquires as to remedies for them. The best and most simple we have met, are those in the "Modern Horse Doctor," by George H. Dadd, M. D. See pages 292 to 298.

We had an aggravated case of the scratches last month, in a fine horse in use before our buggy wagon. As he was nicely groomed every day, his feet kept well washed and clean, we were rather surprised at it. Upon thinking the case over, we concluded he had been given too great a proportion of Indian and oil meal in his food during the hot weather of the past summer. We instantly stopped this, and reduced him to two quarts of oats and four quarts of wheat bran per day; and as he had been constantly stabled with hay, we turned him on to a grass lot to run through the day. The fresh grass and bran operated upon his system like a gentle

loosening medicine, and consequently saved the necessity of giving him aloes, or some gentle purgative, which would have been requisite in cold weather when there was no grass. The small quantity of oats kept him from falling away in flesh too rapidly. His feet and fetlocks were now carefully washed for several days in succession, every morning in warm soap suds, and then poulticed with smart-weed. Flax seed, slippery elm bark, or anything softening, that tends to reduce inflammation, would have done just as well. After four or five days of this treatment, we left off the poulticing, and then simply washed his feet and legs four times each day in sea-water, which was running near our stable. Brine of moderate strength would have done just as well as sea water. In about a fortnight the horse was well enough to use gently, and in two weeks more was perfectly cured.

In all cases of disease we would recommend first ascertaining the cause of it, and this being removed, pay particular attention to his food and water—for these are medicines—pure air, and cleanlines. These alone are often sufficient to cure most diseases; but if they do not produce the desired effect, next, apply the most simple medical remedies. In all aggravated cases or such as you do not fully understand, apply at once to a good veterinary surgeon—not an ignorant quack. If none is at hand, then consult your village doctor, if he does not think it beneath his dignity to alleviate the sufferings of a poor dumb animal. But he must recollect that a horse is not a man; before he prescribes, he must know something of its anatomy and internal organization.

GRAPES FROM THE CROTON POINT VINEYARD.

—Dr. R. T. Underhill is again in town with his choice Catawba and Isabella grapes. We do not know exactly how it is, but whether we have a deluge or a drouth, or something half way between, the Doctor always gets a good crop of grapes. We suppose we ought to infer that enlightened science added to long experience in their cultivation, combine to annually bring about this desirable result; but science too many of us ignore; and as for experience, some look to have that come by nature. However, be this as it may, yet to those who wish to test the superior quality of the grapes in question, we would say, call at Dr. Underhill's depot, 293 Broadway, where they will find them daily fresh from the vineyard, and in quantities to suit any length of purse, from very short to very long.

PUMPKINS.—The most effectual method of preserving pumpkins, during the winter, is to select the largest and most perfectly matured, and having deposited a stratum of dry straw on a close floor, place them thereon—not so near as to touch each other, and cover them carefully with straw on taking especial care to fill in the interstices or space between the pumpkin, till the receptacle is filled, or until you have laid by as large a quantity as your inclinations or necessities require.

LABORS APPRECIATED.

A correspondent informs us that, two years ago, he invested five dollars in agricultural papers, and that a series of articles in the *American Agriculturist* reduced to practice, have been of actual profit, sufficient to pay a like sum for many years to come." The series alluded to, were the five on cabbage in the last volume.

By following out the suggestions there made, he has grown a fine crop of cabbages, and realized a much larger return than from any ordinary farm crop. Yet multitudes of farmers still take no agricultural paper, and think they can't afford it. Their wiser neighbors invest their capital in the best half dozen agricultural papers they can find, raise the crops, and pocket the money. Which is the better economy?

GREAT NEW-ENGLAND HORSE SHOW.

This will take place at Brattleboro', Vt., on the 17th, 18th, and 19th days of this month. The premiums range from \$20 to \$300, amounting, in all, to \$2,500. The grounds to be used are the same as those used by the Vermont State Fair. They are well adapted to the purpose. We hope they will have a profitable time. The following named gentlemen constitute the board of officers.

President—Hon. LEMUEL HURLBURT, Winchester, Ct.

Vice-President—Sanford Howard, Boston, Mass.; Benjamin Thurston, Lowell, Mass.; Silas Hale, South Royalton, Mass.; L. M. Hale, N. H.; J. S. Walker, Claremont, N. H.; Robbins Battel, New-Haven, Conn.; Gen. E. B. Chase, Lyndon, Vt.; David Hill, Bridport, Vt.; M. Carter Hall, Bennington, Vt.; Dr. Marshall, B. Mead, Providence, R. I.; Dr. E. Holmes, Augusta, Me.

Corresponding Secretary—William S. King, Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary—Evelyn Pierpoint, Rutland, Vt.

Treasurer—Calvin Townsley, Brattleboro' Vt.

Committee of Invitation—Solomon W. Jewett, Middlebury, Vt.

Executive Committee—B. B. Newton, St. Albans, Vt. G. M. Atwater, Springfield, Mass. Lyman P. White, Whiting, Vt.

THE FAIR AT COLLINS, CATARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

How I came out into this *far country* will not interest you particularly, but perhaps some of the things I see here and there may be worth recording, though they are not among things wonderful or renowned.

I heard there was to be a Fair some ten miles distant; and I thought, for your benefit, Messrs. Editors, I would take a peep at a country fair. I happen to be domiciled among the Seneca Indians just now; and I was therefore escorted by one of the genuine sons of this noble race, whose physiognomy sufficiently indicated his origin, and whose moccasins were proof positive that he made no attempts to conceal it.

Our way was for several miles through the forest, where the tall pines which the fire had scathed and blackened were frowning

upon us on every side; and here and there we had a glimpse of a clearing, or heard the woodman's ax with its long echo—the premonitory sounds that the plowman and the reaper are soon to come.

It is one of the brightest of autumnal days, and the roads in every direction are thronged with farmers' wagons loaded with fruits, vegetables, and women and children, on their way to the scene of festivity; for thus it proved to be—an exhibition of *fair ones* come out for a day of rural sport on the green, rather than an exhibition of the homely fruits of the soil.

Our eyes were first saluted by long rows of tables covered with snowy linen, and furnished with such good things as notable housewives have always in store for the gratification of those who wish to "eat, drink, and be merry." It is a long time since I have seen any genuine juice of the apple, but here it was—not red like the juice of the grape, but yellow, and not less rich than in the days of yore, when I sipped it from the barrel, or the groove in which it flowed lazily from the press, with a straw, and smacked my lips as city people do now when they sip *sherry cobbles* in the same way. I did not taste the cider to-day; but I confess—just to you, Mr. Editor—my mouth did water a little; and I was obliged to obey the command of Solomon, who spoke from experience, and not look upon it, lest I should be tempted to do what would be considered quite ungentle, if not sinful.

I hurried along and looked at the corn, which was quite as yellow; and recalled associations not less delightful, when I went into the meadow with the harvesters, and sat on a yellow pumpkin to pull off the husks, and thought I was a great *helpmeet*, when very likely I was only a *hinder-meet*. There were baskets of potatoes that would be no discredit to California, and I saw specimens of the egg-plant which excelled all I have ever seen of this vegetable before. There were squashes and pumpkins of no mean capacity, and apples almost as large, various species of plums, and cart-loads of melons, all betraying that the farmers in this region are proud of their calling, and believe in progression.

Of the plows and winnowing mills, I was no judge; but the rich roan-colored Short-horns and red Devon cattle I could more fully appreciate; and the chickens strutted and crowed equal to any I heard at your famous Poultry Show last Winter.

At dinner I tasted of all the good things I could obtain, in order to know if the wives and daughters were progressing also, and could pronounce most of them very good.

There were cheeses exhibited so large that I should not like to risk my reputation in guessing their circumference; but that which was cut in generous slices for the table was very far from good. It had the fault which is so common to the cheese of thrifty housewives—of having runnet enough in one for half a dozen. This is owing to their great haste in *running up the curd*; they are so anxious to get it into the press early, that they use a great quantity of run-

net, rather than wait for a small quantity to perform the office, which it would effectually do in the course of time, and make a much better cheese. Now some experienced dairyman will wonder how I came to be so wise; but I shall only say that I have done such a thing as to *run up a curd*, and I have seen them *run up* a thousand times by a woman who *never failed* in having excellent cheese.

But my greatest amusement here was in watching the people, some two thousand of whom had gathered together, and occupied a grove and orchard of many acres in extent, grouped under every tree, old men and matrons, young men and maidens, in their holiday-dresses, chattering and laughing, exemplifying rural felicity in all its perfection. I did not see upon the ground anything stronger than cider, and heard no sound of vulgar revelry or evidence of anything but healthy exhilaration and rational sport.

The Seneca National Band favored us with soul-stirring music, and they in their gala-day red and white costume, with the young maidens of their people, much more becomingly and tastefully dressed than our fair-haired damsels, added not a little to the pleasing and picturesque effect of the scene.

Fairs have become the grand holidays of the rural districts, and when conducted like this, must prove a pleasant recreation to the sons and daughters of toil—affording them a good opportunity of talking over their crops, and comparing products stimulating a healthful competition and promoting industry. I was pleased with my day's observations; but, after several inquiries, I learned that the *Agriculturist* has too few readers in these parts; and probably many will not know my approbation. I recommended it very cordially, believing as I do that it is the best Agricultural paper in the country; and very sure I am, if it could become the weekly visitor in every family, whether farmers or not, there would speedily be a great improvement in the appearance of our fair land; and as it is as valuable to the housekeeper as the cultivator of the soil, most heartily do I recommend it, for our kitchens and dairies do not keep pace, I fear, with our orchards and gardens. "Knowledge is power;" and when farmers and their wives are universally convinced of this, our rural population will become appreciated as they deserve, and occupy the position and exert the influence they should, and which they can exert in no other way.

HOW MUCH WE EAT IN NEW-YORK.—During the three months ending the 1st inst., two hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and thirteen animals were slaughtered for food in this City. During the nine months of the year, the total number of animals offered up on the altar of appetite, reached 700,714, or, at the rate of 7,966 per week, or nearly one million per year! The population is nearly six hundred thousand—that is an average of about one and three-fourths of an animal to each inhabitant, beside the millions of chickens, ducks, turkeys, fish, and other et ceteras too tedious to enumerate!

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

A Hard Head.—Some idea of the hardness of a genuine Sambo's head may be gathered from the annexed paragraph, which we find in the *Daily Eagle*, printed at Memphis, Tenn. A 'colored pusson,' well known about town as Old Kit, while passing under a new three-story building, in process of erection, a brick-bat fell from the hand of a brick-layer on the wall above, and in descending came in contact with the negro's head. The resistance was great, and the brick-bat was broken in two. After recovering from the temporary stun, he addressed the brick-layer with: "I say, you w'ite man up dar, ef you don't want yer bricks broke, just keep 'em off my head!"

Satire by Inversion.—By the by, we have a good many clever anecdotes of the odd and bright sayings of the dark people, but we have seldom heard a keener satire than was expressed by a colored boy, as related to us just now, by a friend upon whom no good thing was ever lost: It seems that he was looking through a grave-yard fence upon the tomb-stone of a villager who in life had been known as a rather close-fisted citizen, whose principal care had been the greatest good of the greatest number, the greatest number with him having been number one. After a pompous inscription, the following passage of Scripture was recorded: "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." "Dat may be," soliloquized Sambo, "but w'en dat man died, de Lord didn't owe 'im a red cent! E'yah! e'yah! e'yah!" Now if that isn't a good specimen of satire by inversion, we have misconceived its drift.

Cured of Lispering.—"Did you go to Dr. —, to have him cure you of lispering?" said a gentleman in Louisville to a little boy who had been tongue-tied.

"Yeth, thir," answered the lad.

"What did he do to you?"

"He cut a little thring there wath under my tongue."

"Did he cure you?"

"Yeth, thir."

"Why, you are lispering now!"

"Am I, thir? Well I don't pertheive that I lithp, *exthept when I go to thay thickthpenth!* Then I alwayth notithe it."

Happy lad! "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Free Passes.—One of the greatest sources of annoyance and perplexity to managers of railways is the indiscriminate and interminable applications by all sorts and conditions of men, (and women, too, for that matter,) for free passes. The following is a *fact*, and there is *ice* in it: The manager of a railroad in this State, who had been beleaguered by pastors and people for passes to a Methodist Conference, which he courteously but firmly resisted, was at last solicited by a brother to pass *nine* ministers to a neighboring town to attend a funeral. The pass was given, and on the following day the Company was called on by the brother to redeem the pass in *money*; our brother modestly giving as a reason that the nine ministers of the gospel had found it convenient to take another conveyance, and *he had paid their fare!*

Shanghais and a short Corn Crop.—Our old friend A. H. S., up the river, fairly anticipated our hint. The Shanghai mother and brood, cabined, cooped, confined, arrived as

per invoice, in good order and condition. The little fellows of the party presented rather a singular aspect when they first came to hand, their elder brothers having picked off all the feathers from their high-backed rumps. But all have flourished abundantly. Their at first inordinate drum-sticks have been growing to legs ever since, and they have become very familiar, feeding almost out of hand. And how they *do* eat!—and the national corn-crop a short one, too! Two of the young roosters have already rehearsed two or three crows; but their "clarion of the morn" sounds more like a wind-broken tin horn, feebly blown, than any thing else. The mother is fructifying. She lays an egg every day about 11 o'clock, and lets us know it by an exultant "cut—cut—cut—cut—dar—cut!" when she has got through. The Shanghai family live on the best of terms with the native brood, heretofore spoken of; sharing generously each other's crumbs and kernels in exact proportion to their comparative nimbleness and strength!

Lightning and Thunder.—There's point in the following, if it *was* said by a child: Our Georgy is something over six years old, and has a keen eye for every thing beautiful in nature, although he sometimes makes it ridiculous in attempting comments. The other day we had a fine thunder-storm, with almost incessant flashes of lightning. Georgy and myself were sitting in the barn, admiring the lightning, which darted from cloud to cloud, and then to the ground; and he wanted to know what made it "go so," illustrating its zig-zag motion with his hand. I could not explain it so that he could clearly understand, and was obliged to tell him I didn't know. He thought a moment and said: "I s'pose God thinks it looks prettier crooking round in that way!" Presently there came a succession of tremendous crashes, and the little fellow jumped up and clapped his hands, exclaiming, "Aren't those good ones, father? That's better than cannon, isn't it? You do n't have to stop to load!"

A BEAR STORY.

WE have small confidence in the "old Ohio pilots," they tell such awfully large stories. They have no conscience in their exaggerations. We have been among them "long ago." We started from Olean Point, in the County of Cattaraugus, a great place in those days, on the Alleghany river. We went down to its confluence with the Ohio, on a lumber raft, and then we got on board of a periogue of some four or five tons burden, and went ahead. Cincinnati was comparatively a small place then. It was not a great and beautiful city, with long, wide streets, cutting each other at right angles, reaching away in a long vista of shade trees, and lined with magnificent business structures and elegant dwellings. Along the majestic Ohio were great old forests of gigantic growth, where now are broad farms, teeming with agricultural wealth. There were occasional broad lagoons and marshes, swamps covered with lowland trees, and it is a simple truth, that, when the sun was running low and the shadows of evening were gathering around, the mosquitoes were out in their might, and they *were* an extraordinary breed. We had an "old pilot," who was an original in his way, and the stories he told of the early settlement, and of the incidents occurring in his experience in the "olden time," were astonishing.

We remember a bear story of his telling. He seemed to believe it himself, for he told it with a gravity of face that would ill comport with its falsity. We do not vouch for its verity, we simply tell it as the "old pilot"

told it to us, one pleasant afternoon, as we were gliding along quietly down the Ohio, fighting mosquitoes and watching the sun, as he was sinking down into the western wilderness, casting the dark shadows of the woods far out over the waters.

"Twenty years ago," said the "old pilot," as he lighted his stump of a pipe and seated himself on a whisky keg, "there warn't a great many people along the banks of the Ohi-o, except ingins and bears, and we didn't like to cultivate a very close friendship with either of them, for the ingins were cheatin' deceivin', scalpin' critters, and the bears sometimes had an onpleasant way with 'em that one didn't like. I came out for some people over on the east side of the mountains, lookin' for land, with a company of four men who had hunted over the country.

"We came down the Alleghany in two canoes, and shanteed on the Ohio, just below where the Alleghany enters it. We hid our canoes and struck across the country, and traveled about exploring for four weeks. We saw a mighty deal of good land that trip, and when we got back to our shantying ground we were tuckered out, as you may well believe. We rested here a couple of days, laying around loose, and taking our comfort after a fashion of our own. Early one morning, while my comrades were asleep I rose and went across the river after a deer for we wanted venison for breakfast. I got a buck and was returning, when what should I see but a bear swimming the Ohi-o, and I put after him 'in chase; I soon overhauled the critter, and picked up my rifle to give him a settler, when I found that in paddling I had splattered water into the canoe, wetting the primin' and making the thing of no more use than a stick. I didn't understand much about the nater of the beast then, and thought I'd run him down and drown him, or knock him on the head. So I put the canoe right head on towards him, but when the bow touched him, what did he do but reach his great paws up over the side of the boat and begin to climb in. I hadn't bargained for that, and felt mighty onpleasant, you may believe, at the prospect of having such a passenger.

"I had'n't time to get at him with my rifle until he came tumblin' into the bow of the dug-out, and as he seated himself on his stern, showed as fine a set of ivory as a body would wish to see. There we sat, he in one end of the dug-out and I in the other, eyeing one another in a mightily suspicious sort of way. He didn't seem inclined to come to my end of the canoe, and I was principled agin goin' toward his. I made ready to take to the water on short notice, but at the same time concluded to paddle him ashore if he'd let me do it quietly. Well, I paddled away, the bear every now and then grinning at me, skinning his face till every tooth in his head stood right out, and grumblin' to himself in a way that seemed to say: 'I wonder if that chap is good to eat.' I didn't say a word to him, treating him all the time like a gentleman, but kept pullin' for the shore. When the canoe touched the ground he clambered over the side and climbed up the bank, and giving me an extra grin, started off into the woods. I pushed the dug-out back suddenly, and gave him, as he left, an extra war-whoop, which seemed to astonish him, for he quickened his pace mightily, as if quite as glad as I was to part company. I've never tried to drown a bear since, and shan't undertake to do it again in a hurry."

[Albany Register.]

MODERN.—"Blanchy, my son, run to the store and get me some sugar." "Excuse me, ma, I am somewhat indisposed this morning. Send father; and tell him to bring me a plug of tobacco."

HONORABLE COURTSHIP.

We heard a very pretty little incident the other day, which we cannot help relating. A young lady from the South, it seems, was wooed and won by a youthful physician living in California. When the engagement was made the doctor was rich, having been very successful at San Francisco. It had not existed six months, however, when, by an unfortunate investment, he lost his entire "heap." This event came upon him, it should be added, just as he was about to claim his bride. What does he do? Why, like an honorable and chivalrous young fellow as he is, he sits down and writes the lady every particular of the unhappy turn which has taken place in his fortunes, assuring her that, if the fact produced any change in her feelings towards him, she is released from every promise she has made him. And what does the dear, good girl? Why, she takes a lump of pure gold, which her lover had sent her in his prosperity as a keepsake, and having it manufactured into a ring, forwards it to him, with the following Bible inscription, engraved in distinct characters on the outside:

—"Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest will I go, and whither thou lodgest will I lodge; thy people will be my people and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die; and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part me and thee." The lover idolised his sweetheart more than ever when he received this precious evidence of her devotion to him, both in storm and sunshine. We may add, that fortune soon smiled again upon the young physician, and that he subsequently returned to the north to wed the sweet girl he loved, and who loved him with such undying affection. Reader this is all true. Young ladies who read the Bible as closely as the heroine of this incident seems to have done, are pretty sure to make good sweethearts, and better wives.

[Liverpool Weekly Journal.]

RUFUS CHOATE.

RUFUS CHOATE is a picture to look at, and a crowder to spout. He is about six feet six or six feet seven in his socks, supple as an eel and wiry as a corkscrew. His face is a compound of wrinkles, "yellow janders and jurisprudence." He has small, keen, piercing eyes, and a head shaped like a mammoth goose egg, big end up; his hair, black and frizzled, much resembling a bag of wool in "admirable disorder," or a brush heap in a gale of wind. His body has no particular shape, and his wit and legal "dodges" have set many a judge into a snicker, and so confounded jurors as to make it almost impossible for them to speak plain English, or to tell the truth for the rest of their natural lives. Rufus is great for twisting himself up, squirming himself around, and prancing, jumping, and kicking up the dust when steam is up. His oratory is first-rate, argumentative, ingenious, and forcible. He generally makes a "ten strike" down judge and jury at the end of every sentence. He is great on flowery expressions and highfalutin "flubbubs." Strangers mostly think he is crazy, and the rest scarcely understand what he is about. He invoices his time and elocution 4,000 per cent over ordinary charges for having one's self put through a course of law.

Rufus Choate is about 50 years of age, perhaps over. He is considered the ablest lawyer in New-England, or perhaps in the United States. His hand can't be deciphered without the aid of a pair of compasses and a quadrant. His autograph somewhat resembles a map of Ohio, and looks like a piece of

crayon sketching done in the dark with a three pronged fork. He has been in the Senate, and may be, if he has time to fish for it, President of the United States. [Exchange.]

A BULL AND BEAR FIGHT.

A COMEDY RATHER THAN A TRAGEDY.—On Saturday last a grand bear and bull fight was advertised to come off in Auburn, California. At 10 o'clock in the morning a crowd of about two thousand persons had assembled to witness the encounter between bruin and his bullship. A large amphitheater had been erected, with ample accommodations for the spectators, underneath which they crowded in anxious expectancy, to witness the rare entertainment. The sports of the day commenced with a cock fight; after which the bull, Chihuahua, was ushered into the ring. The bear, a full grown animal of the grizzly species, was led from his cage, tethered by a rawhide lariat and a chain. Chihuahua surveyed his antagonist, pawed the dirt over his neck, and prepared to pitch into bruin, who, not relishing such sport, made one bound, freed himself from the thongs which bound him, and commenced ascending the seats on which sat the spectators. A scrambling scene ensued which beggars description.

Bruin succeeded in attaining to the fourth tier of seats, when he either fell through or leaped to the ground, on the heads of the dense mass below. One unfortunate gentleman raised the canvass to effect his escape. Bruin perceiving the opening made, darted through, overturning the man in his passage, and made for the deep canon which runs by the foot of the town. In ascending the hill he overtook Mr. Courtney, of Mad Canon, and with one stroke of his paw almost denuded him. Happily, however, he sustained no other injury than the loss of his "unmentionables." The gentleman who was upset in making his escape through the canvass suffered a severe contusion, and had his head gashed to the skull from the center of his forehead to the crown. Meanwhile, the rage of the bull having reached boiling heat, with a bound and bellow, he dashed through the crowd, overturning all in his way, and in the opposite direction from Bruin, disappeared in the woods. The scene, altogether, our informant assures us, was indescribable.

HOG STORY.—We heard a capital anecdote about hogs the other day. In Madison and other counties, mast and acorn are very scarce. It abounds, however, in the County of Estill. Many hogs were driven there, which the Estill people considered an infringement on their rights. Councils were called to deliberate how to rid themselves of the nuisance. Many plans were proposed, but finally, after a good deal of debate, one was adopted. It seems that hogs have a great fear of bears. Accordingly the skin of a bear was procured, and a large sow was caught from one of the droves. She was covered with the bear skin and then let loose. She immediately returned among the droves, but on her approach all the hogs took flight, pursued by the sow with the bear skin. It is stated that since this experiment not a hog has crossed the confines of Estill County.—*Louisville Jour.*

SHORT CROPS AND A SURPLUS OF PIGEONS.—The plentifulness of pigeons in this region this year is attributed by the knowing ones to the drouth at the West, and the consequent barrenness of the fields upon which they usually rely for sustenance. There is one man in Southwick now who has a collection of 250 dozen living pigeons, which he is fattening for market. They consumed fifteen bushels of corn last week. Others in the same town have similar quantities on hand. [Springfield Republican.]

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, writing from Charlestown in that State, relates the following series of incidents, which, if true, are certainly very singular:

Washington was accustomed to wear two seals on his watch, one of gold, and the other of silver. Upon both of them the letters 'G. W.' were engraved, or rather cut. The seals he wore as early as 1754, and they were about his person on the terrible day of Braddock's defeat. On that day he lost the silver seal. The gold one remained with the General until the day of his death, and was then given by him to his nephew, a gentleman of Virginia, who carefully preserved it until about seventeen years ago, when in riding over his farm, he dropped it, and could never recover it. The other day, the gold seal, lost seventeen years ago, was plowed up, recognised from the letters 'G. W.' on it, and restored to the son of the gentleman to whom Washington had presented it. At almost the same moment, the silver seal, lost in 1754, just one hundred years ago, was plowed up on the site of the battle in which Braddock was defeated, and in like manner recognized from the letters 'G. W.' so that in a very short time the two companions will be again united. I have this whole statement from the most reliable source possible, namely, from the gentleman himself, who has thus restored to him these precious mementoes of his great ancestor. The affair is but one more proof of an oft stated maxim, that truth beggars fiction in strangeness. I repeat, there is not the slightest exaggeration or misstatement in the matter, and no room for mistake. In legal phraseology, the proof excludes every other hypothesis.

A DROVE OF HEIFERS vs. AN ALPINE BEAR.—The *Gazette de Savoie*, relates the following somewhat singular adventure, which is said to have taken place in the Commune of Villard (Upper Savoy): Two shepherds who had charge of a drove of heifers, had just laid out their provisions on the ground in order to take their meal, when they were suddenly pounced upon by a large bear, who, after having devoured all the provender he found, threw himself on one of the shepherds and began to tear his clothes to pieces. While the bear was thus occupied, the heifers, eighty in number, formed into a semicircle, and making a regular charge on the intruder, drove him from the ground and released their keeper from certain death. The other man had taken to flight at the first appearance of bruin, and having climbed a tree, witnessed the whole affair in safety.

AN APPLE IN THE MOUTH.—About eighteen months ago, a young man eating an apple, got one of the "pips" fixed in a decayed tooth, which occasioned him great pain, but was totally unable to be extricated. At length the pip, by dint of pushing was driven down below the tooth into the gum, and no more pain was felt. Six weeks ago, however, a swelling was seen in the gum, and ultimately an abscess formed, medical men examined it and found the pipin had begun to germinate! It was a habit of the young man to keep cotton in his tooth, and this is supposed to have hastened vegetation.

BULWER, the novelist, in a letter to a gentleman in Boston, said: "I have closed my career as a writer of fiction. I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life, chasing pleasure where it is not to be found."

THE COCHIN CHINA FOWL.

WE copy the following amusing article from the *Derby Reporter* (English). It is the best defense of this breed of fowls we have yet seen; and if the pullets will lay so well at *five months old*, and when the thermometer is 18° below freezing point, and in addition make so perfect a cross with the Dorking, we will patronize the beauties to a certain extent. Another year we will experiment with them and the Dorkings, and give our readers the results.

A brother member of mine in the Royal Agricultural Society, and a most active member of its council, states somewhat complainingly, that Mr. Penchard has made more money from a few Cochin China hens, than he (Fisher Hobbs) has been able to do from a choice flock of six hundred ewes. Very likely. "There is nothing new under sun." A lucky Dutchman once sold a tulip for a dozen sheep, eight fat swine, four fat oxen, two hogsheds of wine, a suit of clothes, and a silver drinking-cup. Nay, more—5,000 florins was a common price for the rarest kinds of tulips, such as *Semper Augustus* and *Admiral Liefken*, and even so late as 1835, Dr. Mackay informs us, that a tulip root was sold in London for £35 sterling. Such is the infatuation which sometimes besets the public mind. Forty guineas for a Cochin China cock is not, therefore, an unparalleled folly, for so long as a feather-bed is in request, a dead fowl will be a better thing than a rotten tulip; and the poultry mania of 1853 not so hazardous a speculation as that which beset the Dutchman in 1636. A 3,000-florin tulip-root was once munched with great relish by a hungry sailor, in Amsterdam, who mistook the bulb for an onion, and quietly pocketed it while talking to its infatuated owner. We opine that a Cochin China fowl could not have been pocketed so easily, although the nether garments of a Dutchman are always very capacious.

But can this popular "fancy" continue? Will the Cochin China, or Shanghai fowl, sustain its reputed preëminence over the "natives" of these islands? A gallant naval captain uttered the following prophecy in 1852:

"Yes, Sturgeon's breed may be forgot,
And Punchard's called a worthless lot,
And Andrew's fame be less;
But still in Poulterers' shops so neat,
In Leadenhall-market or Mount-street,
The Dorking breed shall long compete
With triu.nph and success."

And, alas! the prophecy is will-nigh fulfilled. Cardinal Woolsey fell not more rapidly from the favor of "my king," nor the dashing Devereux, the proud and lordly Essex, from the heart and smiles of *The Maiden Queen*, than has the short-tailed buff Cochin, from the admiration and esteem of John Bull. It was really painful to watch the indifference with which this popular favorite of yesterday was treated at Birmingham.

"But yesterday a king
And armed with such to strive,
And now thou art a nameless thing
So abject, yet alive."

It is too bad. The Hallelujahs of yesterday were more deserved than is the contemptuous indifference of to-day. Granted (for a moment) that they are tough when on the table—granted that they are ugly in the yard—granted that they eat like an alderman, and *crow* continuously and disagreeably; yet the fact remains that they are hardy, and lay eggs in considerable quantities. They lay, too, at a time when eggs are worth something, and when other fowls find it quite as much as they can accomplish to supply the materials of warmth and growth to their own bodies, without furnish-

ing eggs for the breakfast-tables of their liege lords.

These fowls have, moreover, an excellent quality, which we should be glad to see copied by some bipeds without feathers. *They stay at home, and attend to their own business.* So little of the wandering, gossiping propensity do they possess, that they are invaluable to the citizen in confined quarters. The smallest fence will suffice to keep them from trespassing; a wire net, three feet high, is a sufficient indication to them of the rights of property, for which they have a most conscientious respect.

They arrive at maturity early, frequently laying eggs when only five months old; and, from their frequent desire to incubate, are most useful to the farmer who wishes to bring chickens into the market at an early date. They will also improve the general race of farm-yard poultry by judicious crosses. A pullet from a cross between the Cochin China hen and a Dorking cock possesses, in a large degree, the special qualities of each bird. It grows rapidly, and to a large size. The yellow legs of the Cochin, so suggestive, when on the table, of oil-cake-beef, and other gross compounds, are often displaced by the white foot of the Dorking, and moreover the flesh is almost as juicy and as good as the last-named bird; while, when alive, it produces more eggs than the Dorking, of equal size, and of a richer color. Although the thermometer stands at 10° below freezing-point, a hen of this breed, with no especial advantages of warmth or shelter, with no "greaves," fat, or animal food, is supplying us five times a week with an egg of good size (six to the avoirdupoise pound), as beautiful in color as those of her dam from the Celestial Empire, and rich in flavor as the eggs which her great paternal grandmother deposited upon the sunny slopes of Dorking, in Surrey. She performs this duty, too, in a true Wellingtonian spirit, coming off her nest with quiet dignity, making no grand cackle about the glory of an achievement, which might well inspire the lazy hens around her with envy, if not with admiration. Therefore, the introduction of these fowls from "The Flowery land" is a national benefit, for the farmer who keeps Shanghai hens and Dorking cocks will always have large fowls, and a supply of handsome eggs for the market. But let him not think to perpetuate the race by breeding from the offspring of this cross. Better to sell their eggs at forty for a shilling, for the patriotic purpose of pelting a political renegade, than place them under a hen to be warmed into a bundle of bones, muscles, and feathers, into a walking, eating creature, that would require the genius of Adam himself to supply it with an appropriate name. For as sure as the young mongrels would chirp, so surely would they reverse the excellent properties of their parents, and, by a rapid process of degeneration, *their* offspring would grow up more ravenous than a distorted Cochin, and almost as eggless as an Ornithorhynchus or a Kangaroo.

THE GINGER OF COMMERCE.—The ginger of commerce is the produce of a plant growing in both the East and West Indies. In its appearance it resembles a reed, but the stems arise from a root similar to the root of the garden sweet flag, or iris. Like the root of this flower, that of the ginger plant spreads and increases in size every year. From the upper surface of the ginger-root arises in the spring, a green red-like stalk, about two feet and a half high, which bears narrow lance-shaped leaves. The flowers of the plant, which are white and lilac, grow on a separate stem. The ginger we employ as a spice is the root, to obtain which the plant is cultivated in much the same way as potatoes

are, and when the stalks have withered, the roots are dug up. The best of white ginger, being scraped in preparing it, is less in size, not being so thick or knotty, its color is of a light yellow, and its taste is much more pungent and aromatic than that of the black kind. (Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.)

HENS EATING THEIR EGGS.

PEN your fowls up for fattening as soon as you please, after they have once commenced eating their eggs. There is no cure for them. We speak from experience, says the editor of the *Boston and South Guardian*. Two years ago our entire ornithological establishment, consisting of a dozen Dorkings, was condemned in like manner. We fear that we had taught the fowls habits of cannibalism by giving them the shells of their own eggs to eat. We tried mild curative measures first. We gave them boiled eggs, scalding hot, and after a first taste they cooled their bills in the gravel, turned the egg over and over a few times with their feet, and then, when it was ready for eating, fought and scratched over the dainty morsel, and swallowed it before our eyes. The cockerel, who, as the father of a family ought to have known better, and set a good example, strutted about as if he highly approved the transaction, and occasionally selected a dainty morsel of the yolk for himself, thus becoming worse than an accomplice in the infanticide. After this we adopted another expedient. We got an egg blown, and filled the shell with a composition of mustard, vinegar, aloes, salts and other horrible associations. The fowls got one good dose, and ran up and down the walk, chattering, and shaking their heads, with an expression of intense disgust which was very ludicrous to witness. Like Mr. Samuel Weller at the Harrowgate Spa, they only tasted the liquor *once*; but the punishment was useless, as we got no more eggs.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

THE *Journal of Commerce* says, that Mr. James G. Hendrickson, of Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, after 40 years of patient "whittling," has made a machine that will not only "go of itself," but will compel divers other bodies, to which it is attached, to go likewise; in short it has power! The success is in the direction in which so many have long labored in vain, viz., by the use of arms and balls attached to a cylinder so as to keep the extra weight always on one side, and therefore to give the cylinder a constant inclination to turn round. The machine requires no starting; take away the blocks, and it goes off, "like a thing of life." The model was in our office yesterday, and attached to some clock work, which it turned without stopping to breathe. We see no reason why it would not go until worn out. Whether on a larger scale the principle would be available, we are not prepared to say; it would be rather awkward to manage at first, as the power could not be turned off, and it would have to be managed like a skittish horse, i. e. either "hitched" or held by the bridle. If it should "take to going fast," we think the centrifugal force acquired by the balls would prevent their rolling back to the center; but of this we can judge better when it is put to its speed. Mr. Hendrickson will take some steps to remunerate himself for his years of trial, and it is probable will before long exhibit his model at some place in the city, where the curious may satisfy themselves of its merits. After a careful examination, we can safely say, in all seriousness, that the propelling power is self-contained and self-adjusting, and gives a sufficiently active force to carry ordinary clock work, and all without any winding up or replenishing.

Boys' Corner.

(For the American Agriculturist.)

DISCOURAGING CHILDREN.

I read your short article on "Discouraging children," (vol. 12, p. 344,) with great satisfaction, because the idea there presented for the consideration of parents, guardians, and teachers, is one of very great importance; and, because, also, it is an idea very seldom elucidated by those who write upon the subject of education.

It is quite probable, also, that I was peculiarly pleased with the article alluded to, because there are several persons among my acquaintances, who are living commentaries on its pertinency and truth. Allow me to give you a brief sketch of the experience of a gentleman with whom I have long been intimate:

His father was a man of fine education, but of a very irascible temper, unfortunately. He made it a matter of conscience to attend personally to the literary training of his son, until the boy was fourteen years of age, at which time the father died and left his child very much his own master.

Being a boy who dearly loved to play and who hated intensely anything like confinement within doors, his father's severe system of training induced in him a perfect hatred of books and study; so that he learned to *shirk* his lessons whenever he could, and would steal away to spend his time in rambling about the woods, fishing, sailing, swimming, &c., &c. Being called a dunce, a blockhead, brainless, good-for-nothing, whenever he was summoned to recite his lessons, it was no wonder the boy became fully convinced that all these allegations were quite true, as far as books were concerned. *He lost all ambition*; and when his father died, leaving him a stout, healthy boy of fourteen, strange as it may appear, he did not know how to write a word, could not distinguish a noun from a verb, was ignorant of the multiplication table—in short, all he could do was to read, but he could not do even that well. Now mark the change, and see how a false system of training may blind a father as to the capacity of his own child. That boy of fourteen, as soon as his father died, was put an apprentice to a mechanical business, at which he had to work early and late; and yet by the time he was nineteen years old, he had, unassisted, fully made up all the deficiencies in his English education, and had prepared himself for college, without a teacher, besides earning enough at his trade to pay his expenses while in college! He then entered one of the best colleges in the country, took a high stand as a scholar, especially in the department of mathematics, and graduated in due time with the highest honors of the institution, preëminent in a class of ninety-four members. I have heard him refer with emotion to the sadness he felt on commencement-day when he vainly wished for the presence of his father, who had died nine years before in the full persuasion that his eldest son was a dunce. N. N.

A SLIGHT HIT.—"Well John," said a boss to his apprentice on the day he was one and twenty, "you have got a fool for a master now." "Yes," said John "and have had for these ten years."

PROFITABLE HONEY CROP.—We learn by the Madison *Banner*, that Abner Bair, a farmer of Jefferson County, Indiana, from one hundred stands of bees, since the first of May, has sold sixteen hundred pounds of honey, for which he received two hundred and eighty-one dollars.

IMMENSE STEAMER.—The tonnage of the gigantic screw and paddle steamer now building at Milwall, England, is 22,000 of builders' measurement, and 10,000 tonnage burden; extreme length, 680 feet; extreme breadth, 83 feet; extreme depth, 58 feet; power of engines (screw paddle,) 2,600 horse. The hull will be entirely of iron. From her keel up to six feet above the water line is double, of cellular construction. The upper deck will also be strengthened, on the same principle, and will form a complete beam, so that any external injury will not affect the tightness or the safety of the ship. She is divided into ten separate water-tight departments, each being sixty feet in length, enabling her to take out sufficient fuel for a voyage to Australia and back to England without stopping.

The Dahlia is a native of the marshes of Peru, and was named after Dahl, the famous Swedish Botanist. It is not more than thirty years since its introduction into Europe.

(Prairie Farmer.)

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fluctuated about 25 cents per barrel the past week, but closes a little firmer than per our last. Wheat, owing to the small quantity in market, is higher. Corn and other grain, no change. Pork and Lard have given way some. Beef remains unchanged. Wool is dull again, and likely to remain so till the demand for woollen fabrics increases.

Southern products, no change worth quoting.

The weather was rainy two days last week, and then it cleared off fine and warm. Grass and turnips are still growing quite rapidly around us.

PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY, October 7, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The market is pretty fair this morning, though not quite as brisk as last week. Potatoes are gradually on the decline, and the prospect is that the market will continue to be well supplied. Other kinds of vegetables vary but little. Tomatoes are nearly out of season, and hardly worth quoting.

The supply of apples is good, and undoubtedly will be throughout the fall and winter. Virgaloo pears are selling from \$5 to \$12 per bbl. according to quality. Grapes have been selling the past week in large quantities and at good prices. Butter, eggs and cheese, remain nearly the same as last week.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$2 75@3 25 per bbl.; White, \$2 50@3; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$3 50; Virginia, \$3 25; Beets, \$3@3 50 per hundred bunches; Carrots, \$3@3 25; Parsnips, \$3 50; Marrow Squashes, \$2 per bbl.; Cabbages, \$4@6 50 per hundred; Pumpkins, \$4@8 per hundred; Citron Melons, \$1@2 per bbl.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2 25@2 37 per bbl.; Pears, cooking, \$4; eating \$5@12; Grapes, Isabella, 6c.@11c. per lb.; Catawba, 8c.@11c.; Cranberries, \$6@7 per bbl. Butter, State 21c.@23c. per lb.; Western, 17c.@18c.; Eggs, 19c.@20c. per doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Oct. 9, 1854.

WE have rarely seen the Cattle Market so dull as it is to-day. The butchers laid down their own prices, to which the brokers mostly had to submit. Indeed we heard some of them talk about giving away their cattle. This dullness in the market may be attributed, in part, to the change in the weather, which to-day is quite warm, and in part to the large supply of pork. The number of cattle is not very large, nor are they, on the whole, of inferior quality. Some of them are about equal to any we have seen. Among others, we may particularize a drove

of 70 from Chester county, Pa., belonging to Mr. Eli Pyle. They were well fattened, and were surpassed by none in the yards.

Messrs. Wheaton & Purchase also had an excellent drove, 114 in number. These, too, were from Chester county, and are quite creditable to the State. We might mention the cattle of Mr. Joseph Williams. He had in market three droves, about 75 in each, two of them from the same place, and one from Virginia—the latter, however, inferior to the others.

Good beeves are selling from 8c.@9½c. per lb. A few, perhaps, for 10c., though this is the top of the market. Inferior quality, 7c.@8c. There will, undoubtedly, be a good many cattle left over.

There is a further decline in the sheep market, as noticed by our last.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves.....	7½c.@10c.
Cows and Calves.....	\$30@50.
Veals.....	4c.@6½c.
Sheep.....	\$2@7.
Lambs.....	\$2@4 50.
Swine, corn fed.....	4½c.@4¾c.
" still fed.....	4c.@4½c.

Mr. Chamberlain reports beeves, 7½c.@10½c.; cows and calves, \$20@50; veals, 4½c.@7c.; sheep, \$2 50@6; lambs \$1 75@4.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 6½c.@9½c.; cows and calves, \$25@55; veals, 3½c.@5½c.; sheep, \$2@6; lambs \$1 75@4.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves, 6c.@8½c.; cows and calves, \$20@40.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,.....	2796
Cows,.....	18
Calves,.....	319
Sheep and lambs,.....	1432
Swine,.....	1669

Of these there came by the Hudson River R. R., 380; Hudson River boats, 232; Erie R. R., 618, also 1,310 swine; Harlem R. R., 404.

New-York State furnished, by cars, 400, on foot, 66; Ohio, 568; Kentucky, 206; Illinois, 304; Pennsylvania, 818, on foot; Virginia, 71, on foot; Connecticut, 99, on foot.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

	CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
	Robinson-st.	Sixth-st.	Sixth-st.
Beeves,.....	448	642	418
Cows and calves,...	184	40	126
Veals,.....	145	100	54
Sheep and lambs,...	8,364	6,441	—

The following are the sales of sheep and lambs by Samuel McGraw, sheep broker, at Browning's: 21 sheep and lambs, \$55; 107 lambs and sheep, \$533; 16 lambs and sheep, \$60; 81 sheep, \$175 55; 51 lambs and sheep, \$168 75; 12 sheep, \$37 15; 119 sheep and lambs, \$375 37; 119 lambs and sheep, \$398; 40 lambs, \$132 62; 173 sheep and lambs, \$490 25; 116 lambs and sheep, \$315; 114 lambs and sheep, \$427 50.

The following are the sales by James McCarty, also sheep-broker at Browning's: 99 sheep and lambs, \$287 49; 273, \$943 12; 75, \$234 37; 46, \$66 25; 102, \$395 25; 293, 115, \$304; 172, \$406 25; 77, \$198 75; 100, \$278 25; 117, \$288 75; 89, \$234 25; 50, \$181 25; 124, \$371. Total sheep and lambs, 1,535.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's, by John Mortimore:

Sheep.	Price per head.	Price per lb. for mutton.
100	\$3 25	8½ cts.
87	3 12½	8½
233	3 62½	9
100	4 08	9
95	3 20	8½
203	2 25	8
100	2 75	8
185	3 50	8½
180	2 62½	8
107	4 00	9
140	4 25	8½
80	2 50	8½
100	3 12½	8½
125	2 62½	8½
47	3 50	8½
Lambs.		Price per lb. for meat.
213	2 12½	10
166	3 12½	10½
125	3 37½	11
97	3 12½	10½

The dullness occasioned by the warm weather noticed in our last, has continued throughout the week, but fair prices were obtained considering the abundant supply offered, but the surplus is not large and the market closes with a fair prospect, though little improvement can be expected until cooler weather sets in.

Common sheep sold at \$2@4; extra sheep at \$4 50@7; lambs sold at \$1 75@4; store ewes at \$2 25@3 25, the latter are in demand. Mutton is selling in Washington Market at 4c.@8½c.; lambs at 7c.@12½c., as in quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes—				
Pot, 1st sort, 1853	100 lb.	—	@	7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852	6 25	@	—	—
Beeswax—				
American Yellow	—	29	@	30
Bristles—				
American, Gray and White	—	40	@	45
Coal—				
Liverpool Orrel	1 chaldron	—	@	11 50
Scotch	—	—	@	—
Sidney	8	@	8 25	—
Pietou	8	@	8 —	—
Anthracite	2,000 lb.	7	@	7 50
Cotton—				
Ordinary	Upland	7 1/2	@	7 1/2
Middling	Florida	9 1/2	@	9 1/2
Middling Fair	Mobile	10 1/2	@	10 1/2
Fair	N. O. & Texas	11 1/2	@	11 1/2
Cotton Bagging—				
Gunny Cloth	1 yard	—	@	13
American Kentucky	—	—	@	—
Dundee	—	—	@	—
Coffee—				
Java	1 lb.	12	@	12 1/2
Moeha	—	14	@	14 1/2
Brazil	—	9	@	11
Maraeabo	—	10	@	11
St. Domingo	(cash)	9	@	9 1/2
Flax—				
Jersey	1 lb.	8	@	9
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands	6 75	@	6 87 1/2	—
State, straight brands	7 12 1/2	@	—	—
State, favorite brands	7 —	@	7 25	—
Western, mixed do.	7 12 1/2	@	7 25	—
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	7 25	@	7 37 1/2	—
Michigan, fancy brands	7 25	@	—	—
Ohio, common to good brands	7 12 1/2	@	7 37 1/2	—
Ohio, fancy brands	7 31 1/2	@	7 50	—
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.	8 —	@	7 50	—
Genesee, fancy brands	7 50	@	7 75	—
Genesee, extra brands	9 25	@	—	—
Canada, (in bond,) new	7 —	@	7 12 1/2	—
Brandywine	7 56 1/2	@	7 68 1/2	—
Georgetown	7 56 1/2	@	7 68 1/2	—
Petersburg City	7 56 1/2	@	7 68 1/2	—
Richmond Country	7 37 1/2	@	7 43 1/2	—
Alexandria	7 37 1/2	@	7 43 1/2	—
Baltimore, Howard-Street	7 37 1/2	@	7 43 1/2	—
Rye Flour	5 37 1/2	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Jersey	—	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	4 75	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	19 —	@	19 25	—
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee	1 bush	1 85	@	1 78
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond)	—	1 42	@	1 50
Wheat, Southern, White	—	1 70	@	1 80
Wheat, Ohio, White	—	1 70	@	1 80
Wheat, Michigan, White	—	1 75	@	1 80
Wheat, Western and Mixed	—	1 50	@	1 50
Rye, Northern	—	1 18	@	—
Corn, Round Yellow	—	—	@	78
Corn, Round White	—	—	@	81
Corn, Southern White	—	—	@	—
Corn, Southern Yellow	—	77	@	80
Corn, Southern Mixed	—	—	@	—
Corn, Western Mixed	—	77	@	—
Corn, Western Yellow	—	—	@	—
Barley	—	1 18	@	—
Oats, River and Canal	—	45	@	47
Oats, New-Jersey	—	47	@	45
Oats, Western	—	52	@	54
Peas, Black-Eyed	1 bush	1 50	@	—
Lime—				
Rockland, Common	1 bbl	—	@	87
Lumber—				
Timber, White Pine	1 cubic	—	@	24
Timber, Oak	—	25	@	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	—	35	@	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine, (by cargo)	—	18	@	22
YARD SELLING PRICES				
Timber, Oak Scantling	1 M. ft. 30	—	@	40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern	17 50	@	19 75	—
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked	—	—	@	40
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked	—	20	@	25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear	37 50	@	42 50	—
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	25 —	@	32 —	—
Boards, North River, Box	16 —	@	18 —	—
Boards, Albany Pine	14 —	@	20 —	—
Boards, City Worked	22 —	@	23 —	—
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling	—	—	@	25
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring	—	25	@	—
Plank, Albany Pine	—	24	@	30
Plank, City Worked	—	24	@	29
Plank, Albany Spruce	—	17	@	24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked	—	22	@	24
Shingles, Pine, saved	1 bunch	2 25	@	2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved	—	2 75	@	3 —
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	1 M. 24	@	25 —	—
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 2d qual.	—	22	@	25
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 1st qual.	—	19	@	21
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 2d qual.	—	17	@	18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.	—	32	@	—
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.	—	15	@	16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	—	20	@	22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe	—	72	@	—
Staves, White Oak Hhd.	—	90	@	—
Staves, White Oak Bbl.	—	60	@	—
Staves, Red Oak Hhd.	—	35	@	—
Heading, White Oak	—	70	@	—
Molasses—				
New-Orleans	1 gal.	22	@	26
Porto Rico	—	23	@	29
Cuba Muscovado	—	22	@	26
Trinidad Cuba	—	23	@	26
Cardenas, &c.	—	—	@	24

Naval Stores

Turpentine, Soft, North County	280 lb.	—	@	4 62 1/2
Turpentine, Wilmington	—	—	@	4 50
Tar	1 bbl.	3 75	@	4 50
Pitch, City	—	—	@	2 75
Resin, Common, (delivered)	—	1 80	@	2 —
Resin, White	280 lb.	2 12 1/2	@	4 50
Spirits Turpentine	1 gal.	52	@	58

Oil Cake—

Thin Oblong, City	1 tun. 30	—	@	40 —
Thick, Round, Country	—	—	@	—

Plaster Paris—

Blue Nova Scotia	1 tun. 3	25	@	—
White Nova Scotia	—	3	@	3 12 1/2

Provisions—

Beef, Mess, Country	1 bbl.	11	—	@	—
Beef, Mess, City	—	13 50	@	14 87 1/2	—
Beef, Mess, extra	—	10 25	@	—	—
Beef, Prime, Country	—	—	@	—	—
Beef, Prime, City	—	—	@	—	—
Beef, Prime Mess	1 tee. 23	—	@	25 —	—
Pork, Mess	1 bbl. 13	18 1/2	@	13 25 1/2	—
Pork, Prime	—	11 25	@	—	—
Pork, Clear	—	14 —	@	14 25	—
Pork, Prime Mess	—	13 —	@	13 25	—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels	1 lb.	10 1/2	@	—	—
Hams, Pickled	—	8 —	@	7 —	—
Shoulders, Pickled	—	5 1/2	@	6 —	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle	1 bbl.	—	@	—	—
Beef, Smoked	1 lb.	—	@	—	—
Butter, Orange County	—	21 —	@	25 —	—
Cheese, fair to prime	—	8 1/2	@	10 1/2	—

Salt—

Turk's Island.....	1 bush.	—	@	54
St. Martin's.....		—	@	—
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 sack.	1 20	@	1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine.....		1 45	@	1 60
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....		1 62	@	1 67

Sugar—

St. Croix	1 lb.	—	@	—	—
New-Orleans	—	4 1/2	@	5 1/2	—
Cuba Muscovado	—	4 1/2	@	5 1/2	—
Porto Rico	—	4 1/2	@	5 1/2	—
Havana, White	—	7 1/2	@	8 —	—
Havana, Brown and Yellow	—	5 —	@	7 1/2	—
Manilla	—	5 1/2	@	5 1/2	—
Brazil, White	—	6 1/2	@	7 —	—
Brazil Brown	—	5 —	@	5 1/2	—

Tallow—

American, Prime	1 lb.	11 1/2	@	12 1/2	—
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Tobacco—

Virginia	1 lb.	—	@	8 1/2	—
Kentucky	—	7 —	@	10 —	—
Maryland	—	—	@	—	—
St. Domingo	—	12 —	@	18 —	—
Cuba	—	19 —	@	23 —	—
Yara	—	40 —	@	45 —	—
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	—	25 —	@	1 —	—
Florida Wrappers	—	15 —	@	60 —	—
Connecticut, Seed Leaf	—	6 —	@	15 —	—
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf	—	—	@	—	—

Wool—

American, Saxony Fleeced	1 lb.	38	@	42	—
American, Full Blood Merino	—	36	@	37	—
American, 1/2 and 3/4 Merino	—	30	@	33	—
American, Native and 1/2 Merino	—	25	@	28	—
Superfine, Pulled, Country	—	30	@	32	—
No. 1, Pulled, Country	—	26	@	28	—

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WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NURSERY, New-Bedford, Mass. ANTHONY & McFEE, Proprietors, successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Firs, American and Chinese Arbor Vite, Cedrus Decidua, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., &c.
An extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Port-nal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.
The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our Trees are unrivaled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.
They are all free from that destructive malady, **THE PEAR BLIGHT**, which has never existed in this locality.
Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.
New-Bedford, 1854. 17-68

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
LAND PLANTS—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Green-house, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after October 10. Address
B. M. WATSON,
56-61 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Staking of lands for a new Reservoir, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth-streets, and the Fifth and Seventh-avenues in the City of New-York.

To all owners, mortgagees, lessees, occupants, and other persons, in any matter, by judgment, decree or otherwise, entitled unto, or interested in the lands or premises above mentioned, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled proceeding, at the office, No. 293 Broadway, the third story front room, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on any day (Sundays excepted) on or prior to the 21st day of October next, and to produce the evidences to your title or interest therein. In default thereof, and in case the person entitled or interested as aforesaid shall not be ascertained by or be known to the said Commissioners, or be fully known, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners.

It being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to present the report at the earliest day consistent with proper examination, and due regard to rights and interests affected, it is earnestly requested that all parties note and comply with the preceding notice, as no other or further notice will be issued.

Dated New-York, September 1, 1854.
EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Commissioners.
DANIEL DODGE,
ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

N. B.—All papers published in the City of New-York are requested to publish the preceding notice until the 21st day of October next, once in each week, and to send their bills, with affidavits of publication, to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings. 57

STATE OF NEW-YORK—Secretary's Office, Albany, August 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS are TO BE ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh; and
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms;
All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Wards of the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 21st and 22nd Wards in New-York, and the City of Williamsburg, in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 23rd, 24th and 25th Wards in the New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 26th, 27th and 28th Wards in New-York, and for the Eighth District, composed of the 29th, 30th and 31st Wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be selected for said County: Sixteen Members of Assembly.

A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford;
A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou;
A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe;
A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt;
A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman;
A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius;
A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clark, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath;

Two Governors of the Alms House, in place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pinckney, appointed to fill vacancies;

A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt.

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Wards;

A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 15th and 16th Wards. Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 14, 1854.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. [33-50] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street, (near Maiden-lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doos, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four lengths at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK,
J. H. BUCK,
F. A. CUSHMAN,
WM. DUNCAN,
AGENTS—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-1f

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS.—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS.—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES. Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS. Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON. Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS and FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS.—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS.—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS and WAGGONS.—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS.—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vans, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Fowl Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Spruce.

Red and White Clover.
Lucerne.
Saintfoin.
Alyske Clover.
Sweet-scented Clover.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties. Winter Rye.

Barley.
Buckwheat.
Oats, of several choice kinds.
Corn, of great variety.
Spring and Winter Fitches.
PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUB-BERY.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

POULTRY.—D. FOWLER, No. 14 Fulton Market, New-York, dealer in Live and Dressed Poultry of all kinds; for Shipping, &c. Also all the various kinds of Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, &c., for Breed.

N.B.—Persons having good Poultry to dispose of would do well to give Mr. F. a call before selling elsewhere.

32-64

Agricultural Books.

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

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V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.

X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., &c. Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1.

XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

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XXVI. Miner's American Bee-Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVII. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.

XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.

XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.

XXXIV. Stephens's Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.

XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.

XXXVI. The American Florists' Guide. Price 75 cents.

XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper. Price 30 cents.

XXXVIII. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.

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XL. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.

XLI. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.

XLII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.

XLIII. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.

XLIV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.

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XLIX. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.

ANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

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direct from China—very fine of their kind

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51-5t Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.—I have now

ready for sale one of the most complete selections of Fruit Trees ever offered in this part of the country, and as thrifty and handsome Trees as can be found in the United States. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Quinces, Strawberries, &c.

Subscribers to this paper will find in it the coming year full directions for managing Fruit Trees in the best manner, with a complete list of the best varieties.

WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

PEACH TREES.—The subscriber offers

for sale, from their Nurseries at Rumson's Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the same by mail to be directed to them at Red Bank, Mounmouth County, N. J. [53-69] ASHER HANCE & SON.

FANCY FOWLS.—Shanghai Fowls—direct

importations—and Golden Pheasants, for sale by

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WALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or

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werp Raspberry. GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,

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SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE

assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat;

among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean,

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of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sc-

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THE HORSE, THE HORSE, THE HORSE,

NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, And the one most frequently ill-treated, neglected, and abused. We have just published a Book so valuable to every man who owns a horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR. and is from the pen of that celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. GEO. DADD, well known for many years in this country, as one of the most successful scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of Medical and Surgical science. The Book which he now offers to the public is the result of many years' study and practical experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following:

Extract from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts:

NEW-BEDFORD, May 11, 1851.
DR. DADD—Dear Sir: I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection—the Horse—will meet with that success which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

BOSTON, May 13, 1851.
DR. DADD—My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.

I remain yours with great regard,
MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse.

[Boston Congregationalist.

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses, and explains the secret of his success in this volume.

[New York Tribune.

The author of this work is well known as a most skillful veterinary surgeon; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery-stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year.

[Ind. Democrat, Concord.

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases we have ever seen.

[N. Y. Evangelist.

One of the greatest and most commendable qualities of this work is, it is practical and plain to the comprehension of those farmers and others for whom it is mainly designed. The course of treatment favors generally a more salutary and rational system of medication, than that recommended in any previously existing works on farriery. No farmer or owner of a horse should be without this book. Stable-keepers, stage-proprietors and hackmen we believe would derive profit by having at least one copy hung up in their stables for use and reference by their stable men.

[Daily News, Philadelphia.

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses would find it a matter of economy to possess themselves of it. It will be of more service than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors.

[Albany Courier.

We deem this decidedly the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, Nature, and treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses," ever published.

[Nantucket Inquirer.

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval.

[Eve. Traveler, Boston.

This book supplies a great desideratum which Skinner's admirable treatise on the horse did not fill. Every man may be his own veterinary surgeon, and with much greater safety to this noble animal, than by trusting him to the treatment of the empirical itinerants who infest the country. It is well illustrated, and should be purchased by every man who owns a horse.

[Eve. Mirror, New-York.

This is a book that should be forthwith put into the hands of all who own or drive horses, whether for the dray or gig, for the plow, omnibus or road, for hard service or pleasure.

[McMakin's Courier, Phila.

A good, clearly-written book, which should be in the hands of every man who has a horse whose ill his affection or his purse make it worth while to cure.

[Bangor Mercury.

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses.

[Hartford Herald.

This is a scientific, thorough and complete treatise upon the diseases of which the noblest of animals is subject, and the remedies with they severally require.

[Troy Budget.

He is not worthy to have a horse in his care who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duty to his animal.

[Commonwealth, Boston.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston,

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by all Booksellers.

50-63

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND

SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

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Threshers.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

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Two-Horse, do. \$30 to \$35

One-Horse, Overshot \$28

Two-Horse, do. \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS &

CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual

assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit

Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees,

Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery. Vines

for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture.

Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar-st. will be sent

by mail to all post-paying applicants inclosing a postage

stamp.

32-71

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT!

THIRTEENTH VOLUME OF
THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
THE LEADING WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF THE COUNTRY.

ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

with Harper's Magazine, one year for	-	-	-	\$ 4 00
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" Littell's Living Age " " "	-	-	-	6 50
" National Magazine " " "	-	-	-	3 50
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Address **ALLEN & CO.,**

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Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 6.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 58.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,
SEE LAST PAGE.

FIRST ANNUAL SHOW OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we record the above show as eminently successful. The State Society was organized less than two years since, and till the opening of the Exhibition at New-Haven, on the 10th inst., there were comparatively few names enrolled as members. There are but eight counties in the State, and in two or three of these, agricultural societies have only recently been formed. As far as our observations have extended, there has been a general apathy in most parts of the State in regard to the value and importance of a State agricultural gathering. The different railroads were so little awake to the matter and especially to their own true interests, that, till a very late day, none of them offered any facilities in the free transportation of stock and articles of exhibition or in reduced rates of passenger fare.

But, notwithstanding these and other discouraging circumstances, a few of the more active members set themselves vigorously at work to get up, if possible, a show which should place Connecticut at once upon a par with other States. Without disparaging the efforts of others who lent a willing hand to the enterprise, we think it but just to say, that very much of the success attained should be accredited to the Executive Committee, Judge Huntington, of Hartford County, and Messres. Henry, A. Dyer, of Windham County; and T. S. Gold, of Litchfield County. Those who have not "been through the mill," know little of the immense amount of labor involved in getting together the varied productions of a State, in preparing a suitable place of exhibition, including its inclosure, buildings, tents, seats, attendants, &c., and in making up a judicious list of premiums with competent committees of awards, &c., &c. The few who got up and managed the enterprise in this instance, have made their mark, and need no aid from our pen to heighten the admiration with which their labors are regarded by their fellow farmers.

THE SHOW GROUNDS, inclosing fifteen acres, were admirably adapted for the purpose, being located upon the level, sandy plain, a mile and a half west of the State house.

With regard to the arrangement of the buildings, tents, stalls, &c., we might say, as we said last week of the New-York exhibition, this was a *model* to be imitated. Th-

stalls for horses, pens for sheep and swine, and coops for fowls were arranged around the outside. Within this circle, and parallel to it, were placed the covered cattle pens, open on both sides, so that the animals could be viewed both from front and rear. This is an important consideration, and should always be kept in view. Within this last circle was laid one of the best tracks for trying the speed and training horses that we have ever seen upon any show ground. Inside of this track were the buildings for mechanical productions, and refreshments, and several tents, including one for horticultural and one for vegetable products, one for agricultural implements, one for carriages, one for meetings of committees, and one for the President of the the Society. A part of the space inclosed with a rope, was devoted to exhibiting the various animals in successive groups or classes.

The number of entries amounted, in the aggregate, to 1440. Many of these included several distinct specimens, and we think the entire number of articles would amount to 5,000, or more.

The weather throughout was propitious, and the attendance very large. On Thursday there were not less than 23,000 to 25,000 persons within the inclosure, at one time. The receipts amounted to little short of \$7,000. This, added to the \$2,500 appropriated by the State, and a like amount subscribed by the citizens of New-Haven, gives the Society a fund of about \$12,000, which will suffice to pay the premiums and all expenses, and leave a handsome sum as a foundation for future operations.

We must not omit to notice the perfect order and decorum which every where prevailed during the entire four days. Had we not lived in Connecticut before the operation of the MAINE LAW, we should not dream that this State had not always deserved the cognomen of the "land of steady habits." Certainly, on this occasion, the thousands congregated presented an array of cool-headed, intelligent and refined men and women, such as we have not before looked upon. They came together for a great agricultural holiday, and not for one of carousal and dissipation. These remarks apply equally to those within the grounds and to the outsiders. May the farmers of Connecticut long enjoy an annual recurrence of such an exhibition. The good influence thus exerted upon the agricultural interests of the State will be incalculable.

We have not space for a minute report,

but will add a few items from the copious notes collected during the four days we were present. For Horticultural report, see that department, page 86.

CATTLE.

We were somewhat surprised at the large display of cattle, though we should not like to say, as almost every visitor to both Shows whom we conversed with did say, that the collection, taken as a whole, far excelled that of New-York the week preceding. The number of good Devons was quite beyond our expectations, and in working cattle the Connecticut Show was certainly superior. We think the working cattle would be hard to beat any where in this Country, or out of it. We went expecting to see Fairfield County ahead in this department, but Middlesex bore away the palm without a word of contest. The town of Portland, on the east side of the Connecticut river, in that County, (and the location of the far-famed free-stone quarries,) contributed 21 pairs of magnificent oxen. Joseph Hall, of that town, exhibited a pair weighing 5,100 lbs., and all the others were of such proportions that any one of them would raise a commotion if placed among the 3,000 animals that weekly appear in the cattle-yards of this city. These 21 pairs appeared upon the ground in a train, drawing a large cart, which bore aloft a U. S. flag, and a large pennant inscribed "PORTLAND," and was loaded to overflowing with a delegation of Portland MEN. A very interesting part of the Show exercises, was a trial of strength by each of some 20 or more pairs of working oxen. The Portland exhibitors were, the Middlesex, Shailer & Hall, and Brainard Quarry Companies; Daniel Russel, M.^r. F. Pelton, Joseph Hall, Nelson Hall, Edward Shepard, Samuel Wilcox, Joseph Hall, Henry S. Cadwell, and R. Goodrich.

Among the other exhibitors of the different classes and varieties of cattle, we noticed Messrs. Townsend, of East Haven; R. Battell, of Norfolk; Wm. A. Clark, of Woodbridge; Lester Luce, of Newington; Horace Hart, of New-Britain; Thomas Cowles and Frederick Deming, of Farmington; Silas C. Judson and Nathaniel B. Smith, of Woodbury; Dr. Gold, of Cornwall; Mr. Birdsey, of Meriden; and E. B. Bishop, of New-Haven.

HORSES AND MULES.

The exhibition of Horses was perhaps one of the best that has been connected with an Agricultural Show in this country. Every department of fast, heavy, carriage, and team

horses, breeding mares, stallions, and colts were well represented. The "trotters" were in the ascendant, and attracted thousands of persons to the ground who would have come for nothing else. The sports of the race-course were fully participated in without its usual objectionable accompaniments.

To give a full and just account of this department would require more space than we can devote to our entire report.

MULES.—The only specimens of this important class of animals noticed by us, were two beautiful and admirably trained spans, which are owned by Mr. E. B. Bishop, of New-Haven. As they were driven together before a carriage, they exhibited almost as much gracefulness of motion and perfection of training as the best spans of horses.

SHEEP.

The show of Sheep was quite limited. They were chiefly from Litchfield County. Mr. J. T. Andrews, of West Cornwall had some fine animals, including his New-Oxfordshire yearling buck, weighing 204 lbs., which took the first premium at the recent New-York Show, and an imported ewe, which took a discretionary premium at the same place.

Mr. T. L. Hart, of Cornwall, showed a noble long-wooled buck and several fine ewes and lambs. Two of the latter—twins—are very good, being now as large as the common full-grown sheep. We also noticed five excellent specimens of New-Oxfordshire lambs, exhibited by Mr. Hitchcock, of Washington; Saxons, grades, and natives, by Dr. Gold, of Cornwall; and Silesian bucks and ewes, by Mr. Geo. Campbell, of West Westminster, Vt.

SWINE.

There was comparatively a small show of these, and we made few notes worthy of record. Those showing the best animals were P. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport, imported Suffolks; Josiah P. Isbell, of Bridgeport, one fine native sow, and another with 12 pigs; Mr. Gates, of Hartford, a superior Suffolk boar; H. Olmstead, of East Hartford, Suffolk sow and pigs; C. E. Chapman, of the same town, a fine native sow and pigs.

POULTRY.

The show of the feathered tribe was creditable in the highest degree. Shanghais of every hue, Black Spanish, Bolton greys, games, Bantams, frizzles, turkeys, geese, doves of several varieties, &c., &c., joined in one chorus their harmonious and unharmonious notes. Among the exhibitors we noticed P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport; J. G. North, of New-Haven; Wm. L. Wilson, of New-Britain; J. C. Albrow, of Stonington; Winfield Cox, of West Meriden; Geo. E. Maltby, of Fair Haven; R. R. Bunnell, of Seymour; Mr. Richards and N. Beers, of New-Haven; and E. Bassett, of Hamden, who showed a very fine collection.

PLOWING MATCH.

This took place on Thursday, and was one of the best things of the Show. There were 20 competitors, including one subsoil and two Michigan or double plows. Nearly all did

the work admirably, and in considerably less than the allotted time—one hour to the eighth of an acre. The three highest prizes were taken by Julius A. Gorham, of Hamden; T. L. Hart, of West Cornwall; and A. & T. Jerome, of Bloomfield. The subsoil plowing was a timely introduction, and we trust it will hereafter be assigned a more prominent place in all plowing matches. We would add the same remark in regard to the Michigan plow. Many farmers who here saw these in operation for the first time, will go home and commence their use upon their farms.

At New-Haven, as at all former State and County Shows, too little encouragement is given to good plowing. We think the highest premium should be \$50, instead of \$15.

We suggest that next Summer there be held a National Plowing Match, open to all plows and plowers in the Union. Which of the Springfields or other towns will set the ball in motion?

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The show of these was a tolerably good one. Improved implements of husbandry are among the most important things connected with agriculture. Through many parts of the "Yankee Notion" State, we have noticed a sad deficiency in this department. Among the principal exhibitors were Munson and Johnson, of New-Haven, R. L. Allen, of New-York, Ruggles, Nourse, and Mason, of Boston, and Horace Emery, of Albany.

DAIRY PRODUCE, GRAIN, VEGETABLES, &c.

This department was pretty well filled. We have not room now for an enumeration.

DOMESTIC AND OTHER MANUFACTURE.

Two large buildings were literally crammed with these. We must pass them over, however, with a brief notice of two articles, which are new and specially interesting. One of these is a combined center and work table, and Melodeon. The general appearance is that of a rosewood center or card table, about four feet square, with the corners slightly rounded, the top part being five or six inches in thickness. This is supported upon a center standard with four branching foot supports. Two small pedals project from one side. On turning up one side of the cover, the key-board of the Melodeon is presented, the bellows and reeds being within the table, and on the opposite side, you open a case containing the necessary compartments of a lady's work-box or work-stand. This was exhibited by the inventor and manufacturer, Mr. W. P. Gardner, of New-Haven.

The other article alluded to, is Plimpton's combined Secretary, Bedstead and Toilet Table—it is essentially all of these. As you look at it, it appears like nothing but a fine Secretary, with writing desk, drawers, &c. In thirty seconds it can be changed to a good style bedstead, with bed all arranged and made, and a separate toilet stand, with all conveniences for washing, shaving, boot blacking, &c., &c. This was exhibited by H. R. & J. L. Plimpton, of Westfield, Mass.

CARRIAGES.

We expected to see, in New-Haven, such a display of vehicles on wheels, as could be produced in no other place in the country; but this department was almost a complete failure. The cause of this we did not learn.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

These consisted of a short speech from Gov. Hoppin, of Rhode Island, who chanced to be present, of which we will give a report hereafter, and the annual address by Governor Dutton, of Connecticut, which is to be published in full by the Society.

FAYETTE, KY., AG. SOCIETY SHOW.—The *Louisville Journal* says: It will be seen by the list of awards, Mr. Robert A. Alexander, of Woodford, was the most successful contestant of all the exhibitors. His imported herds are the largest, and comprise, without doubt, the finest stock in the United States. Possessed of an estate in Scotland that yields him an annual revenue of \$80,000, he is devoting his time and means to a great extent to the improvement of the different breeds of cattle. Upon his native homestead, in Woodford, he has recently erected stone stables, at a cost of \$18,000. Among the handsomest improvements on the fair grounds are the stabling accommodations he has had built for his stock.

For the American Agriculturist.

FARMERS' LYCEUM IN GREENE TOWNSHIP.

MESSEURS. EDITORS: Having recently enjoyed the pleasure of attending a meeting of the "Greene Township Farmers' Lyceum," I place at your disposal a few lines respecting it. The Lyceum numbers as its members about a dozen enterprising farmers, most of whom reside in the vicinity of Cheviot, six miles from this city. They meet monthly, usually accompanied by their families, at the house of some one of the members, and after enjoying an hour or two in social intercourse and partaking of an excellent dinner—such as is seldom met with except at farmers' houses where, during a large part of the year, most of the edibles are fresh from the garden or field—they spend a few hours in the discussion of some agricultural question, selected at the previous meeting.

The question on this occasion was, "The best modes of making butter and cheese." Several of the ladies participated in the discussion respecting butter making, convincing us that they understood the theory as well as practice of it. One of them gave the process adopted by her neighbor, who, several weeks ago, sold her butter readily in this market for 35 cents per pound, while others sold at 20 cents. An English lady described minutely the mode of making Devonshire cream—which I presume might with propriety be called butter—a luxury on any table. One gentleman insisted on the importance of cool spring-houses, or drains, for keeping milk and butter, believing that if their wives and daughters are furnished with them, they will not fail to be supplied with good butter. He said that if butter, in the making, is left in a soft, warm state, no after-treatment can restore it to the firm condition desirable. But he did not underrate the importance of having cows of good butter-producing qualities, and of proper feed and management.

A mutual improvement being the object of the Lyceum, the members obtain and distribute among themselves seeds from abroad, try experiments, &c., reporting the results at their meetings, which are very pleasant as well as profitable reunions. Among other fruits exhibited on this occasion, was a large green almond, grown in the vicinity.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10, 1854.

D. D. S.

For the American Agriculturist.

GUANO—NITROGENOUS VS. MINERAL MANURES.

THE failure of guano as a manure to light soils this hot, dry season, is noticed by a Washington correspondent of a New-York paper. 'Tis true that the organic elements in stable manure, encumbered as they are with carbonaceous matter, have a much better effect on the soil in any season, and particularly in a drouth, than the more compact concentrated guano; hence it is that green clover plowed into the soil has a manural value beyond the nitrogen and other salts it contains; not that its woody or carbonaceous matter is at all necessary to supply carbonic acid to the crop, but solely for its mechanical action in the soil, and the water-forming process it aids in, in the process of its decay. Instead, therefore, of denouncing guano as a too stimulating or caustic manure for our hot dry climate, let those farmers who use it adopt the plan of composting it with carbonaceous matter, swamp muck, or even common earthy matter, before it is applied to the soil as manure. It is now generally conceded that guano is chiefly valuable in proportion to the ammonia (organized nitrogen) it contains; hence Peruvian guano, from a rainless climate, is the only kind worth purchasing.

Notwithstanding all Liebig has said of the omnipotence of the ashes of plants, or inorganic manures, I am more and more induced, by experiment, to believe that carbonaceous matter and the compounds of nitrogen without stint, will make any drained soil give the maximum crop; the addition of lime, when its carbonate is deficient in the soil, may be necessary, and its caustic properties may also aid in decomposing the inert vegetable matter in the soil. The reason why river-flats bear larger crops in a drouth than uplands is, that bottom soils, owing to the finely comminuted vegetable and animal matter they contain, hold more water for the use of plants by their more friable mechanical porosity.

No matter how well drained a clay soil may be, or how rich in calcareous matter, nitrogen, or the inorganic elements of plants, it will not bear a good crop of corn in a dry season, unless its compact mechanical structure is ameliorated by that vegetable matter which alone gives porosity to the soil in the process of its decay, forming water in it by the aid of the atmosphere; by such aid a clay soil will never fail to give the largest crop, in the driest seasons known to our climate.

Since the late rains, grass, cabbages, &c., have grown the fastest of the season. So much for the effect of copious rains on a long-dried and oven-heated surface. Say nothing about turnips for an American soil or climate, when you can get Sugar beets or Mangel Wurtzels free from parasite worms, five times the weight to the same calcareous surface; I have them six inches and more in diameter, some of them standing eight inches above ground; how much larger they will grow under the genial influence of the late rains remain's to be seen. N'IMPORTE.

WATERLOO, Sept. 18, 1854.

DOCKING HORSES.

WE are glad to see that the abominable practice of docking and nicking horses is getting out of fashion. It prevails in no other country in the world but England and the United States; we got it from the mother country, and the sooner we leave it off, the better. It is wonderful how anybody but an ignorant narrow-minded block-head of a jockey, should ever have thought of it, being as offensive to good taste as a violation to every humane feeling. Has nature done her work in such a bungling manner, in forming that paragon

of animals, the horse, that he requires to have a large piece of bone chopped off with an ax, to reduce him to symmetry—or that beauty and grace can be obtained only by cutting a pair of its large muscles.

"The docking and nicking of horses," says an intelligent writer on Farriery, "is a cruel practice, and ought to be abandoned by the whole race of mankind. Every human being possessed of a human heart and magnanimous mind, must confess that both the docking and nicking of horses is cruel; but that creature called man attempts thus to mend the work of his Almighty, wise creator—in doing which he often spoils and disfigures them. What is more beautiful than a fine horse, with an elegant long tail and flowing mane, waving in the sports of the wind, and exhibiting itself in a perfect state of nature? Besides, our Creator has given them to the horse for defence as well as beauty."

The same author relates an instance of a fine hunting horse owned by an Englishman, which could carry his rider over a five-barred gate with ease; but he thought the horse *did not carry as good a tail* as he wished—he therefore had him nicked, and when the horse got well, he could scarcely carry him over *two bars*.—"Thus," said he, "I have spoiled a fine horse; and no wonder, for it weakened him in his loins." Any man of common sense would give ten per cent more for a fine horse whose tail had never been mutilated, than for one which had been under the hand of a jockey.

[Woonsocket Patriot.]

FALL AND SPRING TRANSPLANTING.

A correspondent objects to the practice of those, "who still continue in the old delusion, that fall is the best time for transplanting trees"—stating that "some shrubs, and almost all plants, removed in the fall, when the *sap*, the great supporter of their life, has gone into their roots, vegetation ceases in them, and they, consigned to a new, cold soil, perhaps not a single fiber of the roots taking hold until spring, if, indeed, detached almost, if not entirely, from all nourishment, any life remains, are destroyed by fall transportation. Fruit trees, being more hardy, bear up, but they are forever stricken," &c. In the spring, "if the dirt is wet and packed solid around the roots, before they are dug, touching and injuring as few of the fibers and roots as possible, and carefully setting in their new bed, vegetation goes on," &c.

We give this quotation for the sake of pointing out a very common error, namely, that the sap goes down into the roots to winter. Instead of this, the sap usually pervades all parts of a tree alike, and while covered with leaves, these keep up a constant drain or escape. When the leaves fall, although vegetation has ceased, the roots still absorb a small quantity, and as there is no escape through the leaves, the vessels of the tree gradually become filled or distended, so that on the approach of warm weather, stimulating activity, the least wound is followed by a flow of the sap. As soon as the new leaves expand as a general rule, this flow from incisions ceases, in consequence of the drain afforded in another direction.

Now it usually happens that removing the tree in the spring, cuts off in a measure the supply from the roots at the very moment it is most wanted—an evil quite as great as that resulting from any diminished supply in consequence of fall planting. Our correspondent speaks of the evils of "a new, cold soil;"—are we to understand from this that the plant has warmed the bed in which it stood, and that it is chilled, like a human being, by a removal to a fresh bed? Is not the "new soil" as relatively cold in spring as in autumn? He speaks of life being

"destroyed by transportation"—this must refer to long distances; yet the trees may be sent thousands of miles if well packed, with nearly or quite the safety attending their removal to the next farm. Ample experience has proved this to be true. Why are we not allowed to take the same pains in saving the roots and carrying the earth upon them for autumn, as well as spring transplanting?

But throwing theory aside—we have in the course of our practice set out many ten thousands of trees of various sizes, both in autumn and in spring, and we are satisfied that more, by at least twenty-fold, depends on good soil, careful work, and especially on the subsequent culture, than on the season of the year; nevertheless, if it were not for the liability to be thrown out or raised by frost, and the danger to half tender sorts from the cold of winter, we think the advantages would decidedly preponderate in favor of autumn, more especially because it is not accompanied with the check we have already spoken of, at the very moment the trees should commence to grow vigorously. We have never found hardy trees to succeed better, if as well, *other things being the same*, as when carefully dug up in autumn and well laid in till spring, when they are set out, without the above mentioned check.

Shrubs and small plants, if inclining to be tender, are always made more tender the first winter by transplanting; hence they should be either protected, or the work done in spring. Hardy, early starting perennials, as peonies, pie-plant, &c., should always be set out in the fall; while tulips, and many other bulbs, require setting a month or two earlier. The practice must be modified by circumstances, climate, and the habits of the various plants.—*Country Gentleman*.

HOG'S LARD.—It is said that one establishment in Cincinnati, last year, tried out thirty thousand hogs. To carry on this immense business, they have seven large circular tanks of sufficient capacity to hold fifteen thousand gallons each. They receive the entire carcase, with the exception of the hams, and the whole is subjected to steam process, under a pressure of seventy pounds to the square inch, the effect of which operation is to reduce the whole to one consistence, and every bone to powder. The fat is drawn off by cocks, and the residuum, a mere earthy substance, as far as made use of, is taken away for manure. Besides the hogs which reach the factory in entire carcasses, the great mass of heads, ribs, back and bones, tail pieces, feet, and other trimmings of the hogs, cut up at different pork houses, are subjected to the same process, in order to extract every particle of grease. This concern will turn out this season three million six thousand pounds of lard, five-sixths of which is No. 1. Nothing can surpass the purity and beauty of this lard, which is refined as well as made under steam processes. Six hundred hogs per day pass through these tanks one with another.

THE LARGEST HOG.—Martin Roberts, who resides on the river some six miles below Madison, in Kentucky, informs us that he has a hog that weighs upward of nineteen hundred pounds, which he has sold for two hundred dollars. This unexampled hog will be on exhibition at the Indiana State Fair, on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of October, and will no doubt excite as much curiosity as any other.—*Madison Banner*.

This statement may be true, but we should like to see that hog just to satisfy our curiosity.—ED.

OBSERVATIONS ON IN-AND-IN BREEDING.

Nor having the honor to belong to the veterinary profession, I do not regularly read your very able periodical, though my attention has lately been called by a friend to an article in the number for May last, on the subject of "Animal Physiology, and Breeding Farm Stock," in which the writer most strongly reprobates the practice of in-and-in breeding. It so happens that I am well acquainted with Mr. Barford, of Northamptonshire, who is mentioned by name therein, and having had some opportunities of seeing his management of his sheep, and his practice with regard to in-and-in breeding, I take the liberty of troubling you with a few lines in reply to Mr. Lance's paper.

That gentleman has adduced several instances, or rather related several anecdotes, "as the data on which he founds the argument, that consanguinity in blood among parents leads to degeneracy in the offspring." But, to me, they by no means satisfactorily prove his position. His long quotation from Mr. Lawrence's lectures about the Angola sheep, makes rather for than against the practice of in-and-in breeding, as it clearly recognizes the possibility of retaining varieties of animals by "*preserving the race pure*," by selecting for propagation the animals most conspicuous for size, or any other property we may fix on. In this way we may gain sheep valuable for the fleece, or the earless, large or small, with thick or thin legs; just such, in short, as we choose. The other instances he mentions, as of Hallers, "two noble females," of Mr. Marsh's of Ryton, having produced an "appalling malformation" in the produce of a son with his mother; and others only prove, what I presume Mr. Lanee will at once admit, namely the truth of the old adage, that "like begets like," and that where any imperfections, moral or physical, exist in the parent, they will most likely reappear in the offspring, whether bred in-and-in or not.

As a set-off to one of Mr. Lance's instances, I may mention that Bakewell found that good qualities were also transmissible, and in as great a degree as evil ones. And it is rather singular that he founded the observation in the results of an experiment (amongst others) exactly similar to that of Mr. Marsh, having found that a sow of his never bred so good pigs as when put to her own son. And allow me to ask Mr. Lanee whether "the deformities of mind and body," which, according to Mr. Lawrence, spring up so plentifully in our large cities, cannot be amply accounted for by the intemperate habits, the vicious indulgences, the vitiated atmosphere, the unhealthy occupations, the undrained and unventilated habitations in which so many of our urban population live and have their being, without having recourse to "the want of selections and exclusions" to which he has alluded. For it must be borne in mind that, in the agricultural districts, the same "want of selections and exclusions" exists as in the cities, without, as Mr. Lanee must admit, anything like the amount of mental and bodily deformity, which "degrades the race" in the towns. And, supposing, for the sake of argument, that the state of many of the royal houses in Europe be such as Mr. Lawrence implies, may it not be possible that many generations of luxurious indulgence and unrestrained passions, which, perhaps, are inseparable from their exalted position, may not, by their continued, though gradual effect on the constitution, sufficiently account for it, without attributing it wholly to the fact of their being restricted to some ten or twenty families in the choice of husbands or wives. But to return to sheep-breeding.

I gather, from what Mr. Lanee implies, rather than from what he says, that he

imagines Mr. Barford allows the most promiscuous and indiscriminate intercourse among his flock. There cannot be a greater mistake. The most continual vigilance is exercised to prevent the propagation of any defect, should any appear, and, to use Mr. Lance's own words, "it is only the best that are allowed to continue the race." In this I presume Mr. Barford only follows the example of every other breeder, and not to do so, would at once stamp a man with the most ridiculous imbecility.

If the cousins, of whom Mr. Lance has spoken, of the white breed of fowls in Hampshire, if Mr. Marsh's hogs, if the "silly" sheep in Wiltshire, in fact, if the subjects of any of the in-breeding experiments he mentions, had any "deficiency of nervous energy," and "weakness of nerve or malformation," in short, any defect whatever, it is evident to the narrowest mind, that the nearer the affinities, and the longer they are bred so, the more decided will those defects become. But it must be absurd to attribute them to the bare fact of in-and-in breeding. Mr. Lanee must prove that ALL cross-bred animals are free from ALL defects, before he can say that. In fact, I should regard failure in in-and-in breeding experiments, as the most irrefragable evidence of defect in the parent or parents, and nothing more. I often think that it must be to misapprehension on this point that much of the unmitigated hostility to in-and-in breeding is to be attributed. People, by some means or other, get hold of the idea that the advocates of the system mean universal and indiscriminate in-and-in breeding, than which nothing can be more absurd.

But let us see where Mr. Lanee's favorite system will lead him when carried into practice. As the end and aim of all crossing is of course improvement, all breeders may hope to (may, is the theory be correct, they must, at some period or other), reach a point, beyond which there is no improvement to be made, by crossing; that is, they will produce a perfect animal, or, at least, one more perfect than anybody's else. Now, sir, allow me to propound this question, to Mr. Lanee. When a man has arrived at this point—when he has exhausted every source of improvement which the kingdom, nay, which the world affords—what is he to do? It is evident he must adopt one or the other of the following courses: Either he must feed off and consign to the butcher both his males and females, without any more ado; or he may allow them to live to an unprofitable maturity, and a useless old age, and die at last a natural death; or, he may eal in Mr. Stafford, and disperse to the four quarters of the globe the fruits of perhaps a life-time of care, trouble and anxiety, beside enormous expense, and begin again *de novo*; or, he may knowingly, and with his eyes open, by crossing them with animals inferior to themselves, retrograde, step by step, to the mediocrity and inferiority with which he set out in the first instance; or, his last resource, he may, by in-and-in breeding, attempt to propagate them perfected as they are, and thus retain for his country and himself the benefits which such a race of animals must necessarily confer. But such is the amount of obstinate prejudice now entertained against this system, that we might expect to see many gentlemen, perhaps Mr. Lanee himself, adopt any of the above sources rather than the last. This is a supposititious case, but substantially it may be said to have occurred in the instance of Mr. Barford's flock, as the following rough sketch of its history will show.

About the year 1786, the late Mr. V. Barford commenced sheep-breeding. He hired rams of Mr. Robinson, of Wellingborough, who was a disciple of Bakewell, of Dishley, and bred from his stock. Mr. Barford con-

tinued to do so until about the year 1810, when the present Mr. Barford, considering his own sheep as good as Mr. Robinson's and not being able to find any that he thought calculated to improve them, was really placed in something like the dilemma which I have above mentioned. However, in-and-in breeding had no imaginary terrors for him, and therefore he boldly adopted the last of the courses which I have enumerated; so that, by necessity, even if he had not from choice, he must have become an in-and-in breeder. I will not take upon myself to say that he has succeeded, but I do ask any gentleman who is skeptical of the possibility of the thing to visit him, and inspect a flock of which every individual sheep has a pedigree that can be traced back for upwards of forty years without a cross!

With such a fact as this before me, Mr. Editor, and with the still more significant one that the Jews have bred from the closest affinities from the very time of their father Abraham, without any deficiency of nervous energy, or any physical or moral degeneracy, I think I may be justified in declaring my firm opinion, that the explanation of the numerous and palpable defects in man and animals, in modern times, must be sought in other reasons than the system of breeding Mr. Lanee so strongly objects to.

London Veterinarian.]

OMEGA.

COLUMBARY.

THE ALMOND AND SHORT-FACED TUMBLERS.

It is with considerable caution that I approach these peculiar pets of the fancy, for, as most gentlemen have some point in this hobby which they consider paramount, it is impossible to enter into a full description of these beautiful little pigeons in the small compass of this paragraph. I shall, therefore, make a few general remarks on the points, properties, and management of these birds, and recommend those who desire a fuller description, to peruse Mr. J. M. Eaton's "Treatise on the Almond Tumbler."

The Almond Tumblers were obtained by careful breeding, selecting, and crossing colors from the commoner kind of Tumblers, and after a long series of years, by drafting and breeding in-and-in, as much as it was prudent, have they been brought to the state of perfection in which they are now to be seen. I am inclined to think the name of "Almond" originated in their ground-color being formerly that of the well-known almond (nut); though they are now bred of a much brighter color.

The color of the almond Tumbler is a mixture of yellow, red, black and white, well broken and intermixed; but short-faced Tumblers are of various colors and markings, as black, white, yellow, red, kite, and dun, silver or blue, either whole colored, mottled with white, bald-headed, bearded, or magpie.

Their points of excellence may be enumerated under the five following properties of head, beak, eye, shape, and feather:

The head must be round, broad, and high, rising abruptly from the beak; and the fuller and more projecting the forehead, the more it is valued. The beak should be short, small, straight, and tapering, measuring, from the eye to the end of the quick of the beak, from five-eighths to three-quarters of an inch in length—the shorter the better; nor must the nostrils be large, but only slightly developed.

How much better would it be if all pigeon fanciers would adopt this standard of measuring to the end of the quick; then there would be no inducement to pare the Tumbler's beaks, nor yet to coax the bill of the Carrier, or the toe-nail of a Pouter, to an ugly or unnatural development of horn; length or shortness are respectively consid-

ered beauties, but these deformities can hardly be considered such.

The eye should be prominent, round, bright, and of a clear pearl color, without streak or mud-marks, and also free from sore.

In shape, the neck should be short and thin; the head carried rather backwards; the neck slightly bending; the chest full and well thrown out; the back short; the body round, and as small as possible; the flight and tail short; their feet small, and the bird standing on his toes, the ball of the foot often slightly raised from the ground.

Feather is considered the last property; not but that good plumage adds great beauty to the bird, and much enhances the value of an otherwise good specimen. The more an Almond has of bright yellow, and the clearer and more decided the black, so much the more is it admired. Yellow, black, and white are the primary colors, and the more these are intermixed the more they are prized. Blue is considered very objectionable.—Mottled Tumblers are those of any color where the flight and tail are dark and the bodies spotted with white feathers. Of the markings of Baldheads, Beards, and Magpies, I will write more fully in my next, when I speak of flying Tumblers.

In-and-in breeding (that is, coupling relations) is of considerable use in reducing their size and making them fine and delicate; but caution is required not to carry this process too far, or they will become so weak and degenerate, that scarcely any offspring will be raised—and these few worthless. The finer and more delicate they are, the more they are admired; consequently they exist in an artificial state. From their weakness they are rarely allowed to enjoy their liberty, though, on account of their high-breeding and good living, they breed freely, but are very apt to leave their young and go to nest again before the squabs are capable of keeping themselves warm. To prevent these dying, they are shifted to a pair of feeders that have hatched later, so as to secure them more attention and a fresh supply of soft meat (a pap on which the old pigeons feed the young at first). These feeders must, however, be small pigeons with small beaks, or the nurselings may be injured, or have their tender beaks twisted or broken in feeding. (I don't know if it has ever been tried, but I fancy the Collard Turtle-doves would make good nurses of these tiny pets.) If the young tumblers are very fine, or the weather cold, it may be necessary to shift them several times; thus, several pairs may be shifted in rotation, the Almonds themselves taking an elder pair of some of their companions. Their loft should be kept scrupulously clean. They are fond of bathing; their water must be kept clean and sweet, and their food must be of the best quality. Each pair should be provided with a separate breeding-pen, so constructed that it can be closed at pleasure, either to keep in a troublesome gent, or to prevent others annoying a weakly one. Earthen pans should be provided for nests, placed on a shelf in the pen, and short straw or fine heath twigs for building materials. When the young are sufficiently old, they should be placed on the floor of the pen to prevent their disturbing the old ones when sitting again, or injuring themselves by falling down. A registry should be kept of all birds, and marriages, and many other particulars. A great deal of care and attention is necessary to insure success. No one will, therefore, wonder, at the high prices paid for good birds.

Poultry Chronicle.]

B. P. BRENT.]

FREAK OF NATURE.—There is a plum tree in this village now in full blossom, which bore fruit the present season.

[Woonsocket Patriot.]

SALE OF MR. BOLDEN'S GRAND DUKE BULL CALVES.

SEPTEMBER 5th, an important sale of young bulls and some pigs of superior breed, the property of S. E. Bolden, Esq., took place at Springfield Hall, near this town, by the celebrated auctioneer, Mr. Stafford, of London. The bulls, it must be observed, were all by the far-famed bull, Grand Duke, (which animal was sold by Mr. Bolden in 1853 for 1,000 guineas) and were all from cows of first-rate character and breeding. The celebrity which this breed has obtained, throughout the country drew together a large assemblage of the most noted breeders of stock from various parts, and among whom we noticed the Hon. Noel Hill, Mr. Sainsbury, Mr. Wetherell, Mr. R. Booth, Mr. Sandy, the agents of Lord Hill, Lord Balcarras, Lord Burlington, Mr. C. Towneley, and Mr. Foljambe, several of whose stock took some of the first prizes at the Royal Agricultural Show at Lincoln; and among our local celebrities were Mr. C. Whalley, Mr. Ellison, Mr. John Pritt, and Mr. Carr. The bidding in most instances was very spirited, and the various lots were knocked off as follows: Cavandish, roan, calved Sept. 1, 1852, Lord Hill, 50 guineas. Veteran, red, calved Nov. 1, 1853, Rev. J. D. Jefferson, 40 guineas. Constantine, red and white, calved Nov. 12, 1853, T. Lamb, Esq., 36 guineas. Iron Duke, red, calved January 21, 1854, Mr. Foljambe, 40 guineas. Second Duke of Bolton, red roan, calved March 11, 1854, was the subject of a very spirited competition, and was eventually purchased by Messrs. Sanday and Smith for 90 guineas. Second Duke of Cambridge, red, calved April 14, 1854, also caused a very severe competition, and was knocked down at 100 guineas to Mr. R. Bell. Duke of Wellington, roan, calved June 1, 1854, Mr. Carr, 40 guineas. The average being within a few shillings of £60 each.

It was with gratifying feelings that we noticed the encomiums bestowed upon Mr. Bolden's cattle generally, and which includes a young bull out of a sister to the Grand Duke, which Mr. B. is retaining for his own stock; and also two heifers of the Duchess breed, and which were especially admired by the gentlemen assembled. We were informed that these young bulls averaged higher prices than any other lot of bulls sold this year.

ANOTHER NEW PEA.

During the last winter I promised to give you the result of any experiments, either of my own or of my neighbors, that might be of interest to the agricultural portion of your readers.

If the pea, of which I write, is planted early, say with corn, it will produce two very heavy crops. This fact I have established beyond all question—and the facts which I here state will be found to be true by any one who will pursue the same course I did; and here let me premise that I am engaged in no speculation, nor have I any intention of doing so. I have spoken freely to my friends in relation to this pea, and have promised to supply many free of cost. I say this much to stop that eternal cry of "humbug" by those *old fogies* who are ever ready to put their heel upon any fact and every principle of which their great grand-fathers were ignorant.

About two years since I received from Mr. Hardy Walker, near Benton, a few bushels of these peas, who told me at the time that they would produce two crops from the same vine. In other words, if the peas were gathered as they matured, they would continue to bear until frost, though I found that what might be called the second crop, was so light that it was hardly worth gathering. Upon

examination I found that the old stem or vine which produced the first crop, would die—and a new vine, smaller and less luxuriant, would put out and produce new fruit. This fact induced me to save the the first crop of peas, and cut off the old vine near the ground and cure it for my stock; and then see if new sprouts or vines would not put out and produce a second crop—and this experiment has succeeded to my entire satisfaction. I have this year produced two separate and distinct crops of peas from one and the same planting, one of which I have already gathered and thrashed out; and the second is now bearing very finely and beginning to mature. I will now give you dates and figures which my overseer and myself both know to be correct.

I had a field of about twenty-five or thirty acres, sandy land, every alternate row of which was planted in corn and pinders. On the 8th day of May the stand both of corn and pinders was indifferent. In the missing places I planted this pea; at that time we were suffering for rain, and got none until the 17th of May; in consequence of which the peas were slow in coming up. After the rain, however, they came up and grew off very well. They did not spread over the land as do most varieties of the cow pea, but grew up in clusters, resembling somewhat the bunch squash; and did not therefore interfere with the cultivation of the corn and pinders—and on the 2d day of August, before the fodder in the same field was ripe enough to save, I gathered fifty-three bushels of peas, which I have since thrashed out and measured. I am very confident that if they had been planted in a patch to themselves, that there would have been no more than four or five acres, and this I think is an extravagant allowance. After gathering the peas, I cut off the vines, about two and a half or three inches above the ground, and cured them for my cattle. This was all done by the thrash gang, and at a time when they had hardly anything else to do. At almost any other season of the year, I would have found it very inconvenient to have gathered the peas and save the vines, and this is one of the great advantages arising from the early maturity of this pea. I had just finished hoeing and plowing, and my fodder was not ripe enough to save, so the peas did not interfere at all with my crop, either in cultivating or gathering it. Some ten days or two weeks after this—that is, after the peas and vines were taken off, I discovered young vines shooting out from the old stubble—this was about the middle of August; and to-day, the vines are bearing finely, and promise as good a yield as the first crop. I am confident that by the middle of October, barring frost, I will be able to gather another very fine crop, which I am determined to do, no matter how white the cotton may look, and let the second crop of vines remain as a pasture. I have been in the habit of using this pea at my own table, and find it equally as palatable as any other variety of the cow pea, and the negroes are very fond of it. My impression is that the pea should be planted with the corn, at the same time, and they will certainly yield two crops.

J. D. F. WILLIAMS.
[Alabama Planter, Sept. 21.]

POTATOES IN IRELAND.—The Belfast *Mercury* says: "The magnitude of the crop for 1854, is certainly very much beyond that ever before known in this country. Taking a low average, we should say that the gross value of Ireland's potato lands this season, can not be under £15,000. Ireland contains now not more than six millions and a half of inhabitants, and the potato crop for the present year is estimated to be worth seventy millions of dollars, or rather more than ten dollars for each man, woman, and child.

Horticultural Department.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[We wrote this report for our paper several weeks ago, but having so many Cattle Shows, and fruit and other exhibitions to record, we could not give place to it.]

This Society made one of the largest and best display of fruits at its exhibition in Boston, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September, that has ever been made in this country.

Pears, of course, formed the main attraction, when such growers as Marshall P. Wilder, Samuel Walker, Robert Manning, C. M. Hovey, Josiah Richardson, B. V. French, Josiah Stickney, and a large number of others, vied with each other to exhibit to the members and delegates of the American Pomological Society, the products of their orchards. Mr. Wilder had over two hundred dishes of different varieties, and several other persons had almost an equal number of kinds, and as well grown.

The two last-named gentlemen, Mr. Stickney and Mr. French, took the first and second premiums, of \$30 and \$20, for the twelve best varieties on exhibition.

We never saw better grown specimens of pears in any exhibition, in any part of our country. The dish of Flemish Beauty, which took the second premium, held fruit of extraordinary size.

In Apples the display was also very large and fine. We have not seen, in the most favored districts of western New-York, finer or better dishes of all the best varieties of apples.

Mr. B. V. French took the first premium, and he had over one hundred varieties that were eminently worthy of it.

Peaches.—A moderate quantity of very choice and large peaches on the tables, bore testimony to the ability of Boston to vie with any part of our country in the production of this luscious fruit.

In Grapes, of course, the exhibition was attractive. The Concord grape was on the tables in abundance. In appearance it resembles well grown specimens of the Isabella. In flavor and quality, it is not equal to either the Isabella or Catawba; but, on account of its being so much earlier, it is an acquisition. It has very little pulp, is quite juicy, but not of the pleasantest flavor. Although a fair table grape, yet it is a little foxy. Several gentlemen of experienced taste went to Concord and ate the fruit from the vines, and agreed in the above opinion. Mr. Philemon Stewart, from New-Lebanon, N. Y., had a pleasant seedling grape, resembling the Catawba, on exhibition, which was named the Northern Muscadine. A half dozen other persons had seedling or native grapes, but all proved very foxy, on trial. Mr. A. W. Stetson had a professed cross of the Black Hamburg; but it was so foxy and indifferent we could discover no indications of its having any relationship to that fine grape. Mr. Thomas Waterman, of Boston, had a black native grape that was "good." Mrs. Diana Crehore, who originated the Diana grape, had fine specimens of this pleas-

ant table variety, with several others. They were much of the quality of the Catawba.

The new Cogswell apple, and one or two other new kinds, were displayed to good advantage.

Mr. J. B. Baxter, of Philadelphia, had a Beurre Clairgeau pear on the stand, weighing fourteen ounces.

Mr. Geo. W. Willis exhibited fine specimens of the Chelsea nectarine, and Mr. W. C. Strong, some very large specimens of Damascus and other foreign grapes.

Mrs. Field, whose recipe for tomato figs was published some time since in the *Agriculturist*, had a box of them on exhibition; and after fairly testing them, they were pronounced "excellent"—very much superior to any other substitute for figs, and by many preferred to the genuine article, as they are not so tough, and have a little higher flavor.

We must delay reference to the flowers to another time.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The tent devoted to Horticultural productions, was under the immediate charge of the New-Haven Horticultural Society. The lateness of the season prevented a greatly varied display, but the show of apples, pears, grapes, and watermelons was very large.

Of apples, in excellent order the Hon. Charles Matthewson, of Woodstock exhibited 34 varieties; P. L. Hart of West Cornwall 32; John T. Norton of Farmington 29; Wm. Rogers of Litchfield 25; W. H. Chandler of Pomfret 25; Robbins Battel of Norfolk 15. Good specimens of several varieties were also exhibited by Dr. J. B. Whitcomb of Brooklyn, J. McClellan of Woodstock; John E. Wiley of Eew-Haven, E. C. Clark and others. We do not remember to have ever seen a better display of this most valuable of all fruits.

Of Pears, Hovey & Co. of Boston exhibited some 175 varieties; Chas. Dickerman of New-Haven 49, C. B. Lines 17; Dr. Totten 17; John E. Wiley 13. Among a number of other exhibitors of this fruit we noticed Charles Beers, Eli Ives, W. B. Ives, Jonathan Stoddard, Misses Gerry, &c.,

The show of grapes was very large and the specimens truly fine. Among the growers of these were Hovey & Co. of Boston, (the Concord); Joseph Eldridge of Norfolk; E. C. Clark, Dr. W. B. Ives, Jas. Craig, C. B. Lines, A. Holford (gardener to E. C. Read), George Gabriel, and many others of New-Haven; J. T. Norton of Farmington; Dr. Gold of West Cornwall (a bunch of Syrian Grapes weighing 4 lbs. and another of Black Hamburgs near by as large). These are but a part of the names of the exhibitors.

The Watermelons were in larger numbers than we have ever seen out of the New-York Market; and we doubt if a single collection ever presented a greater display of varieties. Julius & Gorham of Hamden alone exhibited 26 varieties. There were also some specimens of quinces, peaches &c. The two most attracted objects in this tent were a large Pomegranate tree in full bearing, exhibited by Dr. E. H. Bishop of New-Haven,

and a large cornucopia, several feet high, and formed of 100 varieties of grasses, chiefly native, collected and arranged by Dr. A. P. Munson of the same place.

VERBENA SOUVENIR DE JANE HANSON.

"This beauteous family to cares unknown,
Were born for pleasure and delight alone,
Gay without toil, and lovely without art,
They spring to cheer the sense and glad the heart."

This very lovely *Verbena* was raised by Mr. P. F. Croft, of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, from whence a figure of it has been sent. It is of first-rate excellence. Its form is nearly a *complete circle*, edges without notch, and surface nearly even, slightly cupping to the outside. Of the light-colored Verbenas, it far exceeds all others, nor do we know any other *Verbena* equal to it for form and beauty. It merits a place in every flower garden. We understand it is one of the most charming varieties for bedding purposes, and produces a beautiful contrast with the high-colored ones.

Every successive season we have additional beauties, as well as a closer approximation to perfection in form, in this most valuable and lovely genus. So universally, are our gardens ornamented with Verbenas, that were they now to become extinct, we should have a vacancy that no other plant we possess could adequately make up for such a deficiency. We feel rather more than a usual interest in admiration of this lovely section of Verbenas, from the circumstance of a member of our own family having obtained the first *Verbena melindres* brought to this country, and under whose care it first bloomed. Beautiful as it was, we did not anticipate that it was the first of an almost numberless family of varieties, which should not only surpass it in magnificence but in superiority of size and shape, and be the object of *universal* admiration; for who is there that sees the lovely Verbenas, which add so much to the beauty and ornament of our flower gardens at the present day, that is not pleased with them. It is not, however, generally known that the *Verbena* was held in high estimation and venerated by the ancients of our own and other countries. The very name of the *Vervain* (*Verbena*) carries our thoughts back to the darkest ages of superstition, and to the religious customs of the ancient heathens; and although they were in almost all particulars ridiculously absurd, yet their antiquity and intimate connection with our own forefathers, invest them with a claim upon our particular attention. While it was held in reverential regard by them, and we so much admire the beauties of the improved race, we are taught the lesson, that it becomes us to feel grateful that we live in a brighter day, illumined by the mild rays of *Christianity*.

The derivation of the name *Verbena* is somewhat uncertain; it originally signified any herb used to decorate altars for religious purposes; and this being so universally employed, received the appellation of *The Verbena*.

The *Verbena* sustained a considerable part in the impositions which were practised upon the credulous in ancient times, and hence it is so frequently mentioned in profane history. The Magi (termed Wise Men) of the ancient Elamites or Persians, made great use of this plant in their worship or adoration of the sun, always carrying branches of it in their hands when they approached the altar. The magicians also employed the *Vervain* in their pretended divinations, and affirmed that, by smearing the body over with the juice of this plant, the person would obtain whatever he set his heart upon: and

be enabled to reconcile the most inveterate enemies, and make friends with whom he pleased, gain the affections and cure the diseases of whom he listed. When they cut this plant it was always done when neither the sun or moon was visible, and they poured honey and honeycomb on the earth as an atonement for robbing it of so precious an herb.

The Greeks called it "*The Sacred Herb*," Juno's tears, and *Dovewort*; and it was with this plant only that they cleansed the festival table of Jupiter before any great solemnity took place, and hence, according to Pliny, the name *Verbena* is derived. It was also one of the plants which was dedicated to the Goddess of Beauty. Venus the victorious wore a crown of Myrtle interwoven with *Verbena*.

The Romans continued the use of this plant in their sacred rites, sweeping their temples and cleansing their altars with it, and sprinkling holy water with the branches. They also hollowed or purified their houses with it to keep off evil spirits. Their ambassadors or heralds at arms, wore crowns of it when they went to announce war or give defiance to their enemies; and which is thus noticed by Drayton:

"A wreath of *Verbena* heralds wear,
Amongst our gardens named,
Being sent that dreadful news to bear,
Offensive war proclaimed."

Virgil mentions it as one of the charms in use:

Bring running water, bind those altars round
With fillets, and with *Vervain* strew the ground."

The Druids, both in Gaul and Britain, regarded the *Vervain* with the same veneration which they bestowed on the *Mistletoe*, and like the Magi of the East, they offered sacrifices to the earth before they cut this plant in the Spring, which was a ceremony of great pomp. Pliny tells us that the Druids made use of it in casting lots, and in drawing omens, and in other pretended magical arts:

"Dark superstition's whisper dread
Debar'd the spot to vulgar tread;
'For there,' she said, 'did fays resort,
And satyrs hold their sylvan court,
By moonlight tread their mystic maze,
And blast the rash beholder's gaze'"

Walter Scott.

The Druids held their power through the superstition of the people, and as they were great pretenders to magic and divination they excited the admiration, and took advantage of the ignorance and credulity of mankind; for by these arts they pretended to work miracles and to exhibit astonishing appearances in nature as well as to penetrate into the counsels of heaven.

Divested of these pretended powers, there is no doubt but that the Druids were better acquainted with the medicinal properties of herbs than any other class of men in their day since; their residences being in the recesses of mountains, groves, and woods, where vegetable productions were constantly courting their attention, it is natural to suppose that they would in some measure become acquainted with the qualities of plants in general. That the Druids of Gaul and Britain applied themselves to this study, and made great use of herbs for medical purposes, we have sufficient evidence, since we learn from scattered hints in Pliny's *Natural History*, that they sometimes extracted the juice of herbs and plants, by bruising and steeping them in cold water; and sometimes by infusion in wine; that they made potions and decoctions by boiling them in water; and we learn also that they frequently dried certain herbs before infusing them, and that they administered some plants by fumigations, and practised the art of making sarves and ointments of vegetables, for which they had great renown even at Rome, to which city they exported the *Vervain*, and it was hence called *Britannica*.

Although so many ages have passed away since the Druids and their pretended spells have been abolished, yet we frequently meet with lingering sparks of their imagined light among the vulgar, who upon every occasion cling to superstition.

Madame de Latour tells us that the shepherds in the northern provinces of France still continue to gather the *Vervain* under different faces of the moon, using certain mysterious ejaculations known only to themselves, while in the act of collecting this herb, by whose assistance they attempt to cure not only their fellow-servants, but their masters also, of various complaints, and they profess to charm both the flocks and the rural belles with this plant.

The Germans, to this day, present a hat of *Vervain* to the new-married bride, as if to put her under the protection of Venus victorious, which is evidently the remains of ancient customs.—*Floricultural Cabinet*.

THE PINK.

At the termination of another season, and while the blooms of 1854 are fresh on our memory, we will briefly record our impressions of what has been doing with the *Pink* since our last notice in the *Florist* for August, 1853; and this is the more necessary as there are so many new varieties coming under notice for the first time.

The early blooms this season, had a tendency to be rough on the edge, and but imperfectly laced. As the season advanced they bloomed much better. The display of this flower at the Royal Botanic Society's July exhibition was the best of the season, the flowers being generally as good as we remember to have seen them, being well laced, of good size, and without confused centers. Allowing for the influence the season has exercised on some varieties, our opinions given a twelvemonth since have proved tolerably correct. In speaking, then, of Mr. Bragg's flowers, we placed James Hogg as the best, and it undoubtedly is, although the lacing is occasionally too faint. The blooms of this variety exhibited at Basingstoke by Mr. Surman, gardener to J. C. Roberts, Esq., Twyford, near Winchester, showed as perfect a *Pink* as we remember to have seen. Dr. Maclean's flowers have exceeded our expectation, having all—with the exception of *Great Criterion*, the plants of which suffered so much during the long severe winter, that they never finally recovered—proved most satisfactory. *New Criterion* is a most superb flower, and opens dark purple, which changes to rosy purple as it ages, and is in either state a charming flower, full and smooth on the edges. *Brunette*, a heavily laced dark variety, is also a bold, noble flower, and has the largest petal and widest marking of any flower we know, and heavily laced as it is, there is a large space of white in each of the large, broad petals. *Adonis*, another of Dr. Maclean's seedlings, is a chaste smooth flower, very clear in its markings, petals smooth and laced with soft, rosy purple. Mrs. Norman, as shown by Mr. Baker, of Woolwich, has a very fine petal, and is altogether a first class flower. *Hale's Field Marshal* and *Hale's Mr. Weedon*, are two useful evenly-laced flowers. *Turner's Richard Andrews* is a large well-laced flower, and may be termed a broad petaled *Whipper-in*, as it resembles that variety, but has a wider and smoother petal. *Duke of Devonshire* is a flower with a smooth well-shaped petal, as full as *Great Britain*, and, like that variety, has rather too many petals, but its size can be reduced by leaving plenty of buds. *Looker's John Stevens* and *Juliet* are promising flowers, the former a dark purple and the latter a light purple laced variety; also Mr. Hoyle and Mr. Hobbs, red

laced flowers of good average quality, and good exhibition flowers. *Norman's Napoleon* is very dark laced, a striking flower with a large bold petal, but is rather thin, *Colchester Cardinal* has proved a fine flower, with first-rate properties, having a very smooth stout petal.

Of older varieties, *Maclean's Criterion* stands at the head; it has been very fine this season, and fuller than it is often seen. *Bragg's Jupiter* has been very fine, and *President* and *Purple Perfection* have been shown good. *Optima*, *Ada*, *Kate*, *Mrs. Wolf*, *Sarah*, *Lord Charles Wellesley*, *Arthur*, *Beauty of Salt Hill*, *Constance*, *Esther*, *Sappho*, *Lola Montes*, *Richard Smith*, *Titus*, *Lord Valentia*, *Perfection*, and *Hurlstone's Fanny*, have all been exhibited in very good condition, and are generally very good flowers. We have seen a few yearlings that possess excellent properties, but refrain from enumerating them until another season has confirmed their being dissimilar, and desirable new varieties, as they appear at first to be. Some of the best flowers we have had were produced from plants wintered in small pots and planted out in spring, and, considering the small space they occupy during the winter, and there being no risk of losing them should the season be unfavorable, this plan should be more generally adopted. [London Florist and Fruitist.

DRIED PEACHES.—PEACHES as usually dried are a very good fruit; but can be made vastly better if treated in the right way. Last season the recipe which had quite a circulation in the papers of drying the fruit by a stove after halving it and sprinkling a little sugar into the cavity left by the extracted pits, was tried in our family. The fruit was found to be most excellent; better to the taste of nine out of ten persons than any peach preserves, by far. The peaches, however, were good ones before drying; for it is doubtful whether poor fruit can be made good, by that process, or any other. [Prairie Farmer.

COLORING CORN.—A French farmer has succeeded in giving to maize or Indian corn any color he chooses by the following plan: Having received from China a specimen of a pearl white color, the grains of which were very small but very beautiful, he was desirous to obtain the same grain, but of other colors. For this purpose he planted by the side of some the American maize of a red color, and the result was a crop of grain of a pink tint, with some of a bluish, and others of a green color. He made a similar experiment with the maize of *Tucarora*, the grain of which is as white as *Carolina rice*, and he thus obtained a crop, the ears of which were about fourteen inches in length, and the grains of a blue color. Another time he planted some maize of the color of amber among some of the black maize of *Syria*. The ears attained the length of twenty-two inches, and the grain was of different colors. The yellow maize, on being planted near some of the brown maize of *Central America*, produced some of dark brown color, which ripens eight days sooner than the other sorts. The farmer now possesses one hundred and fifty-three different varieties of maize, and his object in continuing his experiments is not only to change the color at will, but also to obtain varieties which will ripen earlier, as well as larger and longer ears, and thus increase the produce.—*Ex.*

CURE FOR SCRATCHES.—Mix one ounce of chloride of lime and one quart of water; wash the parts well; after which apply white lead, ground in oil. This has never failed to cure.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

REPORTS OF SHOWS.—The season of State and County Shows will soon be over, when we shall be able to devote our columns to matters of a less local character.

This week we have allotted considerable space to a report of the first Show of the Connecticut State Society, both on account of the general interest of the Exhibition, and because we have a large number of readers in that State.

THE COST OF IGNORANCE.

GROWING PEACHES.

A business transaction has lately come to our knowledge, which aptly illustrates both the ignorance of horticultural matters in rural communities and its great expensiveness. The bargain was made, in one of the centers of light, in New-England, where the people are as intelligent, and as well furnished with schools and churches, as in almost any part of the country.

A smart business-man who took the papers, and had seen something of the productiveness of fruit trees in his own grounds, desired to turn his knowledge to some good account. He proposed to his neighbor to set out such a lot—by the way, one of the best upon his farm—with choice varieties of peach trees; to market the fruit for him for fourteen years, and to give him one half of the profits.

Mr. D. was disposed to look favorably upon the proposition. He was not realizing from the lot more than twenty dollars profit per acre; and as the soil and climate were favorable to that fruit, he might reasonably expect, on an average, from fifty to one hundred dollars a year, per acre, as his share of the profits. It would certainly be less trouble to care for the trees, than to harvest the hay; and, in any event, he could hardly be a loser by the bargain. So Mr. D. made a written contract with the smart business-man, to furnish him with land for a peach orchard, for the term of fourteen years, on the above-mentioned conditions.

The fruit-grower succeeding so well with Mr. D., made contracts with Mr. B., C., and others, until his peach orchards sprung up in every direction around him, and thousands of baskets of the finest fruit are sent to market every year. The whole expense of stocking an acre with trees hardly exceeds thirty dollars, and the trouble of marketing is very little. The business operation, on the part of the fruit-grower, is certainly a very clever one, as he will get his capital back again every year, for the whole term of the contract.

But just look at the enormous price Mr. D. and his neighbors have to pay for their ignorance of fruit-growing! Had they known as much as the fruit-grower, they would have invested their thirty dollars where he did his, and would now be pocketing his profits. Some of them are paying, annually, one hundred dollars for the use of his knowl-

edge—which is neither more nor less than a tax upon their own ignorance. And yet some of these gentlemen would probably consider ten dollars an extravagant outlay for horticultural journals, which would, in a year, give them the results of the experience of the best fruit-growers in the country. For nothing, but vice, do men have to pay so dearly, as for their ignorance.

WHEAT CAN BE GROWN.

The above incident is only one of a thousand in farm life, illustrating the same truth. There are large districts, whole towns, and even counties, where scarcely a bushel of wheat is grown, from the simple lack of knowledge. Though the finest wheat in the world is grown in the same latitude and climate, they have the absurd notion that their soil will not raise wheat. So they import wheat from the new lands of the West; and in every wheaten loaf that comes upon their table, pay a tax upon their ignorance. Peruvian guano will bring wheat in any part of New-England. So will good stable-manure, mixed with large quantities of muck.

MOWING MACHINES.

Many a farmer, this Summer, has paid large sums for cutting his hay, which might have been saved had he known that mowing machines were a reality; and that one of them would do the work of six men, and do it much easier and better.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Mr. D. keeps a miserable, coarse-wooled flock of sheep, cutting but two to three lbs. to the fleece, because he does not know that a fine-wooled sheep, yielding a fleece of twice that weight, costs but little more in the keeping than the natives. He keeps only native cows, and makes no selection even of these, because he does not know that cows yielding twice as much cheese and butter, are as easily kept as those that now stock his farm. His sty is filled with long-nosed, raw-boned porkers, because he has never heard of Suffolk pigs, or if so, does not know where or how to procure them.

BARN CELLARS AND MANURE.

Mr. D. has no barn cellar, though his barn stands upon the brow of a hill, on purpose to make the digging easy. He has all the materials to make 500 loads of manure every year, and is content with half that quantity. His soil would easily grow 60 bushels of corn to the acre, and he thinks he is doing wonders when he gets 40.

GARDEN NEGLECTED.

Mr. D.'s garden is also neglected, from the misapprehension that it will not pay so well as the cultivation of field crops. He has set but few fruit trees, and many of these are dead for want of care.

CROPPING ORCHARDS.

Mr. B. has an orchard of thrifty young trees just ready to bear, but grows impatient for a crop of some kind, and sows it with rye. He gets his crop indeed, but the grain has taken from the soil the ammonia and the mineral elements needed by the young trees; their growth is stunted, and fruit-bearing is postponed for years. He pays dear for his ignorance.

And thus we may go through the rural districts, and find on almost every man's premises abundant evidence that he is a very heavy tax payer, and the most heavily taxed of all his possessions is his ignorance. There is some sense in paying well for an article of use or luxury; but what folly it is to make such great outlays for an article that is a discomfort, as well as a disgrace. The school master of the garden is abroad, with his text-books, periodicals, fairs, and practical illustrations of good horticulture. Why should not every man that owns even a small patch around his house, take lessons, and turn his soil to the best advantage?

SOCIAL POMOLOGICAL GATHERING.

NEW-HAVEN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ON Thursday evening last we had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the New-Haven (Conn.) Pomological Society, in company with some fifteen or twenty fruit growers, and others, who were drawn together by the State Agricultural Show. One word in regard to this Society.

Ten years since, a number of those interested in improving fruits, organized themselves into a society, with the late Gov. Edwards as President, Dr. Eli Ives, Vice-President, and the late Dr. Virgil M. Dow, Secretary. From that time to this, the fifteen to twenty members of this association have met weekly, or semi-monthly, during the season of fruits, to test, discuss, and decide by vote, the merits of different varieties exhibited. When fruits are not plentiful, other topics, such as manures, culture, &c., are taken up. These meetings are held at the residences of the members, in alphabetical order.

The meeting above referred to, was held at the residence of Mr. Elizur E. Clarke, who is an active and efficient member, or so we should judge from the large variety of specimens upon his table of his own culture. Among them were twelve varieties of foreign grapes, cultivated under glass, beside native grapes, seedling peaches, and several varieties of pears. On the table were also a profusion of pears and other fruits, contributed by the members, and by Messrs. Hovey & Co., of Boston, who sent in twenty varieties.

These different fruits were tested, and commented upon by the gentlemen present; but there were so many to be examined, and so many to try them, that the usual form of voting upon their respective merits was dispensed with. At 10 o'clock the company separated, after passing two hours and a half very pleasantly together.

We hope, hereafter, to report, from time to time, a synopsis of the proceedings of the above society, and thus extend to a wider sphere the practical benefits which have, heretofore, been chiefly confined within the circle under the immediate influence of the members. We shall also be glad to receive, for publication, reports from other similar associations. An interchange of opinions and results, between different localities, will be productive of mutual as well as general benefit.

CHESTER COUNTY SWINE.—It is said that this excellent breed was first imported into Pennsylvania from Bedfordshire, England, in 1818. They maintain their stand in Chester County against all other breeds; if the farmers there would select the best breed from those only, they would soon become famous and sought for all over the United States. They are thrifty and grow large, and similar in character to a medium Yorkshire pig.

LETTER FROM IRELAND—ABUNDANT CROPS.

DUBLIN, September 22, 1854.

FRIEND JUDD: Having completed a tour through the main agricultural district of Scotland and Ireland, I may say that the harvest is truly a plentiful one. The reapers are in the midst of their pleasant labors. The grain appears excellent, and the crops will probably exceed in extent any known for many years past. You must have noticed the capital article in a recent number of the *Times*, concerning this abundant harvest. The increase of '54 over '53 can only be estimated by tens of millions of pounds sterling. This will be doubly pleasant to Americans, now that (if I am correctly informed) it is ascertained to a certainty that your crops are to prove unusually meager.

The potato disease is dealing sorely with the husbandmen of England and Scotland; Ireland, save in certain portions of the west, enjoys a glorious exemption from its ravages. Paddy smiles "like a basket of chips," over his good fortune; and, indeed, Erin has great cause for joy.

I was present at the annual show of the "Glasgow Horticultural Society," held last week. The display was not extensive. Of hollyhocks, dahlias, and the coarser garden products, there were many exquisite specimens. The vegetables—nothing to be at all proud of.

I am glad to see that my friend Bagg succeeded in getting the drove of Kentucky cattle across the 'pond' in safety. He must certainly have had his hands full. The importation of so large a stock by the enterprising men of Kentucky, promises much for the future condition of her cattle. Let New-York look to her laurels.

Yours, hastily,
R. C. McCORMICK, JR.

GREAT NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.

THE United States Agricultural Society, of which the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Massachusetts is President, will hold a National Show of Cattle, open to general competition, without sectional limit, on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of this month, at Springfield, Ohio. Six thousand dollars will be awarded in premiums, several of which are larger than have ever been offered by any Agricultural Society either in this or other countries. Among these we notice the following: \$500 for the best bull and five cows or heifers, of one year or upwards, from any one herd. \$300 for the best Durham bull. \$200 for the best Durham cow. Other large premiums are offered in the respective breeds.

The judges in the various classes have been selected with great care, and constitute a phalanx of Agricultural talent of the first order. Among the names we find those of Gov. Wright of Indiana; Col. Stevens, John A. King, Lewis F. Allen and Col. Johnson, of New-York; Cassius M. Clay and Brutus J. Clay, of Kentucky; Judge Watts and Dr. Elwyn, of Pennsylvania; Judge Musgrave and Col. Medary, of Ohio; Richard Peters, of Georgia; S. B. Findlay, of Virginia; and from Massachusetts, Moses Newell, B. V. French, John Brooks, Paoli Lathrop, Simon Brown, and other distinguished Agriculturists.

Extensive preparations have been made for the accommodation of strangers. Extra trains will convey passengers to the neighboring cities and towns, who cannot obtain lodgings at Springfield. Private houses will also be open for the reception of guests.

The principal railroads will take stock *free of charge*, and passengers at *half price*. On stock the freight must be paid on the passage out, and on the certificate of the Secretary of the Show, that the animals have been exhibited and have not been sold or exchanged, the money paid for transportation will be refunded, and they returned free to the point from which they started.

Visitors should be careful to obtain excursion tickets on the several railroads, and at Springfield to have them stamped by the Secretary of the Show, in order to make them available on their return at half price. Passengers from New-England will take the New-York Central Railroad at Albany.

On Thursday, October 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a Grand Agricultural Banquet will be held on the grounds, and at which Col. Wilder, the President of the Society, will preside. The President of the United States, the heads of departments, the Governors of the States, with other distinguished guests, have been invited to attend. It is anticipated that this will be one of the most interesting and imposing parts of the exhibition, and in which ladies, as well as gentlemen, will participate. The exhibition of cattle will be the largest ever held in America, if not in the world, and the concourse of people will be immense.

Persons desirous of obtaining any further information in regard to the exhibition or the transportation of passengers or stock, may procure the same by addressing Wm. S. King, Esq., Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, at Horticultural Hall, Boston.

The Railroads hereinafter mentioned will convey passengers and transport stock on the following conditions: Excursion tickets half the usual rates. Stock for exhibition at the show will be transported free of charge, under the following regulations: the regular rates of freight to be paid on such stock, going; and on certificate of the Secretary of the Show, that the animals were exhibited and have not been sold or exchanged, the money paid for transportation to be refunded, and they returned free to the point from which they started.

Little Miami and Xenia Railroad.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad.
Zanesville, Wilmington and Cin. Railroad.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cin. Railroad.
Central Ohio Railroad.
Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad.
Cincinnati, Zanesville and Cleveland R. R.
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.
Southern Michigan and Northern Ind. R. R.
Springfield, Mt. Vernon and Pittsburgh R. R.
New York Central Railroad.
Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
Madison, Indianapolis and Peru Railroad.

The Mad River and Lake Erie, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Ohio and Indiana, and other Roads will carry passengers and cattle at half the usual rates.

For the American Agriculturist.

BEES.

[This communication was received several weeks since, and from a hasty glance, was supposed to belong to that class of articles which go into our drawer marked "Good at any time." This will account for its late appearance.—Ebs.]

An agricultural paper can not be expected to go into the rudiments of all the matters pertaining to the farm; it presumes on the reader being in possession of at least *some* knowledge. Yet there is such a vast difference in the comprehension of your readers, that I bespeak a goodly share of patience for your dull ones—myself being one of the number. Those that understand intuitively will take care of themselves. I see no better way than for each of us to make our particular wants known. No doubt it would be the means of bringing out, in detail, particulars for each case, from correspondents as well as editors; whoever happened to know best might answer.

Probably you have not a reader who is more interested in bees than myself; and if there are any further advantages than I have, I want them. There were some remarks in the *Agriculturist*, not long since, which I did not understand, at least practically, as well as some not in accordance with my experience. May I ask some questions, and make some remarks?

First. "Before commencing operations with bees, they should be gently sprinkled with sugar-water," &c. Now I do not know whether the sugar, in proportion to water, is in homœopathic doses or otherwise—water simply sweetened, or a thick syrup; and then I don't understand the *modus operandi* of getting it on the bees before "commencing operations." Suppose I wish to take a box filled with honey and bees; how to sprinkle the bees inside I can not imagine. Then, again, I wish to ascertain the actual condition of a stock; how can I make it available? When the hive is first molested, *then* is the greatest danger of stings. If the hive is first to be inverted, two-thirds of the risk is over. I am in the habit of using tobacco-smoke, and have recommended it to others; thought it the best of any thing, as it seems to be available in all cases, even *before* you begin. If the sugar-water is better, please give us a few more particulars. "The best way is as good as any."

With respect to artificial swarms, the simple matter of dislodging the bees may be suf-

ficiently minute. *Artificial* swarming ought to mean, driving out part of the bees for a new colony, and have *that* and the old stock prosper. Now the tyro who undertakes to produce this result, with only directions to get out the bees, would be quite sure to find deep water. For instance: where should the new swarm stand? Place it ten feet distant, and nearly all the bees would desert and return to the old stand, notwithstanding they would leave the old queen by doing so; but few, probably, beside young bees that had never been out to mark the location, would choose to remain. Place it on the old stand and set the old stock away, the same result would attend that. None but very young bees would be left to guard the combs against the attacks of the moth. Reason dictates, and experience sanctions, setting them somewhat close together—the new stand near to the old one; then, if they are not satisfactorily divided, you can add to either, by putting it nearer the old place.

Another point, of vital importance, belongs to artificial swarming, and that is, to provide the old stock with a queen. We are assured that when the queen “dies,” or is lost—say driven out—“they rear a new one.” This, I suppose, has been true often enough to get up the assertion; but all my experiments to bring about such a result have failed. Such as lose their queen accidentally, not one in ten ever provide another. A portion can not because it happens at a time when no eggs or larvæ exist in the hive; another portion, even when they have the means, because—well, I will not say, because I don’t happen to know. This is probably one cause why Jones’s dividing hive was so soon discarded. Now I have not much faith in any plan to rear prolific queens from eggs or grubs, destined for workers. Still, others may have been more successful; and if so, here is a chance for them: If there is any process by which the failures will not average more than one in ten, *I will pay fifty dollars to the person who teaches me the art.* In the swarming season, when young queens are being reared for the purpose of sending off colonies, I have found it safe to make *artificial swarms*; at any other time, extremely hazardous. Those who are not satisfied should try it—nothing like our own experience.

Relative to the drones not being expelled until “about six months after they come to maturity,” I think, with a little further observation, you would alter the time, and say, “from a short time before maturity till four or five months after—according to circumstances.” They are produced with a yield of honey, and destroyed with its failure. I have known one stock to destroy three broods in one season—the first of June, last of July, and last of September. Probably not one of the whole lived three weeks, except the last; and a great many were sacrificed before they left the cell. In some sections, the flowers of buckwheat, in August, produce facts in the rearing of broods of drones, which a great many bee-keepers never witnessed. If Natural History is important, ought we not to have all the facts belonging to it?

“The queen, being the mother of the whole colony, reigns supreme, and all yield a willing and entire submission.” Now I would suggest the possibility of there being as much fancy as truth in this assertion. Can we not easily fancy the bee-hive a republic—the bees controlling the queen, as much as she does them? The idea of a monarchy, in any shape, in this country, is, or ought to be, repudiated; it is repugnant to my feelings, at least. As the mother, she is necessary, and is protected by the bees; and they oppose an associate in her sphere as strongly as herself. The moment a strange queen is introduced, she is surrounded by the workers and made prisoner—escape with life being next to impossible. When no help is present, she rushes to the attack herself. As a republic, *we* have a President. Should an aspiring individual, supported by a few of the States, presume to divide or share the honors, you would see a commotion in the political bee-hive, so closely resembling the one of the insect republic, that it would puzzle a philosopher to tell the difference. That the mother-bee has an influence as to the labors of those over whom she presides, is extremely doubtful. I have had some twenty stocks that have lost their queens this summer—averaging one in ten. Three days after such loss occurs, it is impossible for me to discover it by their actions, or by any difference in their labors in bringing home loads of pollen and honey; and let me add, I doubt whether any one else can—yet, my doubts are not proof. Should there be a nice point that I never discovered, I would give something handsome to have it explained. I do not pretend that I have explained all the points mentioned; it would require too much room. I have already taken more than I intended; but I will respond to any particular that may be called for.

With regard to the entertainments you mentioned, I would say, that I can not boast of “choice specimens, of either fruits, flowers, horses, cattle, sheep, or fowls”—perhaps not of bees, unless their numbers and thrift would render them such. Neither have I the “fifty-four advantages of an improved hive,” like Mr. Langstroth, belonging to mine; yet, I have some improvements; but endeavor to have *no more* than will *pay*. If you, or any one else sufficiently interested in bees, would stop, on the New-York Central R. R., Palatine Church, Montgomery Co., I will try to get up something interesting in this line. Those who do not keep bees, I would urge to do so. Those who have some, I would recommend to keep more. Of the profits, I can produce *weighty* arguments, by the hundred, of snowy whiteness; and should they fail to be persuaded, they would have to resist some of the *sweetest* inducements ever offered.

August, 1854.

M. QUINBY,
Author of “Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained.”

REAL “ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.”—One lb. each of flour, beef, suet, sugar, currants and raisins; four eggs, one pint of milk, spice to the taste; tie in a bag—allow no room for swelling, and boil four hours. This rule is from an English family. R.

For the American Agriculturist.
JOTTINGS AT SODUS POINT.

SODUS POINT is situated on Lake Ontario, about half way between Oswego and Rochester, and is formed by Sodus Bay, being between that and the lake. There is but little, except Nature’s work, to admire at the Point. Nature has formed one of the best—said to be the best—harbors in the northern States. Many efforts have been and are still being made, to secure at this Point something of a commercial place. All that is necessary, is an outlet by Railroad. A Company was formed in the winter of 1851–2, to construct a Railroad from Sodus Point to Newark, from thence to Hall’s Corners, to intersect with the Canandaigua and Elmira Road, thereby forming a direct route to New-York City, by the New-York and Erie Railroad, and to the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Nearly one half of the grading is completed, but for want of funds the Company have abandoned the work, or, at least, ceased operations until means shall be raised to complete it.

Should this road be completed, it would furnish a good market at the Point for the surrounding country, whereas farmers are obliged to go to Lyons—a distance of 14 miles—with their produce. Many years ago, Sodus Point was the great market for all of the country south as far as Geneva and Canandaigua.

Sodus Point, previous to the war of 1812, was quite a village. At that time it was all, or nearly all, destroyed by fire. A few of the old houses yet stand, as relicts of days gone by. Great quantities of fish are caught here, and many come a great distance to amuse themselves with the finny tribe. Chestnuts are also abundant, and people may be counted by hundreds, in chestnut-time, gathering these nuts. I was informed by a resident, that he had seen hundreds at a time, in the woods and groves, chestnutting. The land lies rolling, and much chestnut timber grows on it.

The soil is a mixture of yellow sand and clay, and is good for wheat and grass. Fruit is grown in abundance, and of the best kinds. There are some very fine farms within two or three miles of the Point. As a general thing crops are not so forward, by ten days or two weeks, as they are a few miles south of the lake. But fall frosts never injure the crops.

S. A. C.

[For the American Agriculturist.
SUBSTITUTE FOR A SPRING-HOUSE.

A very good substitute for a spring-house was made a few years ago, by a gentleman in Hinds County, Miss.—Jesse Lott, Esq.—as follows: When near the bottom of a large cistern which he was digging, the workmen opened a vein of water, and resolving to change the cistern to a spring-house, he made a box about four feet deep, to contain the water, which does not rise above it; cemented or walled the sides with brick, built a flight of stairs, closets, and a house over it, and thus had a supply of good water, and one of the coolest and best places for keeping milk, butter, fresh meats, vegetables, etc., I have ever seen.

In the absence of natural springs, might not a similar method be profitably adopted for making spring-houses or dairies, for keeping milk, &c., where water can be obtained sufficiently near the surface of the earth, and when, as in the case mentioned above, there is not too great a rise of the water during the wet seasons, on or near hill sides, where the surplus water could be carried away by drains, constructed at a trivial expense?

CINCINNATI, September, 1854.

D. D. S.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

OCTOBER.

GORGEOUS are thy woods, October,
Clad in glowing mantles sere—
Brightest tints of beauty blending,
Like the west, when day's descending—
Thou 'rt the sunset of the year.

Fading flowers are thine, October!
Droopeth sad the sweet bluebell,
Gone the blossoms April cherish'd—
Violet, lily, rose—all perish'd,
Fragrance fled from field and dell.

Songless are thy woods, October,
Save when red-breast's mournful lay
Through the calm gray morn is swelling—
To the list'ning echoes telling
Tales of darkness and decay.

Saddest sounds are thine, October;
Music of the falling leaf
O'er the pensive spirit stealing,
To its thrilling depths revealing—
"Thus all gladness sinks in grief."

I do love thee, drear October,
More than budding, blooming Spring;
Here is hope, delusive smiling,
Trustful hearts to grief beguiling—
Memory loves thy dusky wing.

Joyous hearts may love the Summer,
Bright with sunshine, song, and flower;
Life hath been a wintry river,
On whose ripples gladness never
Gleameth brightly since that hour.

'Twas in thee, thou sad October,
Death laid low my bosom's flower;
But the heart whose hopes are blighted,
In the gloom of woe benighted,
Better loves thy kindred bower.

"Hearts would fain be with their treasure"—
Mind is slumb'ring in the clay,
Wand'ring here, alone, uncheery;
Deem it strange the heart should weary
For its own October day!

EARTH AND AIR.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

How beautiful, how wonderful
Thou art, sweet Air!
And yet, albeit thine odors lie
On every gust that mocks the eye,
We pass thy gentle blessings by
Without a care!

How beautiful, how wonderful
Thou art, sweet Earth!
Thy seasons changing with the sun—
Thy beauty out of darkness won!
And yet, whose tongue (when all is done)
Will tell thy worth?

The poet!—He alone doth still
Uphold all worth!
Then love the poet!—love his themes,
His thoughts, half hid in golden dreams,
Which make thrice fair the songs and
Of Air and Earth. [streams,

PROFUSION OF LIFE IN THE OCEAN.—Not a shell or a stone is brought up, but is thronged with living beings. Every branch of weed gives shelter to multitudes of creatures—some temporary lodgers, some permanent residents. Life is a parasite upon life. The *surpula* builds its stony case on the abode of the shell-fish, and the delicate lace-work of the moss coral overspreads the *surpula*. Over the stem of the sea-weed creeps the graceful plumes of the zoophyte spring. These, again, are thickly invested by the pretty cells of many smaller species; and these, in turn, minute as they are, often bear in profusion the curious forms of microscop-

ic animalcules. Let us take a stone from the heap that is lying in our boat. It is a perfect museum in itself. It is richly colored in parts by the *nullipore*—one of the lowest forms of vegetable life, which does for the scenery of the ocean what the moss and lichen do for the scenery of the upper world. Here is a circular cluster of cells, "looking like beautiful lace-work carved in ivory;" here, a little saucer of the purest whiteness, containing within it a number of stony tubes, the habitation of the whole company of polyples. A sponge overgrows one portion of the stone, itself the home of many a living thing; a sea anemone is present, and near it a small star fish. There are worms, too, in plenty, and more of life and beauty beside than we have place to describe. It is pleasant to think of the happy existence which a single stone may support. The forms to which we have chiefly referred are visible to the unassisted eye; but, as Humboldt remarks, "the application of the microscope increases the most striking manner our impression of the rich luxuriance of animal life in the ocean, and reveals to the astonished senses the consciousness of the universality of being."—*Journal*.

A GOOD SPEECH.—Daniel Webster, a short time previous to his last public reception in Boston, was traveling from New-York to this city, by the overland route. When the cars reached Springfield, Mr. Waite, the well-known excellent conductor, stepped into the forward car, and, as usual, announced—"Springfield station—twenty minutes allowed passengers to dine!" Mr. Webster, who was sitting by him, arose, and pleasantly tapping him on the shoulder, remarked: "Young man, that is one of the most interesting speeches I ever heard in my life." "Yes, sir," calmly replied the conductor, "all speeches are good in which the speaker and the hearer heartily sympathize." "Very true," said Mr. Webster, "and I have always noticed, that those speeches are always considered best which are finished in good season for dinner."—*Times*.

A WOMAN OF GOOD SENSE.—You see this lady turning a cold eye to the assurances of shopmen, and the recommendations of milliners. She cares not how original a pattern may be, if it be ugly, or how recent a shape, if it be awkward. Whatever law fashion dictates, she follows a law of her own, and is never behind it. She wears very beautiful things, which people generally supposed to be fetched from Paris, or at least made by a French milliner, but which as often are bought at the nearest town, and made up by her own maid. Not that her costume is either rich or new—on the contrary, she wears many a cheap dress, but it is always good; and she deals in no gaudy confusion of colors.

THE NATIONAL BABY SHOW, at Springfield, was a failure. Only one hundred and twenty babies, out of a population of twenty-five millions, were on hand, or rather, in arms. Double that number could be turned out of a single Ward in this city at two minutes' notice, and as fine, fat, healthy and rollicking imps as ever rolled over a carpet.

[Dollar Newspaper.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, the 13th ultimo, by the Rev. T. A. Eaton, Mr. WILLIAM INSLEE, of New-Orleans, to Miss THERESA BIRCH, of this city.

Strange! what he hated most when young,
He dearly loves in riper years;
And Birch, which once his boy heart wrung,
Now proves his solace, calms his fears.
In Birch he finds his earthly bliss,
Nor hesitates the rod to kiss.

[Washington Star.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The Earth's Secrets.—The St. Louis Democrat of a late date, has a very interesting account of the progress made by Mr. Belcher, of that city, downward towards the center of the earth, in search of pure water for his extensive sugar refinery. His Artesian wells commenced six years ago, has now reached the depth of 2,200 feet, being, it is said, the deepest in the world—the one at Grenelle, near Paris, being sunk 1,961 feet, and another one in France reaching the depth of 1,150 feet.

The drill has thus far passed through a constant succession of the most stubborn rocks, with the exception of a stratum of soft slate of 100 feet, and it is now on its way through yellow sandstone. A steam engine of twenty-five horse power is used to work the drills, the diameter of the bore being five inches. The Democrat says:

The kinds of drills used are various, some being adapted for pulverizing the rock, others for hooking up soft substances, and then there is an instrument called a rimmer, used for cutting the sides of the bore to make it round and smooth. Tubes are also used containing valves, which catch the loose particles of rock and carry them to the top of the well. The drilling rods are made of stout oak wood, are about two inches in diameter and thirty-two feet long, having iron screws and fastenings at the ends by which a continued rod may be formed of any length.

The presence of one or more persons is constantly required for the purpose of turning the drill around in the bore, as its vertical motion continues. At present, the operators are engaged in enlarging the cavity, at the point where the soft slate stone occurs, for the purpose of introducing a copper tube to prevent the continual caving in of the soft parcels, which are constantly sloughing from the sides. We were told that this falling in of the blue slate stone had left a cavity as large as a good sized house. We believe it is the intention to introduce copper pipes from the top to the bottom of the well, as soon as it is finished, although the hard rocky sides would seem to make it unnecessary. The object to be gained by this, is to shut out the various kinds of waters from the sides, so that the pure stream from the bottom may reach the top without any mixture.

At the depth of 700 feet a vein of salt water was struck, and at 1,500 feet an immense vein of sulphur water burst forth, which has been running over since its discovery in a large stream from the mouth of the well. This water is the same as that of the Blue Lick Springs, in Kentucky, and possesses a purity and freshness of taste quite superior to that which reaches us in barrels and casks. It is carried off by a large sewer, leading to the river. It seems too wasteful, that such profuse quantities of this celebrated water should be permitted to flow away, but the refinery needs the clear, unadulterated element, and it must have it, and nothing else. Other medical waters have been discovered, we believe, but they have been of little consequence.

SHREWD.—"I sell peppermints on Sunday," remarked a good old lady who kept a candy shop, "because they carries 'em to church and eats 'em, and keeps awake to hear the sermon; but if you want pickled limes you must come week days. They're secular commodities."

A SAD EFFECT of the Maine law in Portland is, that the city is driven to hiring men to do the work formerly done by the inmates of the alms-house—so badly has the alms-house degenerated. Here is food for the thoughts of tax payers.

LOSS OF "THIRDLY."—Rev. Mr. —, minister of —, had the custom of writing the heads of his discourse on small slips of paper, which he placed on the Bible before him, to be used in succession. One day, when he was explaining the second head, he got a little warm, and came down with such a thump upon the Bible with his hand that the ensuing slip fell over the edge of the pulpit, though unperceived by himself. On reaching the end of the second head, he looked down for the third slip, but alas! it was not to be found. "Thirdly," he cried, looking around with great anxiety. After a little pause, "Thirdly," again he exclaimed, but no "Thirdly" appeared. "Thirdly, I say my brethren," pursued the bewildered clergyman, but not another word could he utter. At this point, where the congregation were partly sympathizing with his distress, and partly rejoicing at such a decisive instance of the impropriety of using notes in preaching, which had always been an unpopular thing in the Scotch clergy, and old woman rose up and thus addressed the preacher:—"If I'm not mistaken, sir, I saw Thirdly fly out of the east window a quarter of an hour syne." It is impossible for any but a Scotchman to conceive how much this account of the loss of thirdly was relished by that part of the congregation which condemned the use of notes.—*Chumbers's Scottish Books.*

PROFANE LANGUAGE.—It is related of Dr. Scudder, that on his return from his mission in India, after a long absence, he was standing on the deck of a steamer, with his son, a youth, when he heard a gentleman using loud and profane language. "See, friend," said the doctor, accosting the swearer, "this boy—my son—was born and brought up in a heathen country, and a land of pagan idolatry; but in all his life he never heard a man blaspheme his Maker until now." The man colored, blurted out a sort of an apology and moved away, looking not a little ashamed of himself. If there is any custom more silly than duelling, it is that of using profane language; but it is as common as lying, and there is hardly a dirty-nosed urchin in the street that will not swear as bravely as any "gentleman" that walks Broadway.

A TRAP FOR A TROUBLESOME TONGUE.—Sheridan was one day very much annoyed by a fellow member of the House of Commons, who kept crying out every few minutes, "hear! hear!" During the debate he took occasion to describe a political contemporary that wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool. "Where," exclaimed he with great emphasis, "where shall we find a more foolish knave or more knavish fool than he?" "Hear! hear!" was shouted by the troublesome member. Sheridan turned round and thanking him for the prompt information, sat down amid a roar of laughter.

NOT BAD.—"Is a Man and his wife both one?" asked the wife of a certain gentleman in a state of stupification, as she was holding his aching head in both hands. "Yes, I suppose so," was the reply.—"Well, then," said she, "I came home drunk last night, and ought to be ashamed of myself." This backhanded rebuke from a long-suffering and affectionate wife effectually cured him of his drinking propensity.

TOO LAZY TO STOP.—There was once a clergyman in New-Hampshire, noted for his long sermons and indolent habits.

"How is it," said a man to his neighbor, "that Parson —, the laziest man living, writes these interminable sermons?"

"Why," said the other, "he probably gets to writing and is too lazy to stop."

THE EMU FOWL.

I HAVE not seen noticed in the pages of the *Poultry Chronicle* a variety of fowl, which, if it can not demand our admiration for its beauty, at least deserves our attention as being one of the many wonderful varieties which the late poultry mania has brought to light; I mean the fowl to which fanciers have given the name of the *Emu Fowl*. Of this variety, I believe, only a few exist in England, and therefore, to some of your readers, it may not be uninteresting to hear something about them. Were it not that I believe they are generally recognized as a distinct breed, my own experience, so far as it goes, would rather lead me to believe that they are only a sort of a class of freaks of Nature—if Nature can be said to have any rule in the production of her monstrosities. In one of the exhibitions in Baker-street, which I attended last year, I remember seeing one solitary specimen of this variety, and at the last Birmingham Show, there was a pen of them exhibited, I think, by Mr. Baily, of Mount-street; but excepting these, and the one specimen in my own yard, of which I mean to speak, I do not remember ever to have seen any. These creatures are covered all over with a sort of silk, of a light dusty or very light red color, and have no feathers except in their wings, where they have a few things that look like worn-out quills. They have no tails, are not good flyers, and the hens (my experience does not extend to cocks) weigh about five lbs. They have not the black skin of the Silk fowl.

And now I will give you an account of the way in which the specimen of which I write came into my possession. In the Spring of 1851, I had given me six Cochin Chinese eggs, from a yard where none other than Cochin China fowls were kept, excepting, perhaps, one or two common hens; but, however, there were only Cochins, and the eggs which were given me were laid by Cochin hens. I took the six home with me, and succeeded in hatching three chicks. Two turned out very handsome Cochin cocks, the smallest of which weighed 10 lbs. last summer; and the third egg turned out, to all appearance, a thorough-bred Emu hen, and, in fact, I have no hesitation in saying, she is as like those exhibited in Birmingham as one hen can be like another. I kept her (and, indeed, have her now), and from her eggs hatched several chicks, by one of these cocks that had been hatched from the original six eggs, thinking that if there was some taint of Emu in the blood of my friend's fowls, this cross might perhaps produce some more of these silky Emu fowls; but such has never been the case. They were always the sort of brute you would imagine would be the consequence of a cross between an Emu hen and a Cochin cock; but, at the same time, my Emu hen, while differing entirely in appearance from her brothers, and, in fact, all her relatives, as far as I know them, possesses all the moral and domestic traits of a Cochin—the same gentle tractability of temper, the same proneness to sitting, the same fecundity in laying eggs. [Poultry Chronicle.]

This is the same kind of fowls as we kept when a boy, forty years ago. They came from China, and were called the *Merino* fowl—why this designation we have never learned. They bred true and well together; but were so tender, owing to the deficiency of feathers, that they would often freeze to death in winter. They would do well in a climate six degrees south of us.

We do not believe they are a "freak of nature," or that they are "sports" from the

Cochin China, otherwise they would not have a breed so true to themselves; that is, admitting that we are not mistaken in supposing the old *Merino*, the same as the modern *Emu Fowl*.

MACHINERY IN FARMING.

IT is not enough that farmers avail themselves of all the advantages which chemistry affords in its application to their art; it is not enough that they learn how to save as much as possible of the manures made on their premises, and the best methods of applying these and also purchased specific manures; it is not enough that they know at what seasons and to what depths their soils should be cultivated. They must perform as many of the operations of farming by machinery, as machinery can be made to perform to advantage.

There is no other way in which agriculture can keep pace in respectability, pleasure and profit, with other arts. Without this expedient it will be outstripped by them, and sink steadily in comparative rank.

By machinery, as we use the word here, we mean all the mechanical contrivances which can be substituted for manual labor, and combined with manual labor so as greatly to increase its productiveness.

And the policy which we recommend includes also animal labor, and as a more powerful coöperator with it.

So far as a horse or an ox can be made to do the work of five men, the horse or the ox earns the net product of five men's labor for the employer. If one man cultivates as much corn, and cultivates it well, with one horse, attached to a cultivator, as his neighbor cultivates with ten hoes in the hands of ten men, it is easy to see which of the two is traveling the fastest on the road to wealth.

So in cutting grass, in planting and harvesting grain, in shelling corn, and in various other operations of the farm, machines can do the work for a small per centage of the cost of manual labor.—*Makin's Courier.*

TRANSPLANTING FOREST TREES.—Mr. Geo. Jaques, of Worcester, Mass., writes to *Hovey's Magazine*, as follows: The accompanying shellbarks (Hickory nuts)—well ripened, as you will find them—grew this season upon a tree which my brother and myself transplanted twenty-one months ago, i. e., in January, 1851. The tree was moved, at the same time with three others, a distance of two miles, by what is called the *frozen-ball* method of transplanting. It is now in a fine healthy condition, and, with the others—all of which are over thirty feet, and one of them forty feet, in height—serves at once for ornament and shade. Upon our new place, they produce a fine effect in taking off and relieving the inevitable rawness of a recent settlement.

A simple statement of these facts may encourage others to do likewise. Knowing the great difficulty of transplanting our hardwooded forest trees, particularly the oak and several species of the hickory, you will concede that our experiment has been eminently successful. The expense of transplanting did not exceed twelve dollars per tree.

GOOD TIMES FOR THE FARMERS.—The other day one of our Indiana farmers, living a few miles west of Jeffersonville, took to that market four bushels of sweet potatoes—sold them for two dollars a bushel (\$8 in all); with five dollars, entered 40 acres of fair government land; and tying up the balance in his leather purse, journeyed homeward, contented and happy.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET.

We have often noticed the careless and slovenly manner, and little attention paid to the external appearance of poultry offered for sale in our markets; and we have likewise noticed the ready sale and higher price where due regard was paid to have the skin all sound and clean; the breast not mutilated by a long cut, the shrinking skin exposing the drying meat covered with hay seed or chaff; but well covered all over with fat of a rich golden yellow. Much of the poultry exposed for sale has been through the process of scalding to facilitate the picking; this practice should never be resorted to. It turns the rich yellow of the fat into a tallowy hue, and oftentimes starts the skin so that it peels off, unless very carefully handled. No cut should be made in the breast, all the offal should be taken out behind, and the opening should be made as small as possible; the inside should be wiped out with a dry cloth, but no water should be used to cleanse them. With a moist cloth take off the blood that may be found upon the carcass. In picking, great care should be taken not to tear the skin; the wings should not be cut off, but picked to the end; the skin of the neck should be neatly tied over it, if the head is cut off. Most people like to see the heads of fowls left on—it makes a better show. The heads of ducks and geese should not be cut off.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Much care and attention are required after the poultry is dressed and cool, and it should be carefully packed in baskets or boxes, and above all, it should be kept from freezing. A friend, who was very nice in these matters, used to bring his turkeys to market in the finest order possible, and always obtained a ready sale and the highest price. His method is to pick them dry, and dress them in the neatest manner; then take a long, deep, narrow box, with a stick reaching from end to end of the box, and hang the turkeys by the legs over the stick, which prevents bruising or disfiguring them in the least.

Too much should not be exposed at a time for sale, nor should they be hauled over too often. Appearance is everything with poultry, as well as other articles, and has great influence on the purchaser.—*Bement.*

NEW GUANO ISLAND.—Private advices received yesterday, from San Francisco, refer to the recent report of the discovery of a new guano island, on the coast of the Pacific. It was understood, that one of the principal American houses at San Francisco, in connection with some parties in the Sandwich Islands, had received information on the subject, and had purchased a revenue schooner, named the Frolic, and a clipper bark, the Emily, of 400 tons, to proceed at once for cargoes. These vessels were fitted out with as much secrecy as possible, but were believed to have taken a considerable number of men and a large supply of implements. The situation of the island is supposed to be about the latitude of Acapulco. It is said that it has no good harbor, and that the guano will have to be shipped from it in small vessels to some port near. Other accounts allege that the island is somewhere on the coast of Lower California.—*Ex.*

WHEAT FROM ENGLAND.—Extract of a letter received by a Produce house of this city:

"It is reported here that 25,000 bushels of wheat have been ordered back from England. A little wheat has actually arrived this morning in the Atlantic, about 1,000 bushels. We understand English wheat weighs 60 lbs. per bushel.—*Cleveland Herald.*

MORE RARE BIRDS AND POULTRY COMING.

We learn that the steamer Washington, which left Southampton on the 11th inst., has on board one of the choicest lots of pure bred domestic and aquatic fowls which has yet been brought over to this country. Mr. John Gile, of Woodstock, Connecticut, who is a well known dealer in pure stock, has been absent during the Summer, scouring great Britain, France, and Germany, in search of the best specimens of the feathered tribe.

From the list forwarded by Wm. Giles, we see he has secured Black Spanish, Surrey and Dorking Fowls; Seabright gold and silver laced Bantams; Japanese and White Pea Fowl; gold, silver, pied, white, ring-necked and Bohemian Pheasants; white and black Swans; Aylesbury and Rerien Ducks; white-fronted Barnacle, Egyptian and Toulouse Geese. Also a splendid assortment of ornamental Ducks, including the far-famed Mandarin Ducks, which have been sold in London at seventy-five guineas per pair. He also brings some fine Cotswold and New Oxford sheep.

We believe Mr Barnum is making arrangements to secure the entire lot for Exhibition at his Museum, for a week or so immediately after their arrival, and then about the first of November, they will be sold at auction, on account of the importers.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fluctuated the past week from 25 to 87½ cents advance, on the last of the preceding week, but finally settled only 25 to 50 cents higher than for our last. Wheat has risen more, in proportion, than Flour. Rye has declined. Corn has fluctuated 3 cents per bushel, but left off about the same as the preceding Saturday. Provisions, nothing new. Wool is a little lower, and dull again.

Cotton has advanced ¼c. per lb. No change in other Southern products.

The weather continues favorable, with a copious rain on Saturday, clearing off cool.

PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY, October 14, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

There is quite a lively market this morning, though it was exceedingly dull yesterday. The warm weather affects it very much.

The change in produce to day is slight. Potatoes are a shade higher, good Mercers being scarce and selling readily, while common ones are abundant and dull. Of other vegetables there is nothing worthy of note.

The season of pears is nearly past, so that they are not worth quoting. Grapes have been dull of sale the last week, it being the close of the season with them, too. Cranberries are quite plenty, and remain about the same. Butter, eggs, and cheese, no change.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3@3.50 ½ bbl.; White, \$2.25@2.50; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$3.50; Virginia, \$2.50@2.75; Turnips, White, \$1.25; Russia, \$2; Beets, \$3 ½ hundred bunches; Carrots, \$3; Parsnips, \$4; Marrow Squashes, \$2 ½ bbl.; Cabbages, \$3@5 ½ hundred; Pumpkins, \$4@8 ½ hundred; Celery, \$1.50 ½ dozen.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2@2.50 ½ bbl.; Grapes, 6c.@9c. ½ lb.; Cranberries, \$6@7 ½ bbl.

Butter, State 21c.@23c. ½ lb.; Western, 17c.@18c.; Eggs, 19c.@20c. ½ doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. ½ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.

The Cattle Market has not improved at all since last week, and, if anything, was more dull. The appearance was a little more favorable this morning; but when we came away this afternoon, the sales were very slow, and the prospect was, that many cattle would be left over. The truth is, the market is over stocked—not with beef cattle, but in many cases with lank, slippery animals, unfit even for farm use. Still there were several good droves to redeem the market, which altogether was better than last week. Such cattle sold readily, as they should.

We still hear complaints about the irregularity in transporting cattle over some of the railroads. Droves have a set time and place for watering, feeding, &c., which is made impossible by these delays. This alters very materially, the appearance of cattle, and often occasions a loss, which ought to fall elsewhere than on our stock owners.

Superior quality beef is selling from 9c.@10c. ½ lb.; fair quality 7c.@9c.; inferior 6½c.@7½c.

We noticed 100 full-fed cattle from Clarke County, Ky., owned by Wm. Gateskill. These were Durham grades, large frames, and good quality, and selling at 9c.@10c.

John Maxey had 102 cattle from Madison County, Ohio, fed by himself. They were wintered on corn, were fair Western cattle, and sold at about 9c.; weight estimated at 700 lbs.

Joseph Williams had two droves from Chester County, Pa., one of them acknowledged to be the best in the yards. They were well fed, fat, and sold by John Murray, at 10c. ½ lb. Weight estimated at 750 lbs. The other drove was also full fed, and good beef. Weight about 725 lbs., and selling at 9c.@10c.

P. S. Triplet had 76 grass-fed steers from Kentucky, sold by Geo. Ayrault, from 8c.@8½c.; quality fair, and estimated to weigh 650 lbs.

Thomas White had in market 137 cattle, corn fed and grazed, from Morgan County, Ill.; weight estimated about 650 lbs. Sold from 8c.@9c.

Killough & Harlan had 80 grass-fed cattle from Chester County, Pa.; selling from 9½c.@10c.; weight estimated at 750 lbs., and superior quality.

A. Anderson had 93 grass-fed cattle from Ross County, Ohio, and sold by Mr. Culver for 7c.@7½c.; weight about 550 lbs. Inferior quality.

John Bines, of Vermillion County, Ill., had 110 grass-fed steers; sold at from 7½c.@8c.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves.....	7½c.@10c.
Cows and Calves.....	\$18@55.
Veals.....	4c.@6c.
Sheep.....	\$2@5.50.
Lambs.....	\$1.25@5.
Swine.....	4½c.

Mr. Chamberlain reports beeves, 7½c.@10c.; cows and calves, \$20@50; veals, 4½c.@7c.; sheep, \$2.50@6; lambs \$2@4.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7½c.@9½c.; cows and calves, \$25@50; veals, 5c.@6c.; sheep and lambs, see sales below.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves, 6c.@8c.; cows and calves, \$25@40.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,.....	3111
Cows,.....	39
Calves,.....	259
Sheep and lambs,.....	117
Swine,.....	565

New-York State furnished, by cars, 335; on foot, 110 Ohio, 945; Kentucky, 348; Illinois, 401; Pennsylvania, 579; Virginia and Indiana, 148.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
Robinson-st.	Sixth-st.	Sixth-st.
Beeves,.....	468	564
Cows and calves,...	175	42
Veals,.....	114	58
Sheep and lambs,...	7,962	5,211

The following are the sales of sheep and lambs by Samuel McGraw, sheep broker, at Browning's: 110 sheep and lambs, \$368 93; 130 do., \$290 16; 197 do. \$565 50; 62 lambs, \$149 25; 113 sheep and lambs, \$268 37; 58 do. \$198; 20 do., \$74; 34 store ewes, \$68; 213 fine wool store sheep \$400 87; 90 sheep and lambs, \$345 62; 94 store sheep, \$305 50; 20 store lambs, \$50. Total number of sheep and lambs, 1,141.

The following are the sales by James McCarty, also sheep-broker at Browning's. The market looks favorable for the coming week: 111 sheep and lambs, \$381 25; 49 do., \$145; 140 do., \$376 77; 201 sheep, \$554 43; 61 sheep and lambs, \$175; 56 lambs, \$179 50; 72 do., \$252; 69 sheep, \$241 50; 10 lambs, \$25 50; 67 do., \$199 25; 103 sheep and lambs, \$328; 106 do., \$338 75; 31 store sheep, \$54 25; 91 sheep, \$265 50, 189 sheep and lambs, \$605 50; 151 do., \$409 87; 6 sheep, \$25 50. Total number of sheep and lambs, 2,513.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Ashes—				
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lb.	—	@ 7	—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 25	@	—	—
Beeswax—				
American Yellow.....	28	@	—	30
Bristles—				
American, Gray and White.....	40	@	—	45
Coal—				
Liverpool Orrel.....	11 50	@	—	—
Scotch.....	—	@	—	—
Sidney.....	8	@	—	7 50
Pictou.....	8	@	—	—
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb.	7	@	7 50
Cotton—				
Ordinary.....	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Middling.....	7½	7½	7½	8
Middling Fair.....	9½	9½	9½	10
Fair.....	10½	10½	10½	11½
Cotton Bagging—				
Gunny Cloth.....	12½	@	—	13
American Kentucky.....	—	@	—	—
Dundee.....	—	@	—	—
Coffee—				
Java.....	12	@	—	13½
Mocha.....	14	@	—	14½
Brazil.....	9	@	—	11
Maracaibo.....	10	@	—	11
St. Domingo.....	9	@	—	10½
Flax—				
Jersey.....	8	@	—	9
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands.....	7 75	@	—	7 87½
State, straight brands.....	8 12½	@	—	—
State, favorite brands.....	8 12½	@	—	8 25
Western, mixed do.....	8 25	@	—	8 37½
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	8 50	@	—	—
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 12½	@	—	8 37½
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 31½	@	—	8 50
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8 50	@	—	8 75
Chio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	9 25	@	—	10 25
Genesee, fancy brands.....	7 02	@	—	7 75
Genesee, extra brands.....	8 56½	@	—	8 68½
Canada, (in bond), new.....	8 56½	@	—	8 68½
Brandywine.....	8 56½	@	—	8 68½
Georgetown.....	8 37½	@	—	8 43½
Petersburg City.....	8 37½	@	—	8 43½
Richmond Country.....	8 37½	@	—	8 43½
Alexandria.....	5 50	@	—	—
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	4 75	@	—	—
Rye Flour.....	19	@	—	19 25
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 10	@	—	2 15
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond),.....	1 48	@	—	1 55
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 75	@	—	1 85
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 80	@	—	1 90
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 75	@	—	1 85
Wheat, Western and Mixed.....	1 50	@	—	1 55
Rye, Northern.....	1 13	@	—	—
Corn, Round Yellow.....	—	@	—	85
Corn, Round White.....	—	@	—	85
Corn, Southern White.....	—	@	—	85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	—	@	—	85
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	—	@	—	85
Corn, Western Mixed.....	—	@	—	85
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@	—	85
Barley.....	1 14	@	—	—
Oats, River and Canal.....	45	@	—	47
Oats, New-Jersey.....	47	@	—	49
Oats, Western.....	52	@	—	54
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	2 75	@	—	—
Lime—				
Rockland, Common.....	89	@	—	—
Lumber—				
Timber, White Pine.....	18	@	—	24
Timber, Oak.....	25	@	—	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35	@	—	38
Timber, Geo. Ycl. Pine.....	18	@	—	22
YARD SELLING PRICES—				
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	17 50	@	—	19 75
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	20	@	—	25
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	37 50	@	—	42 50
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	25	@	—	32
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	16	@	—	18
Boards, North River, Box.....	14	@	—	20
Boards, Albany Pine.....	22	@	—	23
Boards, City Worked.....	24	@	—	25
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25	@	—	26
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	24	@	—	26
Plank, Albany Pine.....	24	@	—	29
Plank, City Worked.....	17	@	—	24
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	22	@	—	24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25	@	—	2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75	@	—	3
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	19	@	—	21
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 2d qual.....	12	@	—	18
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 1st qual.....	22	@	—	25
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 2d qual.....	17	@	—	18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32	@	—	32
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	15	@	—	16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	20	@	—	22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	72	@	—	—
Staves, White Oak 11hd.....	90	@	—	—
Staves, White Oak Bbl.....	60	@	—	—
Staves, Red Oak 11hd.....	35	@	—	—
Heading, White Oak.....	70	@	—	—
Molasses—				
New-Orleans.....	22	@	—	26
Porto Rico.....	23	@	—	29
Cuba Muscovado.....	22	@	—	26
Trinidad Cuba.....	23	@	—	26
Cardenas, &c.....	—	@	—	24

Naval Stores—

Turpentine, Soft, North County	280 lb.	—	@ 4 62½
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	@ 4 50	—
Tar.....	bbl.	3 75	@ 4 50
Pitch, City.....	—	@ 2 75	—
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 80	@ 2	—
Resin, White.....	280 lb.	2 12½	@ 4 50
Spirits Turpentine.....	1 gall.	52	@ 54

Oil Cake—

Thin Oblong, City.....	1 tun.	30	@ 40
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@	—

Flaster Paris—

Blue Nova Scotia.....	1 tun.	3 25	@ —
White Nova Scotia.....	3	@ 3 12½	—

Provisions—

Beef, Mess, Country.....	11	@ 12	—
Beef, Mess, City.....	14	@ 14 25	—
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16 25	@ —	—
Beef, Prime, Country.....	—	@ —	—
Beef, Prime, City.....	—	@ —	—
Beef, Prime Mess.....	13	@ 25	—
Pork, Mess.....	18½	@ 14 25	—
Pork, Prime.....	11 25	@ —	—
Pork, Clear.....	14	@ 14 25	—
Pork, Prime Mess.....	13	@ 14 25	—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	10½	@ —	—
Hams, Pickled.....	8	@ 7	—
Shoulders, Pickled.....	5½	@ 6	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	—	@ —	—
Beef, Smoked.....	—	@ —	—
Butter, Orange County.....	21	@ 25	—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	8½	@ 10½	—

Salt—

Turk's Island.....	1 bush.	@ —	54
St. Martin's.....	—	@ —	—
Liverpool, Ground.....	120	@ 112½	—
Liverpool, Fine.....	145	@ 1 60	—
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 62	@ 1 67	—

Sugar—

St. Croix.....	—	@ —	—
New-Orleans.....	5½	@ 6½	—
Cuba Muscovado.....	5½	@ 5½	—
Porto Rico.....	5½	@ 6½	—
Havana, White.....	7½	@ 8	—
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	@ 7½	—
Manilla.....	5½	@ 5½	—
Brazil, White.....	6½	@ 7	—
Brazil Brown.....	5	@ 5½	—

Tallow—

American, Prime.....	11½	@ 12½	—
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Tobacco—

Virginia.....	7	@ 10	—
Kentucky.....	—	@ —	—
Maryland.....	12	@ 16	—
St. Domingo.....	17	@ 20	—
Cuba.....	40	@ 45	—
Yara.....	25	@ 1	—
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	15	@ 60	—
Florida Wrappers.....	6	@ 15	—
Connecticut, Seed Leaf.....	—	@ —	—
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.....	—	@ —	—

Wool—

American, Saxony Fleeced.....	38	@ 42	—
American, Full Blood Merino.....	36	@ 37	—
American, ½ and ¾ Merino.....	30	@ 33	—
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	25	@ 28	—
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....	30	@ 32	—
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....	26	@ 28	—

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

1,000 ORNAMENTAL TREES—Suit-

able for Belts, Masses, Shrubberies, Woods, &c., in the best and hardiest varieties, strong and well grown—delivered in Boston and New-York. Price list on application.

B. M. WATSON,
56-63 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NUR-

SERIES, New-Bedford, Mass. ANTHONY & McAFEE, Proprietors, successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Firs, American and Chinese Arbor Vite, Cedrus Deodara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., &c.
An extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.
The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our Trees are unrivaled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady, THE PEAR BLIGHT, which has never existed in this locality.
Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.
New-Bedford, 1854. 17-68

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

AND PLANTS—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Green-house, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogue gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after October 10. Address

B. M. WATSON,
56-64 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the

Staking of lands for a new Reservoir, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth-streets, and the Fifth and Seventh-avenues in the City of New-York.

To all owners, mortgagees, lessees, occupants, and other persons, in any matter, by judgment, decree or otherwise, entitled unto, or interested in the lands or premises above mentioned, or any part thereof,
Notice is hereby given that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled proceeding, at the office, No. 293 Broadway, the third story front room, at 10 o'clock, A.M., on any day (Sundays excepted) on or prior to the 21st day of October next, and to produce the evidences to your title or interest therein. In default thereof, and in case the person entitled or interested as aforesaid shall not be ascertained by or be known to the said Commissioners, or be fully known, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners.

It being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to present the report at the earliest day consistent with proper examination, and due regard to rights and interests affected, it is earnestly requested that all parties note and comply with the preceding notice, as no other or further notice will be issued.
Dated New-York, September 1, 1854.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Commissioners.
DANIEL DODGE.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.
N.B.—All papers published in the City of New-York are requested to publish the preceding notice until the 21st day of October next, once in each week, and to send their bills, with affidavits of publication, to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings. 37

STATE OF NEW-YORK—Secretary's Of-

fice, Albany, August 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS are TO BE ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh; and
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms;
All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 11d, 11d, 11d, and 11th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 14th, 14th, 14th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 11th and 11th Wards in New-York, and the City of Williamsburg in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 11th 11th and 11th Wards in the New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 11th, 11th and 11th Wards in New-York, and for the Eighth District, composed of the 11th, 11th and 11th Wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be selected for said County:
Sixteen Members of Assembly;
A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford;
A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou;
A City Judge, in the place of Velmore R. Beebe;
A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt;
A Register, in the place of Garret Dyckman;
A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arden;
A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clark, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath;
Two Governors of the Alms House, in place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pinckney, appointed to fill vacancies;

A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt;
A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 11th, 11th, and 11th Wards;
A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 11th and 11th Wards.

Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 14, 1854.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, art. 3, part 1, page 140. [53-60] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of

Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street,

(near Maiden-lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK

& CO.'s Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bed-frames, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c., &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK,
J. H. BUCK,
WM. DUNCAN,

AGENTS—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-1f

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano,

Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of
WM. LAWTON,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York. 57

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which evenly large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW and STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.
BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes,	Picks,	Shovels,
Spades,	Wheelbarrows,	Harrows,
Cultivators,	Road-Scrapers,	Grindstones,
Seed and Grain Drills,	Garden Engines,	
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers,	Garden and Field Rollers,	Mowing and Reaping Machines,
Churns,	Cheese Presses,	Portable Blacksmith Forges,
Bark Mills,	Corn and Cob Crushers,	Weather-vanes,
Lightning Rods,	Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests,	
Clover Hullers,	Saw Machines,	Cotton Gins,
Shingle Machines,	Scales,	Gin Gear,
Apple Parers,	Rakes,	Wire Cloth,
Hay and Manure Forks,	Belting for Machinery, &c.	

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskit or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurway.

Red and White Clover.
Lucerne.
Saintfoin.
Alyske Clover.
Sweet-scented Clover.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties. Winter Rye.

Barley.
Buckwheat.
Oats, of several choice kinds.
Corn, of great variety.
Spring and Winter Fitches.

PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

POULTRY.—D. FOWLER, No. 14 Fulton Market, New-York, dealer in Live and Dressed Poultry of all kinds; for Shipping, &c. Also all the various kinds of Fancy Poultry, Pigeons &c., for Breed.

N. B.—Persons having good Poultry to dispose of would do well to give Mr. F. a call before selling elsewhere.

Agricultural Books.

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.
ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.

V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.

X. The Horse—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., &c. Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.

XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

XVII. Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XVIII. Wilson on the cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

XIX. The Farmer's Encyclopedia. By Blake, &c., &c. Price \$1 25.

XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.

XXI. Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

XXII. Johnston's Lectures on Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 25 cents.

XXIII. Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.

XXIV. Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.

XXV. Randall's sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.

XXVI. Miner's American Bee-Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVII. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.

XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.

XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.

XXXIV. Stephens's Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.

XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.

XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.

XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper. Price 50 cents.

XXXVIII. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.

XXXIX. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.

XL. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.

XLI. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.

XLII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.

XLIII. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.

XLIV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.

XLV. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.

XLVI. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1 25.

XLVII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.

XLVIII. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1 25.

XLIX. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published.

L. Quimby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained. Price \$1.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

CHINESE PIGS—From pure bred Stock direct from China—very fine of their kind.

B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

51-54

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.—I have now ready for sale one of the most complete selections of Fruit Trees ever offered in this part of the country, and as thrifty and handsome Trees as can be found in the United States. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Quinces, Strawberries, &c.

Subscribers to this paper will find in it the coming year full directions for managing Fruit Trees in the best manner, with a complete list of the best varieties.

WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

PEACH TREES.—The subscriber offers for sale, from their Nurseries at Rumson's Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the same by mail to be directed to them at Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. [33-69] ASHER HANCE & SON.

FANCY FOWLS.—Shanghai Fowls—direct importations—and Golden Pheasants, for sale by

WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry. GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk, Conn.

51-76

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.

B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

54-55

THE HORSE, THE HORSE,

NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
And the one most frequently ill-treated, neglected, and abused. We have just published a Book so valuable to every man who owns a horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR,
and is from the pen of that celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. GEO. H. DADD, well known for many years in this country, as one of the most successful scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of Medical and Surgical science. The Book which he now offers to the public is the result of many years' study and practical experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following:

Extract from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts:

NEW-BEDFORD, May 11, 1854.
DR. DADD—Dear Sir: I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection—the Horse—will meet with that success which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

BOSTON, May 13, 1854.

DR. DADD—My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.

I remain yours with great regard,
MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse. [Boston Congregationalist.]

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses, and explains the secret of his success in this volume. [New York Tribune.]

The author of this work is well known as a most skillful veterinary surgeon. His book is based on the soundest common sense, and as a hand-book for practical use, we know of nothing to compare with it. [Yankee Blade.]

We know Dr. Dadd well, and are satisfied that he possesses most important qualifications for preparing such a book as this. [New-England Farmer.]

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just published a very valuable work by Mr. Dadd, a well-known veterinary surgeon, on the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and lameness in horses. [Farmer's Cabinet.]

This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery-stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year. [Ind. Democrat, Concord.]

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases we have ever seen. [N. Y. Evangelist.]

One of the greatest and most commendable qualities of this work, is, it is practical and plain to the comprehension of those farmers and others for whom it is mainly designed. The course of treatment favors generally a more sanative and rational system of medication than that recommended in any previously existing works on farriery. No farmer or owner of a horse should be without this book. Stable-keepers, stage-proprietors and hackmen, we believe would derive profit from having at least one copy hung up in their stables for use and reference by their stable men. [Daily News, Philadelphia.]

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses would find it a matter of economy to possess themselves of it. It will be of more service than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors. [Albany Courier.]

We deem this decidedly the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, Nature, and treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses," ever published. [Nantucket Inquirer.]

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval. [Eve. Traveller, Boston.]

This book supplies a great desideratum which Skinner's admirable treatise on the horse did not fill. Every man who has his own veterinary surgeon, and with much greater safety to this noble animal, than by trusting him to the treatment of the empirical itinerants who infest the country. It is well illustrated, and should be purchased by every man who owns a horse. [Eve. Mirror, New-York.]

This is a book that should be forthwith put into the hands of all who own or drive horses, whether for the dray or gig, for the plow, omnibus or road, for hard service or pleasure. [McMakin's Courier, Phila.]

A good, clearly-written book, which should be in the hands of every man who has a horse whose illis his affection or his purse make it worth while to cure. [Bangor Mercury.]

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses. [Hartford Herald.]

This is a scientific, thorough and complete treatise upon the diseases to which one of the noblest of animals is subject, and the remedies which they severally require. [Troy Budget.]

He is not worthy to have a horse in his care who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duties to this animal. [Commonwealth, Boston.]

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by all Booksellers. 50-53

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND

SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equaled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

One-Horse, Undershot \$25

Two-Horse, do \$30 to \$35

One-Horse, Overshot \$28

Two-Horse, do \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States.

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23-71

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 7.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 59.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,
SEE LAST PAGE.

THE RHODE-ISLAND FAIR.

[The following report, forwarded by mail, did not reach the office till recently.]

The Agricultural Society of this State is one of the best managed and most efficient in the country, though this is but the fifth of its annual exhibitions. Under the present organization, it has already accumulated several thousand dollars, for the future use of the Society. Providence is the seat of its operations, and as this city is the center where four Railroads and several steamboat routes terminate, it greatly facilitates the attendance upon the fairs.

This year the Horticultural Society united with the Agricultural, in the exhibition. They occupied the large halls over the Railroad depot, which could not have been better adapted to their purposes had they been constructed exclusively for their use. The fair was held from the 12th to the 15th of September, and was well attended throughout.

THE PLOWING MATCH

Came off at the Plain farm, Olneyville, and drew together a large concourse. The work was beautifully done, and Benoni Matthewson, of Johnston, took the first premium. We were glad to notice the Michigan, and other improved plows, upon the ground. Mr. Halliday also made trial of a subsoil plow, to illustrate the benefit of deep plowing in a season of drouth. This and the Michigan are every year coming into more extensive use.

THE CATTLE SHOW

Was thought to be superior, in numbers and quality, to any thing ever witnessed in the city. The working oxen, from Cumberland, Smithfield, Cranston, and other towns, as well as the bulls, cows, heifers, and calves, afforded gratifying proof that the farmers of this State appreciate the value of, and are giving increased attention to, improved breeds.

There were several pens of fine South-down and Bakewell sheep. There is no good reason why Rhode-Island should not be, to a considerable extent, a wool-growing State. Every one, at all conversant with the soil, has observed extensive tracts of land that, in their present condition, are fit for nothing else but sheep pastures. The reason commonly assigned for not appropriating these fields to this use is, the ferocity of the dogs. We hope, for the credit of poor Tray, that his is a slander; but, if it be true, the case

admits of a remedy. Rhode-Island has a reputation for enforcing "law and order" upon a race more prone to be rabid than the canine, and undoubtedly the dogs' unrighteous proclivity to mutton could be arrested, by legal suasion or otherwise, if "the game was thought to be worth the candle." Little Rhody should have her own wool for her winter garments, and her own mutton for her tables.

THE SHOW OF SWINE

Was not large, but there were some fine specimens of Suffolk, and other breeds, that one, on beholding, could not suppress an involuntary thanksgiving that he was not born a Jew, and not likely to be converted to that faith.

THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Sustained the reputation of the State for fine fowls. This is one of the most profitable products of the State, and we were glad to see the varieties so well represented. Chapman should have been there to hear the crowing, and own beat. There were splendid specimens of geese, wild and mongrel ducks, California, and Poland, that did credit to the exhibitors.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOW,

In a State that makes so much cotton and woollen cloth as this, was not at all creditable. It looks very much as if they were already independent, and did not care to advertise their goods. Some measures should be taken, with these gentlemen of *cloth*, to get a better show out of them next year.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW

Was better than any body had a right to expect, after such a season of drouth as we have had. The number and variety of apples and pears were equal to any former exhibition that we have visited. They were not very much dwarfed, though not quite so fair as we have sometimes witnessed on the same tables. Peaches, we have rarely seen finer any where. The grapes were magnificent, particularly those grown under glass. This mode of culture is making rapid progress, we learn, in the gardens about the city.

THE VEGETABLES

Were thought to excel all former displays in this hall. A gentleman who is conversant with fairs, says that "nothing superior to these could be produced any where." We have certainly seen nothing to surpass them in any of our visits this Fall. Larger heads of cabbage, longer and smoother beets, finer marrow squashes, we do not expect to see anywhere. Mr. Allen's egg-plants were magnificent, and the watermelons needed no

label to say "come and eat me." Mr. Halliday had the largest collection. Nearly all his vegetables are raised on the very light lands at Elmwood, and tell a good story for the system of subsoiling he has adopted. Indeed, after taking a trip through this State, and seeing so much poor land, and then looking at these splendid products, we have pretty much come to the grave conclusion of Samuel Patch, "that some things can be done, as well as others." No one ought to despair of any soil, after visiting this show.

The annual address before the Societies was delivered, at the First Baptist meeting-house, by Rev. William Clift, of Stonington. His theme was, "the Agricultural wealth of Rhode-Island, and the duties it imposes upon her citizens." As this gentleman happens to be the husband of our wife, we forbear comments.

We are much indebted to the excellent President, and Secretary, of the Agricultural Society, to William Vial, Esq., Rev. Mr. Leavitt, and others, for hospitalities and kind attentions during our visit. Our hearty thanks are herewith tendered.

THE WHEAT TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We recommend a careful perusal of the following well written article on this subject, which we take from the last *Mark Lane Express* at hand. It seems from this that Great Britain and Ireland, have grown the past year within a small fraction of the estimated consumption in the United Kingdom for the ensuing year, and consequently that it will want to import only to keep for a *stock on hand*, which he estimates as desirable to hold to the amount of about 5,000,000 quarters. He calculates that only about 1,200,000 quarters of this will come from the United States and Canada; but it would be easy, we think, to double this amount of exportation, and perhaps more, without enhancing present prices here. However, we shall leave all this to the consideration of the growers of wheat in America; and with this information before them, and all else we have furnished, they must judge for themselves, whether best to sell now or hold on for high prices.

When wheat was worth 20 to 30 per cent more than it now is, we advised threshing it out and selling as fast as possible; and we will only add, that this is our opinion still, even at the present reduced rates. Wheat at ruling prices is a very profitable crop; and could it average these a few years, every

good grower in the country could become rich at the business.

It is generally supposed that, both in England and in Ireland, there has been an unusually large breadth of wheat sown the last season; but from some considerations, we have reason to believe the excess in Ireland is far greater than in England. In the former country, there is no regular system of cropping, every farmer being at liberty to sow his land with whatever grain, &c., he thinks most likely to be profitable. Hence, the deficient crop of wheat last year, coupled with the breaking out of the war, giving promise of remunerating, if not high prices, the Irish farmers returned to the cultivation of wheat, which many of them had seriously determined to abandon altogether. It is extremely probable, that at least one-fifth greater breadth of wheat was sown in Ireland last year, than in any one of the ten previous years, there being no covenants of lease to check it.

But with the English farmers generally the case is widely different. A large proportion of these are bound by their leases to a certain routine of crops, any deviation from which, without the special permission of their landlords, would render them liable to an ejection. And, independent of this check, the arrangement of the English and Scotch farms are so rigidly systematic and methodical, that very few of them could with impunity be thrown out of course, for the sake of obtaining an extra profit upon an excess of a given crop. By such a proceeding the farmer would at once disarrange the entire routine of both cropping and grazing, for which any extra profit would be considered a poor remuneration.

It is equally true, however, that this adherence to system was in some measure broken in upon by the excessively wet season of 1852-3, which rendered it impossible to sow the usual quantity of land with wheat. We have, in a former letter of last season, estimated this at one-fifth, to which extent therefore the land was involuntarily thrown out of course. But this would not affect that portion which would come in course for wheat the next season, and it is probable that a part of it at least was sown with wheat last summer, which would swell the aggregate breadth to that extent. What this is, it is impossible to say. Many agriculturists, with whom I have conversed on the subject, are of opinion that the excess is very small, while others represent it as one-sixth above the average. From all that I can gather, I am disposed to think that *on the light and mixed soils there is very little more than usual, because they were less affected by the wet weather; but that on the heavy lands, where it was impossible to sow in the autumn of 1852, a large portion of the land was sown last autumn.* Taking, therefore, these various circumstances into account, I do not think I shall be far beyond the mark in estimating the extra breadth sown in the United Kingdom last season at *one-tenth above the average*, equal to 1,600,000 quarters. On the other hand there is an excess of produce above the average of from one-sixth to one-eighth. Taking the mean of one-seventh, our account of the present crop and stock stands as follows:

	Quarters.
Average produce.....	16,000,000
Excess in breadth one-tenth.....	1,600,000
	17,600,000
Excess of produce one-seventh ..	2,514,285
	20,114,285

If to this we add one million and a-half of foreign grain, we have an aggregate of 21,614,285 quarters to meet the consumption of the year, which is estimated at 21,000,000.

There will still, however, be the usual stock of the country—now minus 5,000,000 quarters—to be made up. For it would be monstrous to suppose that in a country like this there should be no stock on hand, to fall back upon in an emergency. We shall, therefore, require an importation this year of from four to five million quarters, to place us in the average condition we have hitherto found ourselves in, in regard to the stock of wheat.

We shall next take a look round, and see how this supply is to be obtained. As we have just stated, any calculations for the future, founded upon the experience of the past, are not to be depended on. With present appearances, it is not at all likely that we shall obtain the usual supply from the Black Sea ports, even if the Danube is free to navigation, and the Crimea and Odessa were in the possession of the Allies—as I hope will soon be the case. The consumption and waste of such large armaments, and the disarrangement of commerce and agriculture under the iron rule of war, to say nothing of the probable prohibition of the Czar to his subjects from supplying the Allies or conducting commerce with them from the interior—all these circumstances lead me to think that the quantity of wheat we shall obtain from Southern Russia this season will be very small. And with respect to the Danubian Principalities, they have been for twelve months the seat of war, and are still occupied with vast armaments. Under the Russian coercive domination, neither agriculture, nor commerce could be conducted with any regularity; and it is probable that not only was a large portion of the land left unsown last autumn, but that much of the growing crop has been destroyed by the military operations, and in furnishing the Russian cavalry with green food; for no economic considerations would, by any possibility, enter the mind of a Russian officer. We shall therefore have much less grain than usual from the Danubian and other Turkish Black Sea ports, *if we get any at all*, which is very doubtful.

From the Mediterranean ports, with the exception of Egypt and Syria, we shall obtain but little wheat. France and Italy are, for the present, closed against exportation by prohibitory laws. The former country, like the United Kingdom, has exhausted her stocks of old native wheat, and is compelled to fall at once upon the new crop, which, however good, will not be enough both to meet the consumption and provide the usual reserve stock. It is probable that France and England will continue, as last year, to trade mutually with each other in wheat, according as the markets fluctuate. If the price falls here below that in France, the latter will be buyers in our market; and *vice versa*.

With regard to the Baltic and other northern countries, with the exception of Russia, the stocks of old wheat are exhausted. Not only had the merchants the stimulus of high prices to induce them to ship to the utmost, but the insecurity, and uncertainty as to what course the war would take, induced them to export to the last quarter to England and France, as the only countries where it would both be safe, and obtain remunerating prices. The crops in those countries are good, and we shall probably get an average quantity from thence, if no untoward events cause a blockade of the Baltic ports.

We now come to the United States of America; and if the accounts of the maize crop—and wheat also, in some parts of the Union be correct, their prices will probably be too high this season to allow of their shipping more at any rate than the usual quantity this season. It is stated in the American papers that the corn crop (maize)

is at least one-fourth deficient, which amounts to 125,000,000 bushels, or 15,625,000 quarters.* And, with regard to wheat, in some of the Western States, where the largest quantity is raised, the crop is very deficient—in many cases amounting to a total failure. To what extent this may be the case it is impossible to say; but, taking the deficiency in both crops into account, it must necessarily have its effect upon the price; and, unless our prices are higher than theirs, it will materially affect the export of wheat from the States, and also, probably, draw off a considerable portion of the supplies from Canada, where the crop is represented to be excellent.

Under these circumstances, I estimate the supplies for the next year as follows:

	Quarters.
The Northern ports.....	1,750,000
Mediterranean do.	500,000
Black Sea do.	300,000
United States	800,000
Canada	400,000

3,750,000

This may probably be made up to four millions, from quarters that do not come under the sections above given; but I can not, by any possibility, see where we can increase that quantity, unless “a sudden transition from war to peace” should restore our northern trade to its accustomed channels. However, with this quantity added to the abundant crop, we shall be able to reinstate the country in nearly the same condition as to stock that it has usually held; and we need not fear that prices will materially fluctuate throughout the season.

There is abundant reason for grateful reflection in the prosperous condition of all classes throughout the United Kingdom. Although the crop last year was a deficient one, the price was sufficiently remunerative to indemnify the farmer; while on the other hand, every other kind of agricultural produce bore a good price also, where there was no failure, as in meat, cheese, &c.; so that, generally speaking, it was a profitable year for the British farmer. This year, however, there is no question as to the success of agriculture. It is the opinion of many eminent men that we have not had so productive a season for fifty years. Certainly, we have had credible accounts of a produce in wheat, such as we never before heard of. This is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the highly improved system of farming, coupled with the favorable season; and thus a kind Providence has worked with and seconded the efforts of human industry and intelligence to the production of splendid results.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1854.

S. C.

* The corn (or maize) crop of last year was 500,000,000 bushels.

WHAT WILL MAKE A COW GIVE DOWN HER MILK?—Will you, or some of your correspondents, inform me what will make a cow give down her milk at the time of milking? I have one that has given me much trouble in that respect. At times she can be milked easily, at others it is accomplished with difficulty, and again it is an entire failure. She is a noble cow with that exception.

FRANKLIN, Essex Co., N. Y. THOMAS VREELAND,

WE do not know unless gentle treatment and feeding her with something she much likes while milking will accomplish it. A good subject for some of our correspondents.—Eds.

THE abundance of the mast in this county has brought innumerable and countless myriads of pigeons, which have done more toward raising the price of powder and shot than the Russian war. [Mountain Forest.

MR. KINNAIRD'S SALE OF STOCK.

The sale of Mr. James G. Kinnaird's herd of imported Short-horn cattle, took place at his farm, near Lexington, Ky., lately, in presence of a large assemblage, whom the reputation of the stock had drawn together from various parts of that and adjoining States.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Almira, red and white, calved in 1842, by D. Boone	\$45
Alice, white, calved in '44, by Daniel Boone	200
Olive, red and white, calved in '46, by Gratz	410
Pedigree 2d, red roan, calved in '47, by Sir Thomas	340
Clarinda, light roan, calved in '48, by Sir Thomas	340
Arabella, light roan, calved in '48, by Sir Thomas	500
Olivia 3d, roan, calved in '49, by Graves's Comet	370
Lucretia, red and white, calved in '48, by Comet Jr.	150
Almira 2d, red and white, calved in '49, by Sir Thomas	115
Di Vernon, white, calved in '49, by Graves's Comet	380
Mary Tompkins, red and white, 10 years old, by imported Comet	210
Caroline 2d, white, calved in '49, by Daniel Boone	135
Ceres, red, calved in '50, by Daniel Boone	200
Clarissa, white, calved in '50, by Daniel Boone	155
Leila, white, calved in '50, by Oregon	325
Grace, white, calved in '50, by Daniel Boone	100
Pearl, roan, calved in '51, by Redick	605
Jeanie, red and white, calved in '51, by Sir Thomas	125
Miss Bloomer, red and white, calved in '51, by Matchless	185
Rosetta 2, red and white, calved in '51, by Matchless	90
Miss Fortune, light roan, calved in '52, by Mercer	165
Alba, white, calved in '52, by Don, with a sucking calf by her side	240
Lively, light roan, calved in '52, by Mercer	115
Laura Wasson, light roan, calved in '53, by Mercer	200
Martha, light roan, calved in '53, by Mercer	160
Belle, roan, calved in '53, by John O'Gaunt, imported	275
Gazelle, white, calved in '53, by Mercer	85
Wreath, red roan, calved in '53, by Mercer	160
Heroine, white, calved in '53, by Mercer	110
Red Bud, red and white, calved in '53, by Mercer	105
Hinda, white, calved in '54, by Mercer	135
Modesty, light roan, calved in '54, by Mercer	85
Jewel, light roan, calved in '54, by John O'Gaunt	510
Olive Leaf, red and white, calved in '54, by John O'Gaunt	250
Sylph, white, calved in '54, by Fillmore	50

BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

President, red, calved in '52, by Renick	210
Earl, white, calved in '53, by Mercer	85
Express, light roan, calved in '53, by Mercer	40
Young Nelson, roan, calved in '54	130
Stafford, white, calved in '54, by Young Clinton, imported	65
Cerro Gordo, roan, calved in '54, by John O'Gaunt	110

SHEEP.

Four Cotswold bucks were sold, ranging from \$27 50 to \$42 50; nine ewes, from \$15 to \$35. Eight Southdown bucks brought from \$12 to \$50, and seven ewes, from \$9 to \$17. [Kentucky Observer.]

AN EXTRAORDINARY CROP OF WHEAT.—In every county throughout the United Kingdom much has been said in favor of the wheat crops; and in confirmation thereof, a large field of white wheat, grown this year, in the parish of Sessay, near Thirsk, North Riding, of the County of York, is one proof of the bountiful supply Providence has this year been so graciously pleased to bless us with. The field of wheat in question has been the admiration of every beholder thereof. People, rich and poor, from distant villages, who have heard of this splendid field of wheat, have, through curiosity, gone miles to have a look at it. Some of the straws, when standing, exceeded six feet in length, and the average length of the straws in the field would far exceed the average height of a man; and many of the ears were upward of half a foot in length, and well filled, yielding between five and six score full-grown ears. This field of wheat belongs to Mr. Smithson, of the Church Farm, Sessay. The seed was first introduced into the county a couple of years ago, by the agent of Lady Frankland Russell, of Thirkley Park, near Thirsk. [Credit lost.]

GIGANTIC EAR OF OATS.—Yesterday we had handed to us a splendid ear of oats, which was cut in a field belonging to Mr. Cronshaw, of Belthorn, a neighborhood by no means celebrated for its fertility. The ear consisted of 200 grains. If we suppose these grains to be all sown again, and that they would increase in the same ratio for five years, the yield from a single grain would amount to 17,860 tons, estimating 500 grains to weigh an ounce. [Blackburn Standard.]

THE PUMPKIN.

At a late agricultural festival, in New-Bedford, Charles T. Congdon, Esq., delivered a pungent Poem, in which he thus happily eulogises the pumpkin:

O dear New-England! who shall dare dispute Thy well-earned title of the Land of Fruit, When on thy hills yon glowing globe we see— Pumpkin or pompon?—doctors disagree. Lo, where the verdant vines luxuriant run, He turns his fair round belly to the sun! Bathed in those beams he, comatose and calm, The bursting Falstaff of the blooming farm, Awaits his fate—the inevitable hour— The hand that plucks him from his native bower, Only exclaiming, could we hear his cries: "Take me to Bedford, and I'll take the prize!"

O yellow orb! no hand divine is nigh, To snatch thee up and set thee in the sky, A modern star, uncatalogued and new, To fright the saints, and bother science too; But bide thy time!—when chill November falls, A voice shall issue from the State-house walls; And every parson, from his pulpit high, Proclaim aloud Thanksgiving day is nigh. Then, when around the dear domestic board Affection's tide has tremulously poured; When the fond mother—years of absence o'er— Claps to her heart her wandering son once more; When love, refusing longer to be pent, Smiles in the eyes a timorous assent; When laughing childhood, full of fowl and fun, Finds to its wonder that it can not run— 'Tis then, O premium pumpkin! then shall shine In splendor new this excellence of thine. Pie of my country! still upon my breast Midsummer sunbeams in November rest; The magic circle of thy snowy paste Delights the eye and titillates the taste; While through thy form the steel is raging bright, Our aqueous mouths are puckered with delight, And like faint soldiers who from fight would cease, We cry for quarter and demand a piece!

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

(Continued from page 35.)

REAPING machines are either drawn behind the horses, somewhat like a boat on a canal, or pushed before them, after the manner of a wheelbarrow; and the two plans have given rise to considerable controversy as to which is the best. Both have their advantages and disadvantages; hence the grounds for differences of opinion, in the absence of experimental evidence of a more lengthened and satisfactory character than has yet been obtained. True it is, that the former has been in constant operation in America since 1833; and the latter, in this country, for a longer period; but, unfortunately, experience here was never called upon to pronounce judgment upon them until last year, at Gloucester, when she gave her verdict in favor of the "cart before the horses"—a sentence which has this year been reversed at Lincoln; hence the position which we are still in. Under such circumstances, the golden maxim of "Science and practice" obviously demands that we scrutinize the merits of both plans, without the expression of opinionative views on either; and this is just what we shall briefly endeavor to do, and, in order the better to accomplish it, shall, in the first place, take a cursory glance at the whole from the commencement, as we have done with the cutting and gathering apparatus.

The Romans and Gauls, as has already been said, yoked the machine before the horses. The reaper, in this case, was a low cart with shafts, between which an ox was yoked in a reversed position. The cutting apparatus was placed on the top of the "tail-board," and was lowered or elevated by shortening or lengthening the backband which supported the shafts. There being but one ox, and only two wheels, the machine was much more easily controlled than the four-

wheeled reapers of modern times, pushed before two horses.

Pitt, the example from "Walker's Philosophy," Boyce, and Plucknett, followed the Roman plan. The first Scotch example (Gladstone, 1806) is of the opposite kind, the machine being drawn behind the horses, and having two handles, like a plow, for regulating the cutters; and Plucknett's second example (1807) appears on the same plan. Salmon's (the same year) was, according to some, of this mode also, being pushed forward. It might, however, have been drawn from the fore-corner, as Mr. Scott's subsequently was; and this appears to us to be the plan for which the machine was really constructed, if ever intended for horse-power, as it obviously was, although the imperfect description given along with every drawing we have yet seen, states the contrary, thus: "H, handles by which the machine is wheeled," being all that is said on the subject. Now, upon the drawing there are two handles, marked H H, obviously constructed for guiding the machine, on the principle of a helm steering a boat in a canal—a theory current at the time. The description is, therefore, at fault on one point; and consequently, we have some grounds to conclude that the word "wheeled" is a provincialism meaning "guided" or "steered," for it would be absurd to suppose that a man could wheel such a machine before him, or that a horse could be placed between two such handles. Moreover, part of the machine, at the fore-corner, is removed, to show the cutting apparatus; and the appendage for attaching a horse may have also been removed, and the description of it omitted, as the descriptive references are, as we have seen, apparently hurriedly written. But whether it was drawn by the right-hand fore-corner or not, it may, with the assistance of the handles for steering, have been so, giving to it an entirely new feature, which otherwise it would not have possessed, involving principles susceptible of being easily improved upon; for, by giving a reverse motion to the crank of the gathering apparatus, and placing a hook or ring for attaching the horses to the opposite corner, in returning, we have an automaton machine capable of cutting in both directions, or from one side of the field, without interval, to the other, like the old Roman.

The first Scotch example having failed, the next, in the north, is Mr. Kerr's (in 1811), pushed before the horses, analogous to Mr. Harkes' at Lincoln. Contemporaneous with Kerr, we have Smith of Deanston, on the same principle. In 1815, Mr. Scott took the opposite plan, as already referred to; and in the same year, Mr. Gladstone brought out his improvements of his first machine, still adhering to the same mode of yoking his team. In 1820, Mr. Mann followed on the same side, introducing a front wheel behind the horses. Subsequently, he was advised to adopt the Roman plan; but the proposition did not meet with his own approbation, still less the trial, so that he afterwards returned to his original design. In 1822, Mr. Ogle yoked the horses before the machine; and in 1826, Mr. Bell placed them behind it. It is rather singular to see the schoolmaster and clergyman thus opposed to each other, as it were, on the mode of draught, and their descendants—Dray's and Crosskill's machines—contending in the field for the prize at Lincoln! Whether from the comparative success of Bell's, and the influence of Mr. Smith, of Deanston, who advocated putting the machine before the horses, we will not say; but, in the north, opinion was generally in favor of this plan at this period; and it appears to have extended as far south as Lincolnshire, where Gibson's came out on this plan, in 1846. Indeed, throughout the kingdom, it was generally advocated until

the arrival of the Americans, when the old Scotch plan revived, and, judging from Lincoln, bids fair to leave its opponent behind, or at least bring it fairly to the bar of experience.

In America we find a similar state of things, both plans of yoking the horses having been adopted; but there, the tide of invention appears to have been more in favor of the Scotch mode of draught than the Roman. It has been so in this country, as our readers will perceive, but not to the same extent; and this arises from our northern neighbors themselves having thrown aside their own plan, and adopted that of "putting the cart before the horses," as previously attempted by Boyce and Plucknett, in this neighborhood.

In each of these two modes of yoking there is a considerable diversity of contrivance, independently of that which distinguishes the one from the other, deserving of a passing notice, from the principles they involve, many of them suggesting further improvement. There is, for instance, a wide difference between the mode in which Crosskill yoked his horses at Lincoln, and that pursued by our forefathers in the days of the Romans, when we were at this season harvesting our corn—either shipping it directly from the field to Rome, or else for being put into Roman granaries, for early export next year. At that time, the object of the British farmer was to secure the earliest and best samples for export, reserving the inferior quality for his own use. Indeed, he was then more dependent upon his flocks and herds, with the produce of hunting, than bread-corn; and hence, the worse work in the harvest-field, the fatter mutton and bacon afterward, so that his rude reaping machine, and his mode of yoking and working it, harmonized with his interest. A single ox in the shafts was all that was necessary; and he was soon trained to guide the machine, and keep pace with his driver attending to the cutting apparatus. But, rude as such machines and mode of yoking them were, they yet furnish information; for a two-wheeled machine is much more easily driven straight forward in the direction of the corn to be cut, than one on three or four wheels, as any one may experience who wheels before him a two-wheeled truck or barrow, and a four-wheeled one; or the same is illustrated in backing a (two-wheeled) cart and a (four-wheeled) wagon; and when we add cutting and gathering apparatus, which act adversely and irregularly to the advancing motion of the machine, as we soon shall see involved in some of our modern improvements, the task becomes more difficult, and still more so when two horses are yoked abreast, each in shafts, as was done when first tried, because then their action was also irregular—hence the next improvement, of a pole and whipletrees. But even these were found insufficient to overcome the above difficulties; so that machines then ran into the standing corn, and otherwise were ungovernable, like Harkes' at Lincoln, until a steering apparatus was attached to the point of the pole, enabling the driver to counteract the adverse motion or agency in question.

(To be continued.)

TO MAKE CORN STARCH.—The ripe grain must be mashed and ground to a fine meal, and then placed in a glazed mortar, and rubbed and triturated with a small quantity of water, until all the cornaceous particles are broken down. It is then to be transferred to a fine linen filter, washed, and expressed with successive portions of water. The liquid that passes through, must be allowed to stand for sixteen or twenty hours, for the sediment or starch to subside. The water

is then to be drawn off and the residue dried in the usual manner.

This is the simplest and cheapest mode yet known for preparing the corn starch for puddings and other useful applications.

[Albany Cultivator.]

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.

FLOCKMASTERS in Germany separate the diseases incidental to the foot of the sheep into two kinds—infectious and non-infectious; or better, into the virulent and the mild foot-rot; for although the common foot-rot is there considered by some as non-infectious, it is perhaps only comparatively so, being attended with little or no danger, and often disappearing without the application of a remedy, although through neglect it may degenerate into the virulent or infectious state. The following remarks relate, I think, to the disease alluded to by Mr. Watkins, and which he supposes to have been introduced into England of late years; in Germany, they trace its origin in that country to the introduction of the Merino sheep. It first shows itself in the limping gait of the animal, which gradually increases; generally commencing with one of the fore-feet, afterward both are affected, and at last this lameness extends to the hinder feet, with increasing bodily weakness.

The diseased foot is hot, and is often swollen round the hoof, which is more open or wider apart than on the sound foot, and the skin of the coronet is inflamed. An unpleasant smelling humor exudes, which thickens on exposure to the atmosphere, and not only inflames and destroys the immediately surrounding skin, but often penetrates between the horn of the hoof and the foot itself, the horny part partially separating from the flesh; and in the worst cases an entire separation of the hoof takes place, and, if neglected, destroying the muscles and sinews, and attacking even the bones of the feet; in which condition the poor animal moves about on its knees, or helplessly lies down, the whole system gradually becomes poisoned, and although generally with unimpaired appetite, it wastes away until death releases it from suffering.

The worst form of this disease is not so often met with in the coarser Merino flocks, as in those where every care is taken in improving the fineness and quality of wool, by which means they are rendered more susceptible to the changes of temperature and weather. It is of a very infectious nature, if proper precaution be not taken, spreading through an entire flock in a month or two, and is often introduced by merely driving sound sheep over land where diseased sheep have been a short time previously.

Precaution is the oldest and best remedy; but thorough cleanliness, wholesome food, and attention to the flock in wet and inclement weather, will not always keep the disease away, as long as there are so many channels for introducing it; should it exist in the neighborhood, the shepherd must keep a vigilant eye on his flock; a sheep observed to be lame must be immediately examined. If a small eruption or pimple appears on the skin between the hoofs (coronet), and the foot is unnaturally hot, the disease has made its appearance, and no time must be lost in applying a remedy; the diseased sheep must be kept by itself, and all the flock very carefully examined.

With a sheep knife remove the seab or pimple, clean out the wound to the sound flesh, wash it with salt and water, and then do it over with strong nitric acid. If the disease has advanced under the horn of the hoof, all the unsound flesh, together with the horn, must be carefully removed, the wound washed out with brine, and strong nitric acid applied; some recommend using

sulphate of copper instead of brine, and butter of antimony in the place of nitric acid; but with the brine and acid a cure is generally effected in eight or nine days. Another remedy is, a concentrated solution of chloride of calcium dissolved in water; after the feet are well washed and cleaned, and all diseased parts removed, they are carefully painted over with the chloride, as far as the ankle-joint, using a small painter's brush for the purpose; and it is best to apply it also to those which have only heat in their feet. It is a safe and good remedy.

An old German shepherd recommends a composition consisting of several ingredients; but a method of destroying the virus of the disease by electro-chemical action, and the preservative effect of water, deserve investigation. The process is simple, and is said by those who have tried it to answer completely; but, having never seen it applied, I must not trespass further on your valuable space, and am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN P. RUBIE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 28.

[Mark Lane Ex.]

SOLIDIFIED MILK.

THE last number of the *American Medical Monthly* contains an account of a visit made by a committee of medical gentlemen, appointed by the New-York Academy of Medicine, to the establishment of Mr. Blatchford, at Armenia, some thirty miles east of Poughkeepsie, where solidified milk is prepared. The editor describes the process of solidification as follows:

To 112 lbs. of milk, 28 lbs. of Stuart's white sugar were added, and a trivial proportion of bi-carbonate of soda, a teaspoonful, merely enough to insure the neutralizing of any acidity, which in the summer season is exhibited even a few minutes after milking, although inappreciable to the organs of taste. The sweet milk was poured into evaporating pans of enameled iron, imbedded in warm water heated by steam. A thermometer was immersed in each of these water baths, that, by frequent inspection, the temperature might not rise above the point which years of experience have shown advisable.

To facilitate the evaporation, by means of blowers and other ingenious apparatus, a current of air is established between the covers of the pans, and the solidifying milk. Connected with the steam engine is an arrangement for stirrers, for agitating the milk slightly while evaporating, and so gently as not to churn it. In about three hours the milk and sugar assumed a pasty consistency, and delighted the palates of all present. By constant manipulating and warming, it was reduced to a rich, creamy-looking powder; then exposed to the air to cool, weighed into parcels of a pound each, and by a press, with the force of a ton or two, made to assume the compact form of a tablet, (the size of a small brick,) in which shape, covered with tin foil, it is presented to the public.

Some of the solidified milk which had been grated and dissolved in water the evening previous, was found covered with a rich cream. This, skimmed off, was soon converted into excellent butter. Another solution was speedily converted into wine whey, by a treatment precisely similar to that employed in using ordinary milk. It fully equalled the expectations of all, so that solidified milk will hereafter rank among the necessary appendages, of the sick room. In fine, this article makes paps, eustards, puddings and cakes, equal to the best milk; and obtained from well pastured cattle, and not the produce of distillery slops; neither can it be watered.

For our steam-ships, our packets, for those

traveling by land or by sea, for hotel purposes, or use in private families, for young or old, we recommend it cordially, as a substitute for fresh milk.

We look with interest for the scientific report of the committee of the Academy of Medicine, in which we hope for an exposition of the domestic, culinary, and hygienic properties of solidified milk.

SUMAC—OSIERS.

I was brought up to the woolen business in Western Massachusetts, and have not only cut and cured but used tuns of sumac as an ingredient for dying. The only reason why American sumac is inferior to the imported article is that *old growths* are used. If it is cut every year and nothing but the new growth saved, it is doubtless equal to that which comes from abroad. Foreigners, who make it an article of commerce, cut, cure and sell the growth of each year, so that it is full of coloring matter. We used to cut over our grove each year, and thus keeping it down, the sprouts were abundant and of the first quality. Sumac generally grows in rocky, worthless land, and, if managed properly, will yield more value in sumac than it could be made to produce in any other crop with the addition of careful and expensive culture. The rocky dells and worthless hill-sides of Hampden and Berkshire Counties in Massachusetts, yield, or if properly kept down *would* yield, all the sumac that the entire State would use with all her morocco and cloth manufacture; and it could be cut and cured by berry-picking school-boys. I did it before I was old enough to be of any service in working a ship to import it. But nine-tenths of the rural population, whose children industriously pick blackberries and whortleberries to buy straw hats and school-books, are not aware that sumac is of any earthly use, and would gladly avail themselves of its profit if informed.

It should be cut just before frost comes and cured like corn-stalks, and when dry, cut by means of a straw-cutting machine, leaves, sticks and all, and put into stacks for market, or it might be ground fine in a bark mill. If cut close to the ground, several sprouts will grow, four feet high, from the stump in a season. This is the sumac of commerce.

In respect to the osiers or willow for baskets, I desire to say, everybody knows that willows are as abundant of growth, and are regarded as much of a nuisance around water-courses as sumac is in hill pastures. Why import that which costs us so much tireless labor to destroy? Why not save it with the same labor that it now costs to destroy it?

There is a German in this city living within a stone's throw of my store, who hires the farmers in the neighboring counties to cut and bundle up their willows for him and sink them in the brook until he wants them. In April, May and June he and all his children down to four-year olds, are busily engaged in stripping the bark and preparing a stock for their year's work. But does it pay? The farmers are doubtless satisfied with the compensation he gives, for they bring him cartloads, and smile over the gold he gives them in exchange for otherwise worthless "willow sticks." But does it pay the German to make them up into baskets? He landed in Philadelphia fifteen years ago with only five dollars in his pocket; he has reared nine children, done no other business but make willow baskets, and is worth to-day the house he lives and works in, and has *twenty thousand dollars* in the Savings Bank. It seems to pay. I have often thought, as I have seen this family stripping their willow twigs and carting away (at a cost) loads of the tough bark, why it might not be used for

the manufacture of paper. I am confident it would pay—surely it would be very valuable as an article of manure.

[New-York Tribune.]

NEW SYSTEM OF PRESERVING MEAT.

If fresh meat could be had from distant countries, where it bears a very low price, the people of France would be able to purchase a much larger quantity of animal food; but this has been hitherto impossible, for the cost of transport and of fattening would be such as to make the meat dearer than that which is raised in France. Attempts have been made to preserve meats in the cheap countries, and export them to France, but they have all failed. There is now a project before the Emperor and the Minister of War for the drying of meat in South America, where it can be had at about one sou per pound, and importing it from thence for the use of the army and navy. We have seen some specimens of meat dried in Paris, and which at the expiration of five months were perfectly fresh and good. In South America a very large quantity of meat is dried in the sun, but the process carries away a very large portion of the nutritious properties, and it remains good only for a few weeks. The process on which the government has now to give a decision is simple and apparently efficacious. The water of the meat, which forms a very large portion of its bulk, is removed; and not by heated air, which has been frequently tried, and never with success, but by mechanical means; the meat is then plunged into a sort of varnish made from the gelatinous portions of the animal, and which not only forms a hard surface, but also enters into the pores of the meat and augments the nutrition, and then the meat is gradually dried. In about fifteen days it is fit for packing, and will, according to the assertion of the inventors, keep good for two or three years. When required for use, the meat is put for a few minutes into water, and it nearly resumes its original bulk, and is cooked in the usual way. If it be true that meat thus prepared will keep for two or three years, or even for one year, the adoption of the process will produce an enormous change in the economy of subsistence. In South America it can be prepared at about two sous per lb. including every cost. As it is reduced in bulk about one-half, the cost to transport would not exceed one sou, and it could be sold in France, with a profit of 25 per cent, at four sous per lb. South American meat is not, perhaps, equal in quality to that raised in France, but even supposing it to be inferior to the extent of 20 per cent, the working-classes and the poor would have an abundant supply of animal food.

[Galignani.]

THE GIPSY'S HEN.

A FEW evenings ago I sallied forth to enjoy a stroll along the green lanes and fields after my daily toil. The evening was delightful, and so was the music from the birds in the trees and hedges. It was equally delightful to see the children gamboling along in wild glee and gathering the bashful buttercups and the starry daisies, until, to quote Eliza Cook, "wearied with prattle, they loitered home, in twos and threes, laden with their flowery spoils, to lie and dream all night of worlds made of flowers." Continuing my walk amid a most delightful perfume from the flowers of the thorn, the bean-fields and the clover, and enjoying the beauty of the scene around, with the setting sun's golden light thrown upon the buds just breaking "into emerald greenness," I came upon a gypsy's encampment. A heap of faggots was blazing on the ground, and over it was

suspended the kettle. The gypsies were some of them engaged in preparing the evening meal, while the children were gathered around their father, who was amusing them by playing some well-known airs upon his violin.

"Down by yon hazel copse, at evening, blazed
The gipsies faggot—there we stood and gazed.
Gazed on her sun-burnt face with silent awe,
Her tattered mantle, and her hood of straw.
Her moving lips, her caldron brimming o'er;
The drowsy brood that on her back she bore,
Imps, in the barn with mousing owlet bred.
From rifled roost at nightly revel fed."

RODGERS.

I entered into conversation with them, and examined the camp, when I discovered, in one corner of a cart, a hen sitting upon a seat of eggs, and some of her chickens were hatched. On inquiry, I found that, though they frequently traveled many miles during the setting period, they had generally good luck with their hatches. The fowls were healthy, and supplied the gypsies with abundance of eggs, owing, doubtless, to their *extensive pasturage*, and the multitude of insects found in the shady lanes. My visit to the camp afforded me another proof of the retentive vitality in eggs, and satisfied me that some gypsies are courteous—cleanly in their tents, and poultry *producers* as well as *consumers*, and therefore they do not *always* have recourse to the neighboring roosts for their revels.—C. P., Boston.

[Poultry Chronicle.]

MAKING BREAD.

THE Rhode-Island Society for the promotion of Industry gave the first premium on domestic bread to Mrs. Hiram Hill, of Providence. The following is Mrs. Hill's recipe for making the bread exhibited by her:

For two loaves of the ordinary size, take two potatoes, pare them, slice very thin, and boil quick until quite soft, then mash to a fine pulp, and add, little by little, two quarts of boiling water, stirring until a starch is formed; let it cool, and then add one-third of a cup of yeast. This forms a sponge, which should remain in a moderately warm place for ten or twelve hours, or over night, until it becomes very light and frothy, even if a little sour, it is of no consequence. When the sponge is ready, add flour, and work it until you have formed a stiff, firm mass. The longer and more firmly this is kneaded, the better the bread.

Let the kneaded mass remain, say from a half to three-quarters of an hour, to rise, then divide into pans, where it should remain, say fifteen minutes, care being taken that it does not rise too much and crack; then put the loaves into a quick oven and bake, say three quarters of an hour. If the oven is not hot enough, the bread will rise and crack; if too hot, the surface will harden too rapidly and confine the loaf.

MINCE PIES.—Boil three pounds of lean beef till tender, and when cold chop it fine. Chop three pounds of clear beef suet, and mix the meat, sprinkling in a table spoonful of salt. Pare, core and chop fine six pounds of good apples; stone four pounds of raisins and chop them; wash and dry two pounds of currants; and mix them all with the meat. Season with a spoonful of powdered cinnamon, a powdered nutmeg, a little mace, and a few cloves, pounded, and one pound of brown sugar; add a quart of Madeira wine and half a pound of citron cut into small bits. This mixture put down in a jar and closely covered will keep several weeks. It makes a rich pie for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

[Maine Farmer.]

AN Eminent Painter was once asked what he mixed his color with, in order to produce so extraordinary an effect, "I mix them with brains, sir!" was his answer.

Horticultural Department.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society met on Monday, October 16, 1854, for a conversational meeting—Mr. Groshon in the chair, and Mr. Mead, secretary. Subject: "*The best mode of constructing and heating green-houses.*"

Mr. Mead remarked, in substance, that it unfortunately happened that the planning and erection of green-houses generally fall into the hands of architects, who have no practical, or even theoretical, knowledge of the uses to which these structures are to be applied; and the result is, that very few good *growing* houses are erected. The architect seeks to make a showy house, and, for this purpose, plants and every thing else are thrown into the shade, by a redundancy of mere ornament; but a green-house is beautiful just in as far as it will grow plants well; in fact, its beauty consists almost entirely in its utility. A green-house can not be made too light and airy; but, with us, the angle of the roof should not be such as to collect too many of the sun's calorific rays. A pitch that would be proper for the dense, humid atmosphere of England, would be improper for the clear, transparent atmosphere of the United States. Natural laws are applicable to the structures of this kind—which Mr. M. proceeded to explain, and added some remarks in regard to the materials of green-houses. He seemed to think that glass and iron, for *permanent* structures, not only the best, but, in the end, the cheapest. He then passed to the second branch of the subject—the best mode of *heating* green-houses. He thought a hot-water apparatus, on the whole, decidedly the best. For promptness, efficiency, and genial heat, steam must be admitted superior to hot water; but steam is dangerous in inexperienced hands, and should only be used in large structures, and where an engineer can be employed. The hot-air flue is fast losing its advocates. It is uncertain and inconstant in its operation; is liable to burst; emits noxious gases, &c.; and, in many other respects, is objectionable, and is only fit for a temporary house. A good hot-water apparatus, on the contrary, is efficient; gives out a uniform, constant, and genial heat; is free from gas and dust; economical and easily managed, and, in many other particulars, most admirably adapted to the purpose. Notwithstanding, the whole subject of heating is still in its infancy. There is a large waste of heat and material, which should not be tolerated.

Allusion was then made to a case, where the same boiler was made to heat a conservatory, green-house, and propagating bed, and answered the purpose well; but it was deemed best, in such cases, to have separate boilers, where the houses were of any magnitude.

Mr. Wm. Cranston, and others, concurred in the above views.

Mr. Cranston instanced a case, in Scotland, where sufficient hot-water pipe had not been laid. To supply the deficient heat, the smoke-flue was carried under the back

shelves, and accomplished the purpose. This was deemed a good plan to economise heat, provided the smoke-flue was made perfectly tight.

It was then proposed, as the subject was not exhausted, to continue it at the meeting to be held on the first Monday in November.

On the tables were some blooms of several varieties of new and fine dahlias, presented by Mr. Mead; and also the Sheldon pear, from the original tree, presented by Messrs. A. J. McClave & Co., nurserymen of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., through Mr. Pardee. It is a good-sized green pear, slightly russeted; and, the committee reported, the "flesh juicy, melting, sugary, and highly perfumed. Quality—*BEST.*" It was in perfect condition.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER.

THE reputation of this excellent horticultural monthly is sustained by the varied contents for this month. It opens with an article on *Our neglected American Trees*. The writer thinks that it is a great mistake, in making a plantation, to consider only the character of the Summer foliage of the trees. The season of its budding out, the autumnal tints of the foliage, and the character of the branches and spray in winter, are all matters of importance, in making our selection. He then indicates six trees of admirable ornamental qualities, that are too much overlooked. The first of these is the Tupelo tree, (*Nyssa multiflora*), commonly known in Connecticut as the Peppercorn tree. It is a very common tree on the upper part of our island; and fine specimens of it may be seen along the line of the Harlem Railroad, in the vicinity of Wilmsbridge. The foliage is broadly oval, alternate on the growing shoots, but in tufts of four or more, on the end of the lateral branchlets, of a brilliant glossy green above, reflecting the light like those of a camellia. It turns from its deep green to a rich scarlet and crimson in the Autumn, at which season the trees are usually covered with bright blue fruit, rendering them the most conspicuous objects. We passed one of these trees in a ride yesterday, in the full glow of its dying foliage. Its colors rivalled any of the maples, while its leaves are more tenacious of their hold upon the spray, and prolong their glory as the maples do not. It forms a beautiful feature in the landscape, both in Summer and in Autumn. The other five are the *Nettle tree*, *Sweet Gum*, *Deciduous Cypress*, *Flowering Dogwood*, and *Judas Tree*.

WILSON FLAGG has an interesting article on *Clouds*, marked by his characteristic excellencies. It is exceedingly artistic, philosophical, and beautiful. Mr. Flagg is one of our best writers upon topics usually treated in horticultural journals; and his articles alone are worth the subscription-price of this magazine.

The third article is a description of *thirty-three new foreign pears*, by the Editor. The Adams, Tea, Muskingum, Harvard, Wilkinson, and Abbott, are each figured and briefly described.

In the Pomological Gossip, the Editor goes

in for the Concord grape with his usual enthusiasm. Not at all disturbed by the adverse opinions of his horticultural brethren, he pronounces this grape the most attractive feature of the late exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. All who were present at that show, would hardly coincide in that opinion. We saw the grape there, and at our own State Fair in this city, and, at the last place, had the opportunity to taste it. It is unquestionably a great improvement upon the wild grape, ripens early, and has large handsome bunches. We have no doubt it is an acquisition for people who can not raise the Dianas and Isabellas. On these grounds, we think its merits should rest, rather than on a comparison with the Isabella. We think almost every one, who has eaten Underhill's Isabellas, and Bull's Concord, would say that the Concord was inferior. But see our article at length on this subject, in another column.

The next article is a notice of a large Isabella vine, in the garden of G. B. Cutter, Weston, Mass., by W. W. Wheildon; and seems to have been written for the purpose of puffing the *Concord*, at the expense of the *Isabella*. It seems they were compared at the late exhibition in Boston. Mr. Cutter's grapes were splendid samples of the Isabella, and yet the Concord was superior! We think the statement made in this article, that the Concord grape "is universally admitted to be equal to the best Isabellas ever raised," is somewhat too strongly expressed. We certainly heard other opinions expressed at the Pomological Convention, by gentlemen not ruled by cliques, and not to be suspected of any sinister motives in uttering this judgment.

There is a favorable notice of J. F. ALLEN'S new hybrid grape—a seedling of the Isabella impregnated with the foreign grape. It is a white grape, similar in appearance to the Sweetwater, and nearly or quite as good as that old sort. It is thought that it will prove hardy, and be an acquisition.

In the directions for horticultural operations for this month, the opinion is expressed that Fall is the best time to set out fruit trees. The ground should be trenched or subsoiled as soon possible, while in a dry and friable condition. As soon as the leaves will shake from the trees, transplanting may be commenced.

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.—Dr. Hereford, of Washington, in a communication which appears in the *Alexandria Gazette*, expresses the opinion that too much physic has been an error in the management of scarlatina. He says that, during thirty years' practice, he has found that the less active medicine he used, the greater was his success in the treatment of this disease. He recommends opening the bowels regularly every day, with some mild aperient medicine, such as castor oil, senna, &c., and keeping the patient at rest and comfortably warm. Sponge the surface with tepid water two or three times a day; while it is hotter than natural, admit fresh air. Live on bland diet, such as a cupfull of arrowroot, two or three times a day, and toast-water for common drink; borax may be used from the commencement, if the throat is affected.

Fig. 1.

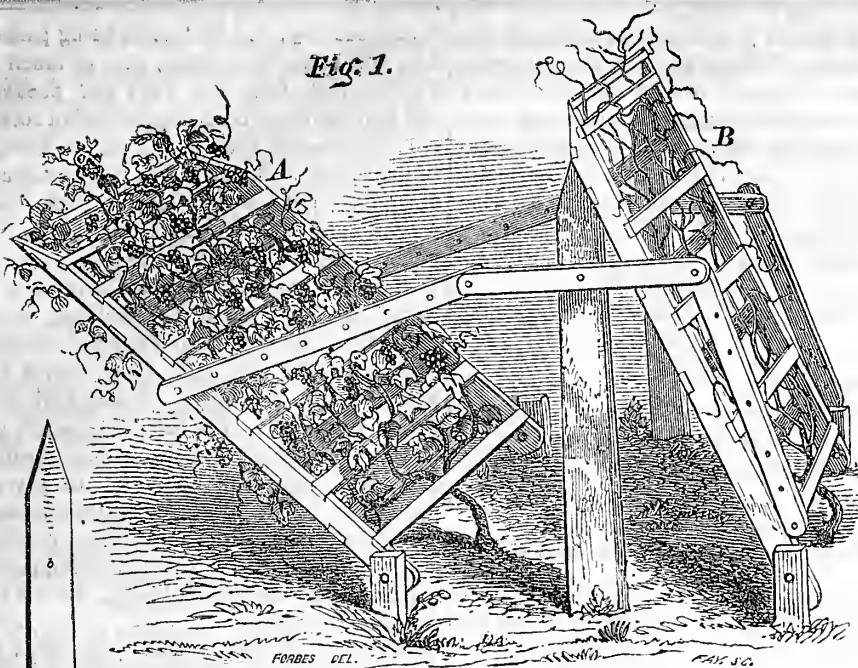
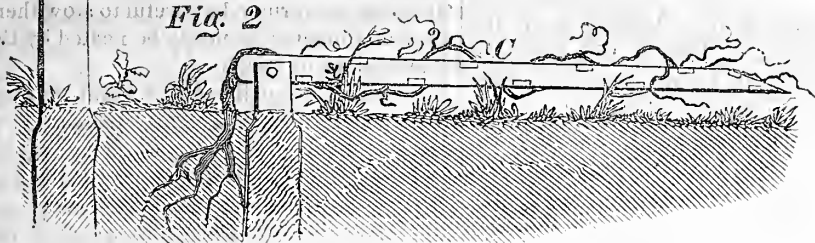


Fig. 2.



CROSS' PATENT GRAPE FRAME.

ABOVE we present cuts to illustrate a simple and convenient arrangement for trailing grape vines upon a movable frame, in such a manner as to admit of changing the position of the vines at pleasure. Fig. 2, gives an end-view of the frame, and shows at once the method of bending the vine upon the ground, and how it may be elevated to a perpendicular or to any desired angle. Fig. 1, shows two such frames placed upon each side of an upright supporting shaft. In the frame A, we see the fruit exposed to the sun. Through an error in making the cut, we see the fruit on the upper side of A, instead of the under side, as it should be. The fruit should be represented upon the upper or right hand side of B.

Mr. Cross claims several advantages for this kind of frame, among which are the following: The fruit can, by this means, be grown near the soil, and then be raised up to the sun. He recommends that the vines be left in the position indicated by C, Fig. 2, until the grapes get their growth, "because the ground is shaded; the rose bng is not as injurious; the fruit is not as liable to mildew; it is not so exposed to blasting winds; it sets in greater abundance; and the grapes being protected and warmed by nearness to the ground, grow larger and faster and mature earlier."

We think that at least part of the advantages are secured; one or two of them are doubtful, and we invite discussion upon them. During the recent State Show, we examined a model, exhibited by Mr. Cross,

and were so well pleased with it that we procured the above engraving for our readers. This method of grape raising was patented by Mr. S. Oscar Cross, of Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on the 27th of June, of the present year, and we refer to him all those who may wish to make further inquiries.

FORCING BULBS, AS HYACINTHS, ETC.

BY A LONDON AMATEUR FLORIST.

FOR many years it has been a favorite object with me to have a fine bloom of forced bulbs, such as hyacinths, &c., both in glasses and pots, and now, the season for commencing operations having arrived, induces me to note down a few particulars which I have practised; and, as to the result, have never failed to have a most brilliant display of these lovely flowers, affording me their varied beauties and fragrance, as additional charms to domestic comforts, at a season of the year which often precludes similar out-door enjoyments.

HYACINTHS IN GLASSES.

In selecting bulbs, take the plump and firm ones, the more globular the better, being the most perfect.

The bulbs should be placed in dark colored glasses, filling them no higher with water than about an inch from the bulb, wrap the glass and bulb closely round with a piece of old flannel; they must then be put in a moderately warm closet, or other dark place, for two or three weeks, by which time they

will have emitted roots, and should be removed to an airy, light, and cool situation, till about Christmas, when they may be brought into the warm sitting-room, and placed near the windows. The attention to placing them in the dark, arises from the fact that, where light has free access, leaves will immediately be produced, as it is congenial to their nature; but it is the opposite with roots, and where full light exists, they will not push forward. Kept in the dark, roots push freely, and having obtained them first, leaves and flowers will certainly follow.

When they are removed to a light situation, the glasses may be filled up to the tips of the roots, and in a week afterwards up to the bulb. Rain or river water is to be preferred, and should be changed every two or three weeks, the fresh water being applied about the same temperature as that removed. Should the water in either of the glasses become foul sooner than the others, the roots and the under part of the bulb will generally be found covered with decayed substance, which should be removed, and the whole plant washed. Should off-sets appear around the bulb they should be removed early. As soon as the Hyacinths are overblown, the blossoms should be stripped off, without destroying the leaves or stem, and the plant laid in the earth until June, when they may be taken out and laid upon shelves or boxes, in an airy situation, until October, when, though not fit for blooming a second season in water, they will produce fine blossoms in the open ground, and by thus saving annually the bulbs which have been forced, and their numerous off-sets, a beautiful Hyacinth bed, of every shade and color, may be obtained, which is one of the most pleasing objects in the months of April and May. I repeat that the errors too often observable in growing Hyacinths in water are: placing them in the full light when first planted, which is very unfavorable to the growth of the roots; keeping them away from the light when throwing up the leaves and blossoms, which prevents their coming to their natural colors; placing them (before the leaves and stems are sufficiently advanced) upon a chimney-piece or other very warm place, which spends too much of the bulb in fibrous roots, and forces up the blossoms before they arrive at their proper size, form or color.

Hyacinths, Narcissuses, Jonquils, Tulips, Persian Irises, and other bulbs for early blooming in pots, (without any hot-beds or green-houses,) should be planted early in September, for which purpose deep-shaped flower pots should be procured, called bulb pots, placing crocks or coarse gravel at bottom for drainage, and be filled to within two inches of the top with rich loam, containing a portion of fine road sand and decayed manure; and then place the bulb on the same, without pressure in so doing, and fill to the top with the same compost, after which a little pressure should be used, which will settle the bulb and mould firmly together, with the top of the bulb just above the surface of the soil.

When the desired number of roots have been thus potted, they should be removed to any spare corner of the garden, and buried to the top of the pots in the earth, when they must be covered with leaves, rotten tanner's bark, or any other light dry substance to the depth of nine or ten inches, where they remain without any attention until the plants will be found to have vegetated an inch or two; they should then be removed, and placed in any warm and light situation, where they will make rapid progress, and produce blossoms far superior to those obtained by other modes of treatment.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

WHAT IS THOROUGH BRED?

CASTINE, Darke Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1854.

As I am a new hand in breeding stock, I am interrogated often what constitutes *thorough bred stock*. I know that thorough bred means through and through. As to the number of crossings that constitute it, I am not positive—some say *seven* crosses make it. Now, as you are residing in a county where the breeders should be well posted, I wish you would give me information on the subject, being an old hand at breeding stock.

H. T. WOLLARD.

We should define animals as thorough bred which breed true—that is, invariably produce offspring possessing the same distinguishing characteristics as themselves. This is the case with the race horse, which is claimed to be of pure desert Arabian blood, on sire and dam's side, imported into England, and bred there, the history of which may be found in the English Stud Book.

Southdown, Long Wool, and Merino sheep are what we should call thorough bred; for they invariably produce young with the same distinguishing characteristics as the parents, and have done so for ages.

There are certain breeds of cattle which appear to be thorough bred, like the Devon, the black Galloway, the wild cattle of Chillingworth Park, and other races, in Europe, Asia, &c.

We presume our correspondent more particularly refers to Short Horn or Durham cattle, which are not what we should call thorough bred, a few tribes, perhaps, excepted. These we do not like to name now, because many breeders would feel as if the exceptions were invidious; and such is the want of proper knowledge, both in England and America upon this subject, we doubt whether our doing so would result in anything better than stirring up a hornet's nest about our ears.

When the first meetings were called among the breeders of Short Horns in England, for the purpose of getting up a Herd Book, it was proposed and agreed to by the most distinguished breeders, that such cattle only should go into this Herd Book, as were known to have long possessed Short Horn characteristics in an eminent degree; and that their progeny alone should be considered thorough bred. But this was afterwards overruled by other parties who possessed inferior blood; and the result was, that all sorts of grade Short Horns have continued to be inserted in every volume of the Herd Book; so that it is of little value as a guide, except to those who know what these choice tribes were, and how they have since been bred. An animal may have a pedigree a page long in the Herd Book, and still, owing to some of the strains in it being bad blood, it may not be near so good as one with scarce any Herd Book pedigree at all. This long experienced breeders know to their cost, to be a serious fact.

Seven crosses are not *thorough bred*, nor many times *seven*; though the first may

pass for tolerably well bred in certain kinds of animals. This may sound like over refinement to some; but let us respectfully ask, if they should cross a Devon bull on a black, hornless cow, and this progeny again with a pure Devon, and so on, how many generations think you would it take to wipe out the stain of the black blood? Let him answer this who can.

SELECTING, PACKING, AND SHIPPING APPLES TO EUROPE.

A friend in Plymouth, Mass., addresses a series of questions to us on this subject, which we answer to the best of our ability below. We shall be obliged by further information on this subject from any of our more experienced readers.

KINDS OF APPLES PREFERRED IN ENGLAND.

The Newtown Pippin is preferred above all others, because it is the highest flavored, most juicy, and has been found by long experience to keep best. It is the only apple we know whose flavor improves by crossing the Atlantic. An American friend informs us, that in passing through Marseilles, in the south of France, as late as the month of March, one year, he noticed some Newtown Pippins for sale, which had found their way there from New-York *via* Liverpool. He had the curiosity to purchase some, for which he paid fifteen cents each. They were perfectly sound, and more delicious than any he had ever tasted this side of the water. He is quite an amateur in fruit.

Apples with a deep blush, or entirely red, or red-streaked, find most favor with the English eye; and would unquestionably be preferred to the Newtown Pippin, if as highly flavored after crossing the Atlantic, and they kept as well. The Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Tompkins County King, Lady Apple, Detroit, and Canada Red, are highly esteemed; and, if carefully picked and shipped, keep well. The Rhode-Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, and Swaar, though great favorites at home, have not usually paid well for shipping. We recollect taking a few of these three kinds to sea with us twice, for our own personal eating on board ship. In a fortnight they had lost all their agreeable taste, and a few days after rotted so badly we had to throw them overboard. We deem it fair to say, however, that others inform us they have been more fortunate with these three varieties; still we consider them rather uncertain for shipping.

PICKING.

This should be done in cool, dry weather, and very carefully by hand, placing those of nearly an equal size in barrels, as fast as picked; then carefully head and transport to ship, either on a sled or spring-cart, so as to avoid the possibility of their being bruised. The barrels must not be rolled on any account.

Mr. Pill transports them in baskets on a sled, from the orchard to the second floor of a cool, well ventilated house, built on purpose for the business. Here they are carefully placed in heaps, where they sweat a few days, and are then wiped and packed. Others contend that this previous sweating

is unnecessary, and that after being packed they will sweat over again, just as much as if taken fresh from the trees and packed; and that the latter bear transportation across the Atlantic, and keep just as well in Europe as the former. If so, it has the advantage of saving a good deal of labor. Pack those only of good size, and smooth fair skin.

BEST TIME FOR SHIPPING, EXPENSES, ETC.

From the 1st to the 15th of November, in 40° of North latitude, is the best time; South or North of this, later or earlier, according to the latitude. On deck is of course the best place to stow them. Under deck they do not keep well. The more the barrels are exposed to the atmosphere, and the dashing of the salt water over them on the voyage, the better; but to bear this, the barrels must be nearly as tight and good as those in which flour is packed. Bore three or four quarter-inch holes in each barrel-head, for air and escape of moisture.

Steamers are better than sail ships for transportation, on account of their being quicker and more certain in their voyages. On board the former, be careful to stow them in such a manner as not to be heated by the smoke-pipes or steam.

Sail vessels usually charge from 30 to 50 cents per barrel for freight, steamers four times as much. Shippers of choice apples prefer paying the difference in freight and send by steamer. Commission on sales and other charges in England, are about \$1 per barrel. They sell from \$3 to \$15; the average price of choice, arrived in the best condition, is from \$8 to \$12 the barrel; so it will be seen that it is important to ship the choicest fruit only, and in such a manner as to insure its arriving in fine order.

HOUSES TO WHOM TO SHIP.

Several European Express companies can be recommended. But any good, honest commission house would undoubtedly do the shipper full justice. If the captain of the ship be a competent man, and is willing to attend to it, he would be the best person to take the consignment, as he would then sell directly to the hucksters, and save to the shippers most of the intermediate charges of the commission merchant. The captains of steamers and packet ships, however, have no time while in port to attend to such matters. They usually have something of more consequence to look after then, than selling apples. The fruit-trade requires considerable experience and judgment in managing; any one who takes it up at hap-hazard, as a mere speculation, would be likely to lose money by it.

As fruit is a perishable article, it is usual to demand freight in advance, at least by sail packets.

A SOUTH DOWN STATUETTE.—Messrs. Morris and Becar, have sent us a plaster cast of the statue of their famous Southdown buck *Young York*, which they imported last year from Mr. Webb. Having often seen the original, we can assure our readers that he is one of the best Southdowns that ever stood on four legs. His owners have a fine lot of lambs from him out of Webb ewes, also imported by them.

THE CONCORD GRAPE.

It will be recollected, by those familiar with our pages, that, at page 37 of our last volume, we made some remarks in relation to this newly introduced fruit, questioning somewhat its vaunted equality to the Isabella and Catawba in flavor; and suggesting that the trial of another season should be given, before the public receive it with perfect confidence, in all the good qualities claimed by its propagators. The season has now passed; and we had the gratification of testing the fruit for ourselves, at the Show of the State Agricultural Society, recently held in this city. Mr. Hovey, of Boston, the selling agent for the Concord grape, had several fine grown bunches on exhibition, among the fruits in the Pomological department, which we examined, and we are free to give our opinion of its merits as we found them.

In appearance, it has a well-developed, large-shouldered bunch, well filled with full, roundish, oval berries, with a fine bloom, like the Isabella, and of about equal size to that fruit. This we call great praise, thus far. Its flavor is good, sweet, with a slightly vicious, Catawba flavor, and a dash of the foxy taste of its parent. (It originated from the seed of a good New-England Fox grape, crossed, probably, by the pollen of a Catawba, near which it grew.) The pulp is soft, and not objectionable. On the whole, an excellent grape. Its great merit, however, and that which will give it precedence over other native grapes for out-of-door culture in the northern States, is its early ripening, which is said to be two or three weeks before the Isabella, and quite four weeks before the Catawba; for neither of these will ripen uniformly, and with certainty, above latitude 42° North. Grape growers above that degree, have hitherto had no really good variety on which they could rely, for neither the Clinton nor Diana can be called truly fine grapes. Here, then, is one presented to them, which, if we are right in our premises, is to supply the desideratum.

A word as to the flavor of the Concord, in comparison with the Isabella and Catawba. It has been claimed to be equal to either of these delicious fruits. But we think that is claiming a little too much. These fruits, although of quite different and distinct flavor, are peerless in their kind, as native grapes. The Concord lacks the luscious sweetness of the one, and the delicious champagne aroma of the other, which nothing short of the long, continuous sunny Summer of their own climate will give them. Yet it is rich and sweet; and those who can not mature either of the others, may be well content that so good a fruit as this is at last offered to their cultivation. It may, indeed, be quite possible that, when the Concord shall have obtained greater age, or be grown on more mature vines; or farther south, its flavor may improve to an equality with either of the others. It is a strong, rapid grower, with hardy wood, and we see no difficulty in cultivating it in the garden of every farmer north and east of Pennsylvania. We wish the Concord grape every possible success;

but we still opine that the asking-price, of five dollars for a single plant, is above the mark; and that, in the long run, its owners will be quite as well compensated, in its increased sale, at a dollar or two for a plant. Many would pay this price cheerfully, while they will never purchase it at so exorbitant a sum as the other. At a dollar, five men would send for a plant each, while at five dollars they will not touch it at all; or they will club the five dollars and send for a single vine, preferring to wait a year or two till they can multiply it for themselves, by layers or cuttings.

FINE APPLES.—We have received of Mr. J. C. Hastings of Clinton, this State, a basket of apples of the following choice varieties: Sweet Belle et Bonne, tart Belle et Bonne, Jonathan, Pound Sweet, English Fall Pearmaine, a small sweet apple without a name, St. Lawrence, Fameuse, Tallman Sweet, and Swaar.

These apples are among the best grown and fairest specimens of the kind we have yet seen, and of very fine flavor. The Belle et Bonnes, both tart and sweet, are rare apples in this market, and superior kinds. The English Fall Pearmaine is truly magnificent.

Mr. Hastings, we understand, has a large and choice nursery, and we suppose he can supply trees of the above, and most other kinds of fruit grown in the northern States.

MY MADEIRA VINE.

BY ANNA HOPE.

It is our Indian Summer. Frost has come, and commenced his work of spoliation; but he has been driven back, for a time, to the cold regions of the North, where he delights evermore to dwell, and where he is so fortified in his fastnesses that Summer scarce dares venture to show her smiling face, or to dispense the rich treasures which it is her pleasure to scatter over the earth. Her excursions into that forbidding territory are often short, but they fill the earth with gladness. The Frost King must cherish some spirit of revenge, and wish to retaliate upon the fair domains of Summer, or else he is fond of traveling, and would fain explore other regions than those peculiarly his own. Wherever he goes he carries the same cold heart, and breathes the same destroying breath over the fair work which it has been the delight of Summer to bring forward and perfect. The flowers have disappeared, except a few hardy plants which, for a short time longer, will cheer us with their charms, and then they, too, must pass away.

As I sit at my open window, enjoying the balmy air, and thinking how soon it will give place to chilly frosts, a most delightful odor greets my senses, and I, for a moment, wonder what it is that can be so fragrant and June-like. I drop my work, and draw closer to the casement. It is the Madeira vine, which I planted in the Spring, and which has climbed up over the bay-window, and is now covered with its delicate white blossoms. How well it repays me for the care it has received! Its incense-offering is most ac-

ceptable. When I planted it in the earth it was a mere tuber, destitute of beauty; but the rains of Spring watered it, and the sun warmed it, till it sent forth its shoots, and gracefully twined itself around the cedar-support at whose foot it had been deposited. It has wound its way up, up, till its odorous flowers hang luxuriantly from the top of the cedar, and cast forth their delicate perfume on the Autumn air.

During the Summer the living green of the succulent leaf has gratified my eyes, and has added a new beauty to my vine-embowered cottage. Soon Frost will invade the warm neighborhood in which it has thrived; the flowers will drop, and the leaves wither and decay; but my Madeira vine has hidden a treasure for me in the earth. If I look for it, I shall find a cluster of tubers—no more beautiful than their parent, but each whispers to me a promise of future growth and development, if I will preserve them from the enemy whose power they have not strength to resist. I listen to the tiny voice, for their mother told me the same story last Fall, and she has faithfully kept her word. I can not doubt her children. I shall carefully remove them to my cellar, where no frost can touch them, and in the Spring I shall commit them to the earth, and they will reward me for my care, by their cooling shade and most delicious perfume.

I wish all my young friends knew the beauty which a few climbing plants would throw around their homes. I should like to give them some tubers of my Madeira vine; but as I can not, I can only recommend them to get, next Spring, a few from some gardener, and train them over their windows, or around the pillars of their porch. It would make their houses so attractive and cheerful, that they would love home more than ever; and, when they grow old and gray-haired, memory will fondly return to the days of youth, and linger around the old homestead, made more lovely by their own hands.

FLAX IN INDIA.

It seems that a good deal of flax has been grown, for years past, in the Punjab, for the oil alone. Now that the war adds greatly to the expense of importation from Russia, it is proposed to grow it extensively, for the lint, in India. We hope our own farmers will keep an eye to this business; for, should Europe continue at war another year or so, a profitable market will be found there, not only for flax, but hemp. The western country is capable of growing almost unlimited quantities of both of these staple articles.

A GOOD CROP FOR A SMALL FARM.—The Montreal *Herald* gives the following as the crop of sixty-three acres, at Bowmansville, Canada East:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat.....	1,300	Potatoes.....	1,000
Peas.....	200	Carrots.....	3,000
Oats.....	250	Turnips.....	2,500
Barley.....	300		
Total.....	2,050		8,500

Beside other small matters, Spring wheat yielded forty bushels per acre.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

WORDS OVER A GRAVE.

Did she suffer long? Oh, yes! and 'tis best
To wipe our tears when such weary ones rest;
Fond hearts watched o'er her for many a day,
Lest life's torn petals should fall to their clay;
But they fell to their clay.

Did she sorrow to live? When her husband was
There lay 'neath her eyelid an unshed tear; [near,
But it trickled not till her boy drew nigh
And asked his pale mother never to die!
Never to die.

Did mind flit from her, with death afar?
And left it the gate of the grave ajar!
While tenantless life, outlined as before,
Was the shadow of mind thro' that open door?
Through that open door!

No! praise to Jehovah! for mercy thus shown,
The light and its shadow at once were withdrawn,
Yet she trimmed her Faith ere she went away;
God grant there was oil in the lamp that day—
In the lamp that day.

The funeral train, like a gulf-stream, wound
Thro' the ocean of life that was heaving around;
In silence it moved as the wreck they bore,
Where the grave-stones pebble the church-yard
The church-yard shore. [shore-

We lingered long by that cold grave side,
While back to the world swept the funeral tide,
Far from the death-beach it ebbed away,
Nor missed from its bosom a drop of spray—
A drop of spray.

And must dust absorb it? Ah, no! if she shone
Among Christ's jewels—a precious stone—
When judgment shall open the grave's rough shell,
She may be a *pearl*—but we can not tell—
We can not tell.

HUSKING CORN.

THERE are different methods of harvesting and curing corn in different parts of the country. In the large corn-growing districts at the West, and South, where the stalks often attain the height of twelve or fourteen feet, and look at a distance like fields of sugar cane, the corn is allowed to stand in the field till December or January. The husks have then been opened by the winter frost and the golden ears hanging upon the stalks are a beautiful sight. The farmer then passes through the field with his horses and a large wagon and picks the ears, leaving the husks and stalks standing as they grew. The writer has seen immense fields of corn in Illinois, so tall that men standing on the ground could not reach the ears, and would be obliged to stand upon the wagon to gather them.

In the New-England States corn does not grow as large, and is harvested in a different way. In many instances the stalks are cut off above the ear, and carefully cured. This process exposes the ripening ear to the sun, and hastens its maturity. In the month of October, when the ears are fully ripe, the corn is cut up with a sickle, and gathered into a large heap previous to husking.

The season of corn husking in New-England, has formerly been, like the time of sheep-shearing in Nantucket, a merry making. Who that was familiar with farming scenes a quarter of a century ago, does not remember the merry moonlight evenings of October, when around a huge pile of corn, the labor of husking became a pastime to the assembled group of neighbors? Then the old and young mingled their joyous mirth and beguiled the rapid hours with song and story. We may safely affirm that no sumptuous feast was ever relished better than the

simple pumpkin-pie and sweet-cider did then, and, perhaps, no moon-light evenings have been brighter or happier than when the bashful youth escorted home his favorite partner in the rustic dance, and since then may be the partner of his life.

Of late years corn husking is less a season of merry-making. It is usually performed by the family, and not unfrequently employs all its available members, and is made a cheerful labor.

Let us listen to a dialogue, of a family thus employed—the widow Wilkins and her three children, Tom, Dick, and Lucy. The good woman is giving a lesson to Dick how to strip off the husks—and little Lucy is trying to do as Dick does.

Mother.—"See there, Dick—do you see that?"

Dick.—"Yes, ma'am."

Mother.—"Well—you take off the husks, and hold the stalk, just so."

Dick.—"Yes, ma'am."

Mother.—"And then you break off the stalk close to the ear, just so."

Dick.—"Yes, ma'am."

Lucy.—"There, mother! didn't I do that better'n Dick?"

Mother.—"Yes, my darling. Now, Dick, do you know how to do it?"

Dick.—"Yes, ma'am."

Being satisfied that the husking was in a fair way, the widow Wilkins departed, and left her children to themselves. After she was gone, Dick spoke as follows:

"Can you tell me, Tom, what all this corn is for?"

"To be sure I can," said Tom; "some of it is to feed the chickens with; some of it is to feed the pigs with; some of it is to feed the horse and cow with, and some of it is to be ground into Indian meal to make johnny-cake and brown bread with."

"Well done!" says Dick. "It seems to me that the corn is very useful then; for the chickens and the pigs, and the cow and the horse, and mother, and Tom, and Dick, and Lucy, all live upon it. Really I never thought of that before. Then people when they plant and plow, and hoe and pick, and husk the corn, are working all the while for the hens and hogs and cattle and people?"

"Yes, to be sure," said Tom; and what did you think all this labor was for before you found out it was useful in this way?"

"Why," said the boy, "I thought—I thought—I don't know what I thought; I guess I didn't think at all—or, if I did, I thought it was all a kind of play. But I know better now; I see that when people at work, they are not playing, but they are doing something useful; and when mother sets me to work, I mean always to consider that she has a good and useful object in view, and that I must do it; not because it is play, but because it will do good."

"Very well," said Tom, "I hope you will always do so." By this time the husking was done and I came away. [Merry's Museum.

MRS. PARTINGTON INDIGNANT.—"The printing press is a great steam-engine," said Mrs. Partington, "but I don't believe Dr. Franklin ever invented it to commit outrages on a poor female woman like me. It makes me say everything, Mrs. Sled; and some of the things I know must have been said when I was out, for I can't remember 'em," said she, dropping three stitches in the excitement. "They ought to think," continued she, "that them who make sport of the aged don't never live to grow up!"

HOORAR!—The following jubilant dispatch recently passed over the wires between Albany and a neighboring city: "To Mr. —, —street, Albany. Dear Jem—Another boy. Hoorar!"

A SUFFOLK TALE.

I ONCE took notes of the legends of old country houses, and the best I can remember, lingers about an old Queen Anne mansion in Suffolk. There are terraces paved with lozenges of black and white stones before the house, and two bay trees, of great height and great age, keep guard before the flight of steps that lead by to the last; and there is always a dry rustle in the evergreen leaves, whether the wind be up or not, that startles one like the rustle of brocaded silks, along a corridor. A strange old dial is over the door, with the date of one of Marlborough's battles upon it. Many an eye has been turned to it, to read the lesson that it still teaches; for it is an old schoolmaster that outlives many scholars. But the story, the story: In the beginning of George II.'s time, there lived here a country gentleman and his young wife. He was of the Squire Weston race, and neglected his wife for the covert side, the river's bank, and the fox-hunter's debauch. She fell in love with an officer, who was staying at the house; his pity for her grew into love, and love became a sin. Her husband, thrown from his horse, came in one day earlier than was expected, and found his wife with her lover. In his rage he struck her; and drawing his sword, advanced against the officer, but, bruised by his previous fall, fell, and was stabbed to the heart by his adversary. Packing up her jewels and some *rouleaux* of her husband's, the guilty woman fled with the murderer, whose hands were still red with the blood of him she once had loved. She left her only child, a girl of exquisite beauty, then about eight years of age. The fugitive was not heard of for ten years. The daughter had grown up into womanhood and beauty, and was on the eve of marriage with a young farmer in the neighborhood, for the estate had fallen into decay during the minority, and he had become her equal in wealth, if not in birth. It was a November evening, starless, moonless, cheerless. If you looked out through the misty windows of the old hall into the woods, you could hear no sounds but the fog drops, drip, drip, dripping, pattering on dead leaves, or splashing in the rain-pools. A dense blue fog, steamed up from the dark woods. By the old hall fire sat the maiden and her lover, when a muffled sound, as of wheels on turf, sounding at a distance, grew nearer and nearer, as if they were coming swiftly up the green-covered drive to the hall. They looked out, and saw a black coach, with black plumes upon its four corners, approaching, the wheels were muffled with black—the horses were black—the coachman wore a mask, as did the two men who swung behind; and before the windows were drawn curtains of black. My heart bleeds while I tell this sequel. It was the proud mother's unnatural greeting of her daughter. On the door being opened, the masked men rushed in, seized the maiden, and carried her into the coach, and on the lover resisting, stabbed him, and left him in his blood. The doors were closed, and the coach drove off ere a rescue could be effected. No traces of the mother or daughter could ever be found; but there is reason to suppose that both died in a convent near Namur. The house fell into other hands, and but for the preservation of the old picture gallery, I should never have learned the tragical story. [New Monthly Mag.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—The Warrenton (Va.) *Whig* says: Easter, a negro woman, the property of Mrs. Eliza F. Carter, near Upperville, in Fauquier County, died on the 17th July, having attained the age of 140 years! This is one of the most remarkable cases of longevity on record.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S LOVE OF HORSE FLESH.

THE Emperor's splendid stud of horses excited the admiration of the Prince's suite, and is not unworthy of notice in connection with the Emperor's well-directed efforts to improve the breed of horses in France. The cavalry horses of the French army are mostly bred in Normandy, except the horses of the light cavalry, which come from Tarbes, near the Pyrenees, and which have a mixture of Arab blood. With many excellent qualities of endurance, the horses of the French cavalry are capable of great improvement in point of blood and bone, and Napoleon's attention is unceasingly directed to this object. Large purchases of English horses are frequently made by his agents, and, seeing the prices which are given for good steeds; and the rivalry which exists between the buyers of the French and German Governments to secure the best animals, some astonishment is expressed that English farmers do not more generally avail themselves of the facilities they possess for rearing first-rate horses for so certain and so good a market. Besides the *haras* of the Emperor, he has a stud and breeding establishment at St. Cloud, at which colts of extraordinary value are reared from a mixture of English and Arab blood.

The Imperial stables at Boulogne, which are in close proximity to the Hotel Brighton, the Emperor's residence, are an *extempore* construction of wood, erected in fifteen days, but extremely convenient and well arranged, and covering nearly half an acre of ground. They contain thirty-six English saddle-horses for the use of the Emperor, his suite, and visitors; thirty-six carriage horses for the Emperor's caleches, char-a-bancs, and other vehicles, and thirty post-horses. The Emperor's chargers, reserved for his exclusive use at reviews and in the field, are six in number. They are all English, as are, indeed, the greater part of the carriage-horses, and as their former names are retained, and every stall has the horse's name painted over the animal's head, the English visitor might forget that he was in a foreign country, and imagine that he was walking through the stables of some English nobleman. The Emperor's favorite steed is a dark chestnut horse, called Philips, after Mr. Philips, of Knightsbridge, of whom the Emperor purchased him. He is a noble and spirited animal, and is usually ridden by the Emperor when he reviews the troops, where he distinguishes himself by his beautiful action and by his habit of bowing and prancing when he approaches the colors of a regiment. (What an invaluable circus horse he would be!) As the Emperor at the same moment raises his hat, the horse and the rider appear to salute the colors together, to the great delight of the troops. Both the Emperor's stud and establishment at St. Cloud, and that at Bologne, are under the superintendence of the *premier piqueur* of his Majesty, Mr. Gamble, whose thorough knowledge of the points and treatment of the animals under his care is well known to the English sporting world. The general control of the stud is confided by the Emperor to Colonel Fleury, *Premier Ecuyer* to His Majesty. In the saddle-room are seen two gorgeous saddles and bridles, presented to the Emperor by the Sultan, the saddle-cloths of which are most richly embroidered with gold, all the mountings being of solid gold, and the bit of silver gilt. One of these saddles, &c., was used by the Emperor when riding out with the Prince Consort. Its value is estimated at 250,000 francs. Another splendid saddle, with crimson velvet seat, was presented from Abd-el-Kader, with three Arab horses. The Imperial carriages and liveries are of dark green; the former

are all manufactured in Paris. Few things grieved Louis Napoleon more than to be obliged, when President, to break up his stud and dispose of his horses; but now that exalted position supplies him with the requisite sources, he loses no occasion of obtaining the best English horses that money can procure. [English Paper.]

INTERESTING TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

A new and important method in the manufacture of bricks has just been patented at Washington, which is destined to effect an important reduction in the cost of erecting buildings in which this material is used, and now-a-days there is no building where brick does not form a component part. By this new method, introduced by Baron de Palm, to whom the patent has been granted, houses can be built of sound, solid brick walls, at a price, we are informed, not exceeding that of an ordinary frail wooden tenement. This fact, then, considered in relation to the extraordinary high rates now paid, and occasioned in a great measure by the prices of building materials, is a consideration of no ordinary magnitude. When the kilns or furnaces are put in operation for the manufacture of bricks under this process, it will doubtless attract the attention of practical men, and effect a great change in the cost of buildings of every description.

The peculiarity in the making of bricks under this patent consists in the construction of the kiln. The arrangement is novel, consisting of partitions and sub-divisions in the kiln, where the baking is carried on, and by a series of registers the heat is conveyed from one compartment to another without any waste. There is little or no loss of unbaked, over-burnt, or vitrified bricks, and a surprising saving of fuel. The cost of fuel and of the waste of material and labor under the old system more than doubles, or probably more than quadruples, the cost of bricks when pronounced ready for market in the old kiln. The fuel question now engrosses largely public attention, and vast quantities of pine, hickory, and other woods now consumed in the burning of bricks, will, under this patented mode, be economized to the extent of two-thirds of the present consumption. It therefore is a subject of interest and importance both as to public and private economy.

Beside the making of bricks, the kilns can be used for the baking and hardening of all kinds of pottery; that will cheapen in a large degree manufactures of that description. The patentee, we are told, has secured his patent rights in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, besides the United States. Several eminent architects in London and Paris have testified to the importance and value of the patent, and several well known brick makers at Washington have given highly favorable certificates of the usefulness of the new kiln. Among those who have examined the patent with the view to test its scientific results, is Professor Chas. T. Jackson, of Boston, who says: "I am of opinion that this new kiln is a valuable improvement, adapted to the thorough and efficient baking of bricks and pottery. I am also of opinion that the kiln is admirably adapted for the baking of ornamental brick work, hollow bricks, and drain pipes, such as can not be baked in ordinary open kilns." [Maine Farmer.]

WHAT RAILROADS DO.—A Georgia contemporary who has just paid a visit to Alabama, reports "four hundred houses now in course of erection," many of them of a fine city like style. Ten years ago Atlanta was in the woods; it now contains a population not far from ten thousand. The assessment of

city property just completed, shows the amount of real estate, taxable in the city, to be \$1,800,000. This is an increase of \$737,553 over the amount of real estate returned for 1853. The whole amount of taxable property, real and personal, for the present year amounts to \$2,800,000, being an increase of \$775,000 over last year. Of the real estate in the city, that which is not taxable, being made up principally of church property and railroad lots and buildings, amounts to \$115,000.

VERMONT—A MODEL STATE.—Firstly, there is not a public, legalized tipping house in the State. Instead of licensing men to sell poison to their fellow men the sale of rum is made by law what it always is in fact, a crime.

Secondly, there are neither cities nor soldiers, nor a fort in the State, though the citizens when called upon are the best soldiers in the world. Who has not heard of "Molly Starks" men of the Revolution; or the "Green Mountain boys" of later date?

There is not a theater, circus, opera-house, museum, or any other show shop in the State, and who ever heard of a Vermont mob? Without "fighting rum," how could they have mobs? There is no record of a Vermont murder these ten years, and her penitentiary is a small one.

There are no slaves in the State, nor any, except a few dough faces, who fellowship with slave owners. There are railroads, but no Wall streets or State streets, and no great railroad defaulters.

There are no seaports, no arrivals of immigrants, except a few scattering from Canada, and hence no monstrous corruptions at the ballot box.

There are no Banks that do not pay what they promise, and no millions spent at the State Treasury to support an army of idle loafers.

There is in Vermont a nation of hardy mountaineers; athletic men and handsome women; a great community of honest, industrious farmers, cultivating a fruitful soil, and enjoying the rewards of peaceful industry. [N. Y. Tribune.]

ENGLISH AND GEORGIAN WOMEN.—Crossing a substantial Russian bridge of wood, stretched over a mixture of half swamp and half stream, we reached a little Georgian village, where we were evidently looked upon as wonderful specimens of natural history by the inhabitants. The houses are composed of wattle-work or wood, and consist of three or four rooms on the ground floor, the principal room being lined with sofas, upon which (when seen by us unawares) the residents were reclining. I never saw so many women to a household as in this place—about half-a-dozen to each—and generally exceedingly pleasing and pretty in appearance, and graceful in their walk. At first sight of us they generally adhered to the Turkish custom, and, covering up their faces ran away to an inner room, or closed the door while we passed by; but soon curiosity prevailed, their doors opened a little, and then whole figures came gradually to view, until at length they came out in a body and unveiled, and boldly criticized the appearance of the "Ingleez;" they were attired in colored or pure white drapery, drawn in at the waist, and setting off their figures and fair complexions to advantage. The men wear a calpac and robe supplied with cartridges, like the Circassians, and are generally fine, intelligent-looking fellows.

TO GET RID OF BED BUGS.—Wash the bedstead and rope with hard brown soap, and put some soap in the holes with the rope, and the varmints will not like such quarters.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THE harvest is now concluded, even in the most backward parts of the kingdom. With the exception of that small proportion carried early in August, previous to the setting in of the fine weather, the whole has been secured in admirable order. We have lately heard that some of the Lincolnshire and Cambridge-shire farmers find, on threshing their wheat, that the yield is not so large as had been expected would have proved the case. This, we think is not improbable as more mischief was done there by the heavy rains in July and August than in almost any other district. Large breadths were beaten down, and but for the splendid weather which succeeded, the injury would have been very extensive. Hot sunshine and drying breezes remedied the evil to a great extent; but where the straw was broken, the ear, being deprived of nourishment, ripened prematurely, and the berry is, therefore, in many instances, meager and shriveled. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, we are inclined to think that the crop of wheat in the fens has given over an average quantity; and in other parts of the country there is certainly a considerable excess. Taking the produce of the whole kingdom, we are disposed to estimate the yield at about one-fourth over an average. Whether, however, we are to have low prices during the next twelve months, may be questioned. One good crop is not sufficient to make good the exhaustion of stocks, in consequence of the deficiency in the harvest of 1853; indeed, we have heard it seriously argued, that the country is not in a much better position as regards stocks now, than it was at this period last year. This proposition we do not feel inclined to agree to, but it is certain that very little wheat remained in farmers' hands at harvest time, and that it was necessary to commence the new almost as soon as it was secured. The quantity of old foreign wheat in the kingdom was small; for though the London warehouses were well filled, there was comparatively little at any of the outports. This being the position of affairs, we do not consider that the late rally in prices has been without cause; but present rates are tempting to the growers, and we should certainly not be surprised to see materially increased deliveries from the farmers. Many who were not inclined to sell at 50s. will feel well satisfied to realize a portion of their wheat at 60s. per qr., or even somewhat less. Thus far, farmers have been too busily engaged in the fields to have much time for threshing; but, in the course of another week or two, sowing will have been accomplished, and we shall then, in all probability, have good supplies. The wheat trade has maintained a firm tone, and at several of the leading provincial markets held since Monday, rather enhanced terms have been obtained. At the markets in the agricultural districts, the quantity brought forward has about kept pace with the demand, and the prices have undergone little alteration. Of spring corn the deliveries have been on a very scanty scale; and barley and oats have risen in value in the farmers' markets as well as at the leading consuming towns.

We have for some time past heard comparatively little about the potato. That part of the crop has been lost in consequence of disease, can not be questioned; but they appear to keep better this year when dug than in some former seasons, and the quality is certainly much superior to what it has been of late years.

Within the last few days, a new subject of uneasiness has arisen; reports having reached us, in respect to turnips, of a very unfavorable character. Whether this disorder is general, we are not prepared to say;

but in some districts the plant is blighted or diseased to such an extent as to have given rise to the belief that the crop will prove a failure. Should this unfortunately be the case, all articles suitable for feeding would of course rise in value.

[Mark Lane Express.]

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN A GARDEN.

A correspondent of the *New-England Farmer* says: Thirty years ago I purchased an establishment consisting of a dwelling-house, barn, carriage and wood-house, calculating to make it a permanent residence. There was attached a little land for a garden, on which were just five apple trees, and in front of the house were three trees of the balm of Gilead; the trees were all about six inches in diameter at that time, but two of the apple trees were hollow, and I cut one of them down, after trying to make it do something and finding I could not.

Well, all the apple trees bore something for fruit, but so crabbed and sour they would make a pig squeal. At this time I was engaged as a trader, and had a country store to look after, which occupied about all my time; but, as time went on, and stage-coaches and railroad cars succeeded one another, I had more time; for I can now travel as far in four hours as I could then in two entire days with my team. Well, for amusement, I grafted all the four apple trees gradually, or year by year, cutting off the old branches and grafting the limbs with Roxbury russets, New-York russets, Baldwins, &c., &c., all the best kinds I could find. Now for results: I have had about ten barrels of good apples, annually, to put up for winter, for three or four years past, beside all we used in the family of five, and we have used them freely all we wanted, till time to gather the winter apples.

I have a yard in front of my house, about forty feet square, in front of which are two of the balm of Gilead trees before mentioned, which are now large trees, and have been left outside of the front fence: but inside of the fence I set out, about ten years ago, three pear trees, of the common summer pear, which now give us all the pears we want, for they have borne well for about four years. From the pear trees to the house, I filled the space with flower-beds, and have had many varieties, say twenty kinds, of roses, and nearly one hundred kinds of flowers; I have planted on the south side of my buildings, next to the passage to the barn, plums, peaches, and grapes. The peaches have not succeeded well, nor the plums, so I cut the plum trees off, and grafted them with the green and purple gage, only three or four years ago, and now I have plenty of the finest plums I ever saw, so that I have had to prop the small branches. My grapes began to bear last year; I had about a bushel, and I should think I might get double the quantity this year. I have set out some quince trees, but they do not bear yet.

Beside the tree and grape vines, I have annually raised about ten or fifteen bushels of potatoes, six or seven bushels of beets and carrots, some English turnips and rutabagas, and a few cabbages and onions, as many as our folks wanted to use. We have also had beans, peas, and corn, what we wanted to use green, and I have annually had about three or four bushels of dry corn, say two bushels common yellow corn, one bushel of pop-corn, and sweet corn enough to plant myself and supply all my neighbors. Also, I have annually raised cucumbers, water and muskmelons, summer and winter squashes, one or two hundred or one thousand pounds of pumpkins. All this has been raised on less than half an acre of ground, including buildings and drive way, and I

have had more vegetables for years in my family, than some men that cultivate one hundred acres, and all on poor, gravelly New-Hampshire land, without any help but my girls in the flower department. And as Goldsmith says, "We make every rood of ground support its man."

YOUR PAPER DID NOT COME, SIR.

THE uncertain arrival, or uncertain delivery of papers at country post offices is often the ground of complaint against publishers and editors. Many of the offices are poorly supplied with conveniences for taking care of papers, no matter with what certainty they arrive.

The papers are jumbled into a few little pigeon holes or piled upon a desk, box or barrel, to await the call of subscribers, in the midst of boots, hats, bridles, horse collars, and other coarse wares, which may be called for during the day by customers. Country post-masters, in most cases, being engaged in some mercantile business, many newspapers find their way into some obscure corner, where they are hid for a time from human eyes, as completely as if buried in a mountain cave.

In comes the man for his paper, and, as it can not be found, of course it did not come. The indignant subscriber consequently abuses the rascally editor, and perhaps calls for pen, ink and paper, to write a letter of complaint about not sending his paper punctually, when, if the said paper were endowed with speech, it would cry out, "Here I am, squeezed to death behind this box, or under this barrel."

We have seen just such things at many country post offices, elsewhere, as well as in this country. These remarks have no reference to any particular office, but are meant for all where they will apply.

[The Advance.]

THE WHEAT CROP IN ENGLAND.—In a private letter just received from JOHN B. LAWES, dated Rothamsted, Sept. 13, he says: "We have just gathered in a splendid harvest, all over great Britain, and you may expect prices to rule very low in England next year. One acre, which I set apart to ascertain the produce of my farm, yielded 53 bushels, and I think my whole wheat crop will average from 45 to 48 bushels per acre. The experimental crops have not been threshed, but they are very fine, and I think the produce in Broadback* will be higher than it has ever been before."

[Rural New-Yorker.]

* Broadback is the name of the experimental wheat field. The fields in England are all designated by name, and if we mistake not Broadback is destined to hold a place in agricultural history. A crop of wheat is taken from it every year, the different plots being dressed with various fertilizing substances of known composition. The crop just harvested, and which Mr. LAWES thinks will be the best it has yet produced, is the eleventh.—Eds.

A FINE ORCHARD.—Moore's *New-Yorker* gives an account of the orchards of Austin Penney, Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y., who has for several years past devoted himself to the collection and planting of fine fruit, and more particularly of peaches, for the best varieties of which he has ransacked the whole United States. The editor of the *New-Yorker* states that he has 28 acres occupied with fruit-trees, of which there are 3,000 peach trees, and 2,700 dwarf pears. Most of them have been set out about three years. They are stated to be exceedingly thrifty and healthy, many of this year's shoots being four to five feet long. The land was subsoiled before planting, and heavily manured with a compost of yard manure and muck. The soil is kept mellow by cultivation, but no annual crop is admitted, except an occasional crop of beans, in the peach

orchard. No wonder these orchards should be so widely celebrated for their thriftiness, with such treatment as this.

SINGULAR CASE OF INSTINCT IN A HORSE.

WE do not remember ever to have heard of a more remarkable exhibition of equine intelligence, than was communicated to us a few days since by Mr. Allen of this place. The circumstances, as they were narrated to us, are as follows:

Mr. Allen had, for a considerable time, a span of sprightly little horses, that he had never separated. In the stable, in the field, and in harness, they have always been together. This has caused a strong attachment to grow up between them. A few days ago he went out with them to Lake Minnetooka, on a fishing excursion. Taking them out of the carriage, he led them to the lake and tied them, several rods apart, on a strip of grass that grew upon the shore, and left them to feed. Returning to the shantee, he threw himself upon the floor, to await the return of the party who had repaired to the lake to fish. Not much time had elapsed before the sound of approaching horses' feet attracted his attention, and a moment after one of his horses appeared at the door. The animal put his head in, and giving one neigh, returned at a slow gallop, yet under evident excitement, to the spot where but a few moments before he and his companion had been seemingly safely fastened. Surprised to find his horse loose, and struck with his singular conduct, Mr. Allen immediately followed, and found the other lying in the water entangled in the rope, and struggling to keep his head from being submerged. While Mr. Allen proceeded to disengage the unfortunate horse, his noble benefactor stood by, manifesting the utmost solicitude and sympathy, and when his mate was extricated from his situation, and again upon his feet upon *terra firma*, the generous creature exhibited the most unquestionable signs of satisfaction and joy. That this intelligent animal should have noticed the unfortunate situation of his mate—that he should know where to apply for rescue, and in his efforts should sunder a three-fourths of an inch rope, and finally that he should exhibit so high an appreciation of the event, are curious circumstances to us, and commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who would limit the power of reasoning to the "genus homo."

[St. Anthony's Express.

A BRAVE GIRL.—The *Martha's Vineyard Gazette* tells the following: We learn that an impudent fellow of a beggar went into a house at Holme's Hole, a few evenings since where there was but one person—a young lady—and expressed a desire to stop over night. The young lady informed him that he could not stop there, when he deliberately seated himself, and informed her that he would, and should stay there all night. The young woman then went to a bureau in the room, and took therefrom a pistol, put a cap upon the same, and deliberately aimed it at the fellow's head, ordering him to decamp at once, or suffer the consequences. The beggar took to his feet, and made tracks at once. As he passed out, the lady snapped the pistol at him; but as it was not loaded, the fellow got off with a whole skin.

KEEN.—A country schoolmaster, happening to be reading of the curious skin of an elephant—"Did you ever see an elephant's skin?" he asked. "I have!" shouted a little "six-year-old," at the foot of the class. "Where?" he asked quite amused at the boy's earnestness. "On the elephant," said he, with a most provoking grin.

MAKING TALK.—A farmer's daughter in this State was visited by a rustic youngster, who finding it difficult to keep up the conversation, asked the girl, after an embarrassing silence had prevailed for some time, "if she knew of anybody that wanted to buy a shirt?" "No, I don't," she replied: "have you one to sell?"

"Oh, no," said he, "I only asked to make talk."

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour of the Common brands is the same as per our last. Choice brands, are 25 to 50 cts. higher. Corn, no change. Nothing else worth noting, except in Wool, which is firmer. Cotton is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ct. per lb. better. Rice is a trifle lower. Sugar the same, Tobacco no change.

The weather has been very fine for all fall operations.

PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY, October 21, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

THE Market to-day holds about the same as last week, bating a slight depression in the lighter kinds of vegetables. Good potatoes vary but little, though inferior kinds have a slight upward tendency. The market is plentifully supplied with cabbage.

Of fruits there is a good supply. Apples are not quite as high as last week. Grapes are mostly out of season. Cranberries, no change.

Butter has advanced a little—about 1c. Φ lb., and eggs 1c. Φ doz.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3@53 50 Φ bbl.; White, \$2 50@2 75; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$2 75@2 35; Virginia, \$2 50@2 35; Turnips, White, \$1@1 25; Russia, \$1 75@2 25; Beets, \$2 75@3 Φ hundred bunches; Carrots, same; Parsnips, \$3 50@4; Cabbages, \$3@5 Φ hundred; Pumpkins, \$5@8 Φ hundred; Celery, \$1 25 Φ dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$2 Φ bbl.; Cranberries, \$6@7 Φ bbl.

Butter, State 22c.@24c. Φ lb.; Western, 18c.@19c.; Eggs, 20c.@21c. Φ doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. Φ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1854.

We find to-day a further dullness in the Market, quite equal to that of last week. The weather and season is most favorable, but the immense quantities of Pork and butchered meats brought in from the country, very sensibly influence the sales.

The supply of Cattle, as will be seen, is large, and includes all sizes and qualities, without, however, any improvement in the last report.

By far the best cattle, for a few weeks past, have come from Chester County, Pa. They are usually of good size, and well fattened, and quite creditable to the State. Such animals sell much more readily than others. There is a large lot of "stuff" on hand to-day, much of which will be, and all of which ought to be, left over, indefinitely.

Best quality is selling at9c@10c. Φ lb.
Fair do. do.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9c. do.
Inferior do. do.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. do.

Among others we notice 104 half-fed beeves from Illinois, owned by E. Ferran, of Ohio, and fed by Stewart & Ford. They were fair Western cattle, and sold from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Φ lb. weight about 650 lbs.

We notice, also, 51 half-fed cattle from Chester County, Pa., belonging to Samuel Ulery. These were sold by W. H. Gurney, from 9c.@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., good fair quality, and estimated to weigh about 700 lbs.

Also, 131 grass-fed steers, from the same county, owned by Killough and Harlan. These were of fair quality, and sold for about 9c. per lb. Weight estimated at near 600 lbs.

Also, 41 Durham cattle, from Fayette Co., Ky. These were owned by Castleman and Humphreys, were of fair quality, and selling at 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

H. Underwood had 74 good beeves, from Chester Co., Pa., which were selling for 9c.@10c. Weight estimated at 750 lbs.

We noticed two droves, of 75 each, owned by Joseph Williams, of Chester Co., Pa., and sold by Culver, Hurd & Co., for 9c.@10c. Estimated to weigh from 650 to 700 lbs.

Also, 119 from the same place, owned by Samuel Ulery; good cattle, and selling from 9c.@10c.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.@10c.
Cows and Calves.....	\$18@55.
Veals.....	4c.@6c.
Sheep.....	\$2@5 50.
Lambs.....	\$1 50@5.
Swine.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Mr. Chamberlain reports beeves, 7c.@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cows and calves, \$25@50; veals, 5c.@7c.; sheep, \$2@5; lambs \$1 75@4.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cows and calves, \$25@50; veals, 5c.@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; sheep and lambs, see sales below.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cows and calves \$25@40.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves.....	3138 3005
Cows.....	15
Calves.....	247
Sheep and lambs.....	1947
Swine.....	88

New-York State furnished, by cars, 692; on foot, 90; Ohio, 425; Kentucky, 215; Illinois, 279; Pennsylvania, 794; Virginia and Indiana, 220.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

CHAMBERLIN'S. BROWNING'S. O'BRIEN'S.			
	Robinson-st.	Sixth-st.	Sixth-st.
Beeves.....	463	589	287
Cows and calves,..	116	40	46
Sheep and lambs....	8642	8341	28
Veals.....	108	59	—

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports sales of 1299 sheep and lambs, sold during the past week for \$4551, in the following lots and prices:

SHEEP.—390 for \$1413 99; 89 for \$364 75; 55 for \$259; 219 for \$627 63; 96 for \$380. **LAMBS.**—89 for \$310 75; 53 for \$254 25. **SHEEP AND LAMBS.**—197 for \$507; 111 for \$433 63.

Mr. James McCarty, 388 Bowery, sheep broker at Browning's, reports sales of 1559 sheep and lambs, for \$4649 57, as follows: 109 for \$346; 39, poor lambs left over, for \$52; 101, lambs and sheep, for \$305; 99 sheep and lambs, \$340; 109 for \$269 50; 108 for \$610 50; 122 for \$390 30; 94 for \$282 63; 72 for \$209 25; 45 for \$101 75; 109 for \$230 75; 112 for \$372 87; 68 for \$267 34; 110 for \$393 50; 116 for \$235 68; 50 for \$187 50; 6 for \$35. Mr. M. says he has had a very common run of stock the past week, and the market will be dull for another week.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Ashes —	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	Φ 100 lb. — @ 7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 25@—
Beeswax —	
American Yellow.....	— 28@— 30
Bristles —	
American, Gray and White.....	— 40@— 45
Coal —	
Liverpool Orrel.....	Φ chaldron— @ 11 50
Scotch.....	— @—
Sidney.....	8 — @ 7 50
Pictou.....	8 — @—
Anthracite.....	Φ 2,000 lb. 7 — @ 7 50
Cotton —	
Ordinary.....	Upland. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Florida. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mobile. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. O. & Texas. 8
Middling.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10
Middling Fair.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fair.....	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotton Bagging —	
Gunny Cloth.....	Φ yard. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @— 13
American Kentucky.....	— @—
Dundee.....	— @—
Coffee —	
Java.....	Φ lb. — 12 @— 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mocha.....	— 14 @— 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazil.....	— 9 @— 11
Maracaibo.....	— 10 @— 11
St. Domingo.....	(cash) — 9 @— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flax —	
Jersey.....	Φ lb. — 8 @— 9

Flour and Meal—

State, common brands.....	7 62 @ 7 87 1/2
State, straight brands.....	8 12 @ —
State, favorite brands.....	8 — @ 8 25
Western, mixed do.....	8 12 @ 8 25
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	8 25 @ 8 37 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 50 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 12 @ 8 37 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8 31 @ 8 50
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	8 — @ 8 50
Genesee, fancy brands.....	8 50 @ 8 75
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 25 @ 10 25
Canada, (in bond,) new.....	7 62 @ 7 75
Brandywine.....	8 56 1/2 @ 8 68 1/2
Georgetown.....	8 56 1/2 @ 8 68 1/2
Petersburg City.....	8 56 1/2 @ 8 68 1/2
Richmond Country.....	8 37 1/2 @ 8 43 1/2
Alexandria.....	8 37 1/2 @ 8 43 1/2
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	8 37 1/2 @ 8 43 1/2
Rye Flour.....	5 50 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	— @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	19 @ 19 25

Grain—

Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 23 @ 2 25
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,).....	1 60 @ 1 70
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 25 @ 3 05
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 80 @ 1 90
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 75 @ 1 85
Wheat, Western and Mixed.....	1 50 @ 1 55
Rye, Northern.....	1 19 @ —
Corn, Round Yellow.....	— @ — 85
Corn, Round White.....	— @ — 85
Corn, Southern White.....	— @ —
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	— @ — 85
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	— @ — 85
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	1 14 @ —
Oats, River and Canal.....	— @ — 47
Oats, New-Jersey.....	— @ — 49
Oats, Western.....	— @ — 54
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	2 75 @ —

Lime—

Rockland, Common.....	18 @ —
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Lumber—

Timber, White Pine.....	18 @ — 24
Timber, Oak.....	— @ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	— @ — 38
Timber, Geo. Vel. Pine.....	18 @ — 22

YARD SELLING PRICES

Timber, Oak Scantling.....	17 50 @ 19 75
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	— @ — 40
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— @ — 25
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	— @ — 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @ 42 50
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	— @ — 32
Boards, North River, Box.....	— @ — 15
Boards, Albany Pine.....	14 @ — 20
Boards, City Worked.....	— @ — 23
Boa ds, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	— @ — 25
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	— @ — 25
Plank, Albany Pine.....	24 @ — 30
Plank, City Worked.....	— @ — 29
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	17 @ — 24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	— @ — 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25 @ 2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ 3 —
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	19 @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d qual.....	— @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st qual.....	— @ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d qual.....	— @ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	— @ — 35
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	— @ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	— @ 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	— @ — 72
Staves, White Oak Hhd.....	— @ — 90
Staves, White Oak Bbl.....	— @ — 60
Staves, Red Oak Hhd.....	— @ — 35
Heading, White Oak.....	— @ — 70

Molasses—

New-Orleans.....	22 @ — 26
Porto Rico.....	23 @ — 29
Cuba Muscovado.....	— @ — 26
Trinidad Cuba.....	— @ — 26
Cardenas, &c.....	— @ — 24

Naval Stores—

Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb. @ — 4 62 1/2
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ — 4 50
Tar.....	3 75 @ 4 50
Pitch, City.....	— @ — 275
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 80 @ — 2
Resin, White.....	2 12 @ 4 50
Spirits Turpentine.....	52 @ — 54

Oil Cake—

Thin Oblong, City.....	30 @ — 40
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ —

Plaster Paris—

Blue Nova Scotia.....	25 @ —
White Nova Scotia.....	3 @ — 3 12 1/2

Provisions—

Beef, Mess, Country.....	11 @ — 12
Beef, Mess, City.....	— @ — 14 25
Beef, Mess, extra.....	— @ —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— @ —
Beef, Prime, City.....	— @ —
Beef, Prime Mess.....	23 @ — 25
Pork, Mess.....	18 1/2 @ 14 25
Pork, Prime.....	11 25 @ — 14 25
Pork, Clear.....	— @ — 14 25
Pork, Prime Mess.....	— @ — 14 25
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	10 1/2 @ —
Hams, Pickled.....	8 @ — 7
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— @ — 6
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	— @ —
Beef, Smoked.....	— @ —
Butter, Orange Country.....	22 @ — 25
Cheese, fair to prime.....	8 1/2 @ — 10 1/2

Rice—

Ordinary to fair.....	100 lb. 4 62 @ 4 75
Good to prime.....	3 37 1/2 @ 5 62 1/2

Salt—

Turk's Island.....	1 bush. @ — 52
St. Martin's.....	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	120 @ 1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine.....	145 @ 1 60
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 02 @ 1 67

Sugar—

St. Croix.....	1 lb. @ —
New-Orleans.....	4 1/2 @ — 62
Cuba Muscovado.....	4 1/2 @ — 52
Porto Rico.....	5 @ — 6 1/2
Havana, White.....	7 1/2 @ — 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @ — 7 1/2
Manilla.....	5 1/2 @ — 5 1/2
Brazil, White.....	6 1/2 @ — 7
Brazil Brown.....	5 @ — 5 1/2

Tallow—

American, Prime.....	1 lb. @ — 12 1/2
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Tobacco—

Virginia.....	1 lb. @ — 8 1/2
Kentucky.....	7 @ — 10
Maryland.....	— @ —
St. Domingo.....	12 @ — 18
Cuba.....	17 @ — 20
Yara.....	40 @ — 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @ — 1
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @ — 60
Connecticut, Seed Leaf.....	6 @ — 15
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.....	— @ —

Wool—

American, Saxony Fleeced.....	1 lb. @ — 38
American, Full Blood Merino.....	— @ — 36
American, 1/2 and 1/3 Merino.....	— @ — 30
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....	— @ — 25
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....	— @ — 30
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....	— @ — 26

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

WANTED.—A situation, by a married man, as Manager or Foreman on a farm. His wife would undertake the dairy if required. Thoroughly understands farming in all its branches. Has been accustomed to the breeding of first rate stock from his youth. Has been in this country about seven months. Best of reference given from his late employer—one of the first agriculturists in the United States. Apply at this office.

1,000 ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR
\$100—Suitable for Belts, Masses, Shrubberies, Woods, &c., in the best and hardiest varieties, strong and well grown—delivered in Boston and New-York. Price list on application.
B. M. WATSON,
56-63 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

IMPROVED ESSEX PIGS.—The subscribers are now ready to engage pigs from Fall litters, got by their superior Boars, LORD WESTON and UNCLE TOM. Prices—\$25 per pair; \$15 a single pig.

Also, the reserved lot of five, from a Spring litter, which won the first prize at the New-York State Show this year; consisting of three boars and two sows. Price—\$20 each.
In all cases the money must be forwarded before shipment of the pigs; which will be well boxed, and sent by express or otherwise, as desired.
W. P. & C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
59-62 Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber

keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among these are some of the choicest animals in the United States; 16 hands and over in height, and well proportioned.

Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions, where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others, in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will endure a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft place to roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen.
Call on, or address by letter,
JAMES BUCKALEW,
Jamesburg, New-Jersey.

Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 24th-st., N. Y.

WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NUR-

SERIES, New-Bedford, Mass., ANTHONY & McFEE, Proprietors, successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Firs, American and Chinese Arbor Vite, Cedrus Deodara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., &c.
An extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.
The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our Trees are unrivaled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady, THE PEAR BLIGHT, which has never existed in this locality.
Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.
New-Bedford, 1894.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

AND PLANTS—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Green-house, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after October 10. Address

B. M. WATSON,
56-64 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the

Staking of lands for a new Reservoir, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth-streets, and the Fifth and Seventh-avenues in the City of New-York.

To all owners, mortgagees, lessees, occupants, and other persons, in any matter, by judgment, decree or otherwise, entitled unto, or interested in the lands or premises above mentioned, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled proceeding, at the office, No. 293 Broadway, the third story front room, at 10 o'clock, A.M., on any day (Sundays excepted) on or prior to the 21st day of October next, and to produce the evidences to your title or interest therein. In default thereof, and in case the person entitled or interested as aforesaid shall not be ascertained by or be known to the said Commissioners, or be fully known, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners.

It being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to present the report at the earliest day consistent with proper examination, and due regard to rights and interests affected, it is earnestly requested that all parties note and comply with the preceding notice, as no other or further notice will be issued.

Dated New-York, September 1, 1894.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Commissioners.

DANIEL DODGE,
ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

N.B.—All papers published in the City of New-York are requested to publish the preceding notice until the 21st day of October next, once in each week, and to send their bills, with affidavits of publication, to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—Secretary's Of-

fice, Albany, August 10, 1894.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS are TO BE ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Samuel E. Church;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh; and
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms;
All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Wards of the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 20th and 21st Wards in New-York, and the City of Williamsburg in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Wards in the New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 25th, 26th and 27th Wards in New-York, and for the Eighth District, composed of the 28th, 29th and 30th Wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be selected for said County:

Sixteen Members of Assembly;
A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford;
A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou;
A City Judge, in the place of Velmore R. Beebe;
A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt;
A Register, in the place of Garret Dyckman;
A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arzularius;
A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clark, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath;
Two Governors of the Alms House, in place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Plunkney, appointed to fill vacancies.

A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt.

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 31st, 32nd, 33rd, and 34th Wards.

A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 35th and 36th Wards.
Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 14, 1894.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140.
[53-60] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of

Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street,

(near Maiden-lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders.

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK

M. & CO.'s Machine Works, Lebborn, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with re-lishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting, Hangers, Pullies, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK,
J. H. BUCK.

P. A. CUSHMAN,
WM. DUNCAN.

AGENTS—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace.

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano,

Pondrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of
WM. LAWTON,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which even large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS and FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14, 15, 18, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS and WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW and STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS and MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scraper, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chest.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskitt or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Saintfoin, Alsike Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties, Winter Rye, Barley, Buckwheat.

Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Potatoes.

PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees and shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

POULTRY.—D. FOWLER, No. 14 Fulton Market, New-York, dealer in Live and Dressed Poultry of all kinds; for Shipping, &c. Also all the various kinds of Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, &c., for Breed.

N. B.—Persons having good Poultry to dispose of would do well to give Mr. F. a call before selling elsewhere.

Agricultural Books.

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.

V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.

X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., &c. Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.

XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

XVII. Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XVIII. Wilson on the cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

XIX. The Farmer's Encyclopedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.

XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.

XXI. Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

XXII. Johnston's Lectures on Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 25 cents.

XXIII. Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.

XXIV. Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.

XXV. Randall's sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.

XXVI. Miner's American Bee-Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVII. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.

XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.

XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.

XXXIV. Stephens's Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$1.

XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.

XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.

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NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, And the one most frequently ill-treated, neglected, and abused. We have just published a Book so valuable to every man who owns a horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR. and is from the pen of that celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. GEO. H. DADD, well known for many years in this country, as one of the most successful scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of Medical and Surgical science. The Book which he now offers to the public is the result of many years' study and practical experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following: Extract from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts:

NEW-BEDFORD, May 11, 1854.
Dr. DADD—Dear Sir: I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection—the Horse—will meet with that success which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

BOSTON, May 13, 1854.
Dr. DADD—My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.

I remain yours with great regard,
MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse. [Boston Congregationalist.]

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses, and explains the secret of his success in this volume. [New York Tribune.]

The author of this work is well known as a most skillful veterinary surgeon. His book is based on the soundest common sense, and as a hand-book for practical use, we know of nothing to compare with it. [Yankee Blade.]

We know Dr. Dadd well, and are satisfied that he possesses most important qualifications for preparing such a book as this. [New-England Farmer.]

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just published a very valuable work by Mr. Dadd, a well-known veterinary surgeon, on the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and lameness in horses. [Farmer's Cabinet.]

This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery-stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year. [Ind. Democrat, Concord.]

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases we have ever seen. [N. Y. Evangelist.]

One of the greatest and most commendable qualities of this work is, it is practical and plain to the comprehension of those farmers and others for whom it is mainly designed. The course of treatment favors generally a more sanative and rational system of medicine than that recommended in any previously existing works on farriery. No farmer or owner of a horse should be without this book. Stable-keepers, stage-proprietors and hackmen we believe would derive profit by having at least one copy hung up in their stables for use and reference by their stable men. [Daily News, Philadelphia.]

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses would find it a matter of economy to possess themselves of it. It will be of more service than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors. [Albany Courier.]

We deem this decidedly the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, Nature, and treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses," ever published. [Nantucket Inquirer.]

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval. [Eve. Traveller, Boston.]

This book supplies a great desideratum which Skinner's admirable treatise on the horse did not fill. Every man may be his own veterinary surgeon, and with much greater safety to his noble animal, than by trusting him to the treatment of the empirical itinerants who infest the country. It is well illustrated, and should be purchased by every man who owns a horse. [Eve. Mirror, New-York.]

This is a book that should be forthwith put into the hands of all who own or drive horses, whether for the dray or gig, for the plow, omnibus or road, for hard service or pleasure. [McMakin's Courier, Phila.]

A good, clearly-written book, which should be in the hands of every man who has a horse whose ill's his affection or his purse make it worth while to cure. [Bangor Mercury.]

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses. [Hartford Herald.]

This is a scientific, thorough and complete treatise upon the diseases to which one of the noblest of animals is subject, and the remedies which they severally require. [Troy Budget.]

He is not worthy to have a horse in his care who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duties to this animal. [Commonwealth, Boston.]

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Apples, Selecting, Packing and Shipping to Europe.....	104
Apples, Fine Specimens.....	105
Bread, Making.....	101
Builders and Others, Instructing to.....	107
Bulbs, Forcing, as Hyacinths.....	103
Bed Bugs, How to get Rid of.....	157
Cattle, Mr. Kinnaird's Sale of.....	99
Corn Starch, How to make.....	100
Corn, Husking.....	106
Corn Trade, Review of British.....	108
Cows, Giving Down Milk.....	103
Crop, a Good.....	105
English and Georgian Women.....	107
Flax in India.....	105
Garden, What can be done in.....	108
Girl, a Brave.....	109
Grape Frames, Cross's.....	103
Grape, The Concord.....	105
Horse, Singular Case of Instinct in.....	109
Horticultural Society, New-York.....	102
Hooroar.....	106
Hovey's Magazine for October.....	102
Inhabitant, The Oldest.....	106
Keen.....	109
Madeira Vine.....	105
Meat, New System of Preserving.....	101
Milk, Solidified.....	100
Markets.....	109
Napoleon's Love of Horses.....	107
Oats, Gigantic Ear of.....	99
Orchard, a Fine.....	108
Paper, Your, did not come.....	108
Partington, Mrs., Indignant.....	106
Pies, Mince.....	101
Poultry, the Gipsy's Hen.....	101
Prices Current.....	109
Pumpkin, The (Poetry).....	99
Railroads, What they do.....	107
Rhode-Island Fair.....	96
Reaping and Mowing Machines.....	99
Sheep, Southdown Statuette.....	104
Sheep, Foot-rot in.....	100
Sumac—Osiers.....	101
Scarlet Fever, Treatment of.....	102
Tale, a Suffolk.....	106
Talk, Making.....	109
Thorough Bred, What is a.....	104
Vermont, a Model State.....	107
Wheat Crop in England.....	108
Wheat Trade of Great Britain.....	96
Words over a Grave (Poetry).....	106

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 8.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 60.]

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

THE COLD VINERY OF WILLIAM VIAL, ESQ.

WHILE at Providence, attending the Rhode-Island State Fair, it was our privilege to visit this very promising vinery. Mr. Vial is one of the most successful amateur cultivators in the city, and showed us, in his well cultivated grounds, how much of the useful and beautiful may be realized, from a few square rods of ground. Every foot of soil was turned to good account, but the special attraction of the garden was the cold vinery. This was placed against the back wall of the garden, nearly fronting the south. It is a lean to, about 45 feet long by 15 in breadth, and is stocked with 15 varieties of grapes. The vines were three years from planting, and were well filled with very fair, handsome bunches of grapes; though many had already been gathered for the exhibition and for the table.

About a dozen cultivators met in this glass house, to test the quality, in succession, of fifteen varieties of foreign grapes. We liked this feature of our entertainment very much, as it gave us not only a feast for the eye and the palate, and introduced us to gentlemen whose acquaintance we shall be happy to renew, but it helped us to a better knowledge of some of the finest grapes for the cold vinery. The comparative merits of these grapes can only be ascertained by eating them fresh from the vine, with the names before you. While all were pronounced very good, not so much in courtesy to our host as in justice to the fruit, the Austrian Muscat received the unanimous suffrage of the party, as the best of the collection. This is a white grape, and has the rich spicy flavor of the Frontignan, in still higher perfection. It is to us a new grape, and we were unable to learn any thing of its origin or history. Next to this, we put the Black Frontignan, and after that the White Malvasia—a beautiful fruit both to the eye and the taste. The Black Hamburgs, of course, were among the collection, and maintained their well established reputation.

As a demonstration of what a business man in the city may do with a little time and money, this vinery is a valuable experiment for the public. The whole cost of border, frame, glass, &c., was not far from four hundred dollars, and the whole labor of attending it, with the exception of four days' work by a gardener, had been performed by himself, in the brief intervals of business.

In the preparation of the border, which was about thirty feet wide, attention was first paid to drainage. Then a little of almost every thing available, as a fertilizer, was put in, and thoroughly mixed. Bones, oyster shells, the sweepings of shoemakers' shops, wastes from the tannery, street manure, ashes, soot, old plastering, cinders from burnt buildings, fish, stable-manure, weeds, chip dirt, rags, leaves, loam, and muck, may all enter profitably into the grape border. This is a matter of prime importance, as the grape is a gross feeder.

A vinery, of course, can be built much cheaper than this, but four hundred dollars is not a very large outlay for a permanent structure in the garden, that will last an ordinary life-time. The fruit, too, if there is a surplus, always finds a ready market in the cities, and at high prices. A dollar a pound is no unusual price for these grapes, sold by the quantity. Vineries will pay well as a pecuniary investment for years to come. We are glad to see that these beautiful ornaments of the garden are rapidly multiplying in our cities and villages.

FAIR OF THE HAMPSHIRE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS fair came off at Amherst, Mass., October 18th and 19th. As the seat of the operations of this Society is mainly in the valley of the Connecticut, we were prepared to see a good display of fine cattle, fruits, and vegetables. This Society is of recent origin, but is already well established, and is doing a good work in waking up the farming population to a better cultivation of their fat acres.

We were too late to see the neat stock, on Wednesday, but had a fair view of the horse-flesh on Thursday morning. Probably owing to the great New-England horse show at Brattleborough, held at the same time, there were not many stars present. But we saw some good looking draught-horses, that drew premiums, as well as big loads, and handled a cart-load of stones with as much ease as if they had had a pedigree going back to Bucephalus of Alexandrian fame. The show of colts was thought to be an improvement upon any former exhibition.

The vegetables were exceedingly good, what there were of them; but, in such a region, there should have been ten times as many. The potatoes were magnificent. The harvest of this esculent is uncommonly good; and why, in our city, we should be paying a dollar a bushel, while here in these

towns they can be bought for forty to fifty cents, is a question for consumers to ponder. They can be sent to tide-water, at New-London, for seven cents a bushel. The finest specimens of the Marrow squash we have seen this year, were grown by Luke Sweetser, of Amherst. There were also fine samples of the Valparaiso and the Crook-neck.

We have never met with finer butter than was displayed upon these tables. Several of the lots had that beautiful waxy appearance, which showed that the buttermilk was all worked out of it. The cheese, also, was very fine.

The most striking feature of the fruit hall was the display of apples. There were nearly 350 plates; and here were samples of Spitzenbergs, Blue Pearmaines, Baldwins, Hubbardstons, and other fine varieties, that we have never seen surpassed. The next feature of the Show was, the total absence of pears. To one accustomed to the magnificent display of this fruit, at Hartford, a little lower down in this valley, the absence was marvelous. What freak of Pomona is it that has withheld this prince of fruits, from a region where the apple grows in its perfection? It is the common impression here that the pear will not thrive in this soil, and we saw trees that had been planted a dozen years or more, that manifestly justified this opinion, if they were any measure of the best efforts of the soil. Upon inquiry we found that bone-dust or phosphate of lime, in any shape, had not been applied in their cultivation. This may be the one thing needful in the soil to fit it for producing this fruit. We trust cultivators will try it, and that we shall hereafter see, in their exhibitions, pears to rival their magnificent apples. The samples of grapes were far too few. The Isabella ripens well here, in most seasons. We think the Diana would uniformly mature.

The address was delivered, in the church, by Rev. W. Clift, of Stonington. We have rarely seen a larger or more attentive audience. The subject—"The Economy of Scientific Agriculture"—seemed appropriate to the place and the occasion, and was very well received. Some 350 sat down to the dinner, and after the eatables were discussed, about two hours were spent in listening to reports of the various committees, and to speeches from gentlemen present. One of the cheering indications of this occasion was, the presence of so many clergymen from the neighboring parishes, entering heartily into the work of the Society, and

discharging their duties as members of the committees. Addresses were made by Hon. Edward Dickinson, of Amherst; Hon. J. Proctor, from Essex County; Prof. Nash; Rev. Mr. Bullfinch, of Dorchester, and other gentlemen.

We very much like this feature of our Agricultural Shows, and hope the custom may become universal. The members may as well take dinner together as to scatter, and the occasion serves as a sort of experience-meeting, where farmers communicate a great many scraps of information that would otherwise be lost.

DOVER POTATOES AND ONIONS.

RAISED BY CYRUS DYER, VUE DE L'EAU, MASS.

We noticed in the Practical Farmer an account of this gentleman's crops, in a private letter addressed to the editor. Two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, to the acre, along the sea board, is a very good yield in these days. We hear excellent accounts of the Dover potatoes, and the crop of Mr. Dyer would go to confirm the commonly received opinion, that they give a much larger yield, and are freer from rot, than most of the old varieties. Their quality is said to be first rate. Mr. Dyer writes:

This has been considered a hard season; still, had all my brother farmers been able to plant as early as I did, even if their farms were in no better order than mine, you gents that occupy seats with such comfortable cushions, would not have been compelled to pay so much for your potatoes. I must give you a short history of my work in this line. You are aware of the vast extent of my domain, and will therefore naturally expect something astounding.

I planted, near the mansion, half an acre with Dover potatoes; put into the ground on the 7th of April last. As there prevailed so universal a complaint relative to the drouth, I thought I would accurately notice the yield. The potatoes were dug mostly before the late rains; finished a few days since. As a part of the vines continued green, I let a small portion remain, to notice the effect, whether rain and warm weather would cause them to rot. I saw no effect of the kind; think the potatoes grew some; also many little ones started. The potatoes measured, as taken from the field, 120 bushels.

AN ONION PATCH.

Near to the potatoes I have what is called an *onion patch*, containing 28 rods, from which I have taken, this hard year, 100 bushels of as fine yellow onions as you would wish to see. The land had a fair manuring; nothing extra, except that for two years previously I had given it a liberal supply of lime ashes from the kiln. This year, I put shell lime on, at the rate of 100 bushels per acre.

So, you see, that even farming may be better than doing nothing; provided one has good land, plenty of manure, and a disposition for hard work. I wish my potato ground had been ten acres. I could then have raised the means to have enabled me to go to Springfield. I much want to look at that show; have plenty of time, but no money.

N. B.—I put plaster into the hills of potatoes. Respectfully yours,
Vue de l'Eue, Mass. Sept. 20. CYRUS DYER.

WHEN you retire to bed think over what you have done during the day.

BEST AMERICAN HORSES FOR FRANCE.

We find the following good advice on this subject from Carl Benson, in the Spirit of the Times:

Our American horses are holding their own abroad. Not long ago a carriage team went out to England for one of the Rothschilds; and it is becoming quite the fashion for New-Yorkers to bring their nags with them to Paris. Probably at least a dozen arrive every season, some of them very fine animals. but they are not all good ones—that is to say, good for Paris. Perhaps, while we are on this subject, a few more remarks on the best sort of horses to bring out here, may not be unacceptable to some of our Gothamite readers.

It has been more than once remarked that the French do not understand or appreciate speed; and even when a Frenchman does take a fancy to have a trotter, it is not generally such a one as would be able to dust many of our flyers. In the space of something like three years, I have noticed just four horses in Paris that might safely be backed to beat three minutes. If, therefore, a man wants to bring out here a horse for his own special driving, he had better take a *half-fast one*—equal to 3:15 or so—just such a one as would never command a high price with us, because anything of any pretension on the road would be sure to beat him. But then he should be handsome—or perhaps it would be more correct to say *showy*. The French go for *looks*, and pay for *looks*, as we do for speed. And when it comes to carriage and family horses, the question of beauty is complicated with some others, rendering a little more detail necessary. First, then, by a handsome horse a Frenchman understands a handsome-going horse, and by a handsome-going horse he means a *steppair* (Anglais, stepper), a horse with *clambering* action, lifting up his feet, especially his fore feet, as if he meditated continually “such a getting up stairs.” A *natural* high action is doubtless in most cases (even then not in all cases) a beauty; you may remember what a pretty effect it is in some of our second class trotting horses, such as Boston Girl and Trojan. But many of the horses for the Paris market are trained artificially, so that some of them look as if they had a *spring-halt forward*, and many of them *dish* or twist their feet outward, instead of putting them straight up and down. Nevertheless, the French delight in high action, however obtained, and three or four inches in height of a horse's step makes as much difference in his value to them as eight or ten seconds in his time to us. Also, in the case of a pair, it is important that they should *step well together*, or lift their feet in the same way, and to the same height.

Next to a horse's looking when in motion, comes his looking when at rest. The Parisians do not like to see a horse stand with his legs perpendicular, but stretched out from him at an angle of 30° or 40°. They think this shows blood. I don't think it shows anything—except, perhaps, that the owner is an ass, or that the horses had been taught the trick when young; most horses can be taught it very easily, I have no doubt. Some of the worst animals I ever knew, in all other respects, had this knack of standing with their legs out to perfection. Still it is worth remembering.

As to color, there is a sort of tradition that dapple-grays are, other things being equal, more highly prized than other horses. I doubt if it is so in practice, or if you could sell a horse five dollars dearer for his being a dapple-gray, though if you wanted to match him, you might perhaps have to pay a little more. The fashion now sets rather to

dark horses, the Emperor having set the example.

Many of the French have a prejudice against horses with white marks, especially those with white hind feet.

Size is a very important consideration for carriage horses. The Morgan style of horse, about 15½ hands high, so deservedly a favorite with us, is too small for Paris work. The French carriages are generally much heavier than ours, and look much larger, on account of the high coachman's seat. Their broughams are perhaps smaller and lighter than ours, but then they use one horse where we do two. A carriage horse for the Paris meridian ought to be full sixteen hands high, unless he has a long neck and carries his head well up, in which case 15-3 may answer. A large horse, well broken to double and single harness, and rather showy, is always saleable, no matter how inferior he may be in speed and bottom.

The French are afraid of a hard pulling horse, but they like one who *looks as if he pulled*. His being an unsteady trotter, and breaking into a canter now and then, is not the least drawback.

I should not advise any one to pay a fancy price for carriage horses to bring to Europe—by a fancy price I mean \$1200 or \$1500—for he could probably get as good a pair in England or even in Paris for the same money—perhaps less, when the expenses of transportation are taken into account. But if any gentleman coming abroad to make a stay of a year or two, can get a good pair for \$600 or \$800 (they must be large and showy, remember), or has a pair that suit him, which he can not sell for more than that price at home, I do think it quite worth his while to bring them along. As to saddle horses, they can hardly be said to exist in the North. Good Southern ones I am inclined to think worth bringing over—such as can be bought in Virginia or South Carolina for \$150 to \$175—such a horse will cost about \$365 by the time he arrives in Paris: his owner may ride a year or two, and then sell him for \$400. The larger he is the better, for even under saddle the French prefer a big horse.

I had almost forgotten to mention the different standard of age on the two sides of the water. We think a horse just in his prime at nine—the Europeans consider him old at eight. And as their horses are broken in and worked much younger than ours, they often are older at eight than ours at eleven. Youth, therefore—that is, not being above seven years—is a more considerable item in Parisian than in New-York value.

As to vehicles, of course no one would think of bringing out a large carriage, for the French make berlines and broughams about as well as we do, and all sorts of barouches much better; not absolutely better for the workmanship, indeed, but much handsomer, and more stylish in form and accessories; besides which, the *ad valorem* duty would make the American carriage cost more than a French one. With wagons, and all light vehicles, the case is different. If you want to have these you must bring them with you, as the French have no wood of which they could be made. On this account it is well to bring a few *extra spokes*, as in the case of accident these cannot be replaced; any other part may be, after a fashion.

As to selling your wagon when you have done with it, that is a matter of chance. If you light on a man that wants one, he will probably give double the original cost, leaving you something in pocket, as the expenses are not above 50 per cent; but you may not find a purchaser for three years. I have known a horse, sulkey, and harness, worth \$350 at the outside, sell for \$1000; but that was because the purchaser would have a

sulkey on a certain day, and there was no other in Paris. Such chances do not happen often. Carriage or saddle horses may very well pay their expenses; a trotting horse is not so likely to, if he cost over \$300 originally. My little mare Fanny had full as much reputation for trotting as she deserved, but the highest *bona fide* offer ever made for her was \$400, rather less than the cost in America. Another mare, belonging to an acquaintance of mine, young, sound, big enough for a carriage horse and quite equal to three minutes, only fetched the same price, though she cost something like \$440 at home.

There is one place in Europe where you can't sell a horse or carriage of any kind, and that is a watering-place. This very Baden, for example, is as unlike Newport or Saratoga in that respect, as it is in a great many others. It may be mentioned incidentally that the native horses of Baden are by no means despicable, and turn out very well when they fall into good hands. A retired officer here has four, three blacks and a bay, which he drives sometimes in separate teams, sometimes four-in-hand. They are not only good looking but show considerable speed, and all the four only cost him \$600. The wheelers alone would be worth that in New-York, and the leaders would be cheap at \$400. These Baden horses look something like American ones; they are usually of a middle size, inclined to be spare of flesh rather than corpulent, clean-limbed, and handsomely built, but sometimes a little too heavy in the head.

When there is a talk of buying horses, one naturally looks to England, especially if saddle horses be in question. Very good "hacks" are continually sold there for \$125 to \$130, but whether a stranger can be sure of obtaining one at that price is somewhat doubtful. The fashionable London dealers are almost as dear as the Parisian.

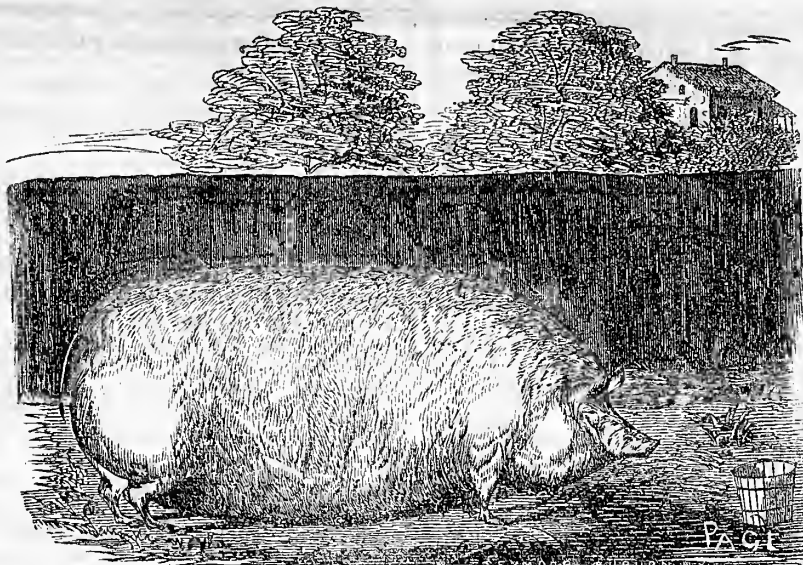
If a man is willing to put up with an inferior saddle horse, he can generally pick up one in Paris reasonably enough, say \$160. But it is hard to pick up a serviceable harness horse under \$300, and a dealer won't let you look at anything under \$600.

Perhaps this is about horse talk enough for the present. Some further remarks will be adjourned till after Benazet's hunt, which comes off this week.

FATTENING TURKEYS WITH CHARCOAL.

Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted, that domestic fowls may be fatted on it without any other food, and that too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritive grains. I have recently made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others, of the same brood, were also, at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their mixed meal and potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* says: Every one finds great difficulty in keeping garden seats more than a year without constant painting. Gutta serena, thinly laid on, and turned round the sides and nailed, will last for ever.



A SUFFOLK PIG.

With this I send a cut of a Suffolk sow, which I slaughtered at twenty-two months old. I took her from her second litter of pigs when they were six weeks old, November 20th. On the 27th of the next March I slaughtered her.

Her live weight was.....450 lbs.
The carcase and loose fat weighed a small fraction over 400 lbs., say...400 "

Loss.....50 "

AUBURN, N. Y., April 20, 1854. J. M. SHERWOOD.

The above did not reach us till some ten days since, though dated seven months ago.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

(Concluded from page 100.)

The first of the machines drawn behind the team had also two high wheels, with shafts and framing so elevated as to permit the revolving rakes to bring the corn out below them, thus involving a principle since departed from, and which, if applied to Crosskill's, would permit of its being drawn behind also, instead of pushed before, so as to secure the side delivery, thus avoiding the objection so forcibly and practically brought against Hussey's by Mr. Hume, of Canada West, in the *Mark Lane Express* of last week. Should experience ultimately decide in favor of this mode of draught, Salmon and Scott's machines present another feature already noticed, of permitting their being easily worked both ways, but at a sacrifice of power, the cutting apparatus and driving wheels being out of the line of traction. Mr. Mann, again added a third wheel immediately behind the horses, to give steadiness to the machine—an improvement engrafted on several of our modern ones. Ogle's approached nearer to the French reaper, with the addition of a reel, than its descendants, the Americans—the driving machinery being between two large wheels, with the cutting apparatus and platform projecting beyond the outside of one of them. The American proposition of one large driving wheel, within framing, behind the team, with the second wheel (a small one) on the opposite side of the platform, is greatly superior to any of its predecessors, although, doubtless, subject to further improvement in carrying it out.

The objections brought against Salmon and Scott's machines, and which would also exist against Crosskill's, were the draught removed to the front, relative to the driving wheels and machinery being out of the line of traction, have been obviated by the American automaton, the gathering apparatus

being placed behind these—an improvement which could easily be effected on them also, but at the sacrifice of cutting both ways; for the moment we fix the cutting apparatus at the side (or driving wheels, &c., which is the same thing), there they remain fixed, until we adopt some such plan as exhibited on the French machine, of turning knives, platforms reels, and endless webs from one side to the other, which can easily be done by a horizontal motion, instead of vertical, as the French knife.

In theory, there cannot be a doubt that the Roman plan is superior to the Scotch—i. e., that Crosskill's mode of draught is superior to Dray's, if properly applied; for, in the latter case, the horses can never pull fairly in the line in which they walk, but always a little upon one side, the line of traction making an angle with the line of motion. We might easily enter into a mathematical demonstration of this proposition, were it necessary. We know it was long tenaciously argued by our more metaphysically gifted neighbors of the North, that because the driving-wheel and machinery are behind the team, the resistance was mainly, therefore, in the line of traction. But the fallacy of such a conclusion has long since been admitted even by the North itself; for, according to Newton's well-known law of motion, "action and reaction are equal and contrary." And, moreover, the resistance of the cutting-knife is comparatively little to that of the fingers or gathering apparatus acting against the corn at a great disadvantage of lever power. In practice the facts are observable, the line of traction always making an angle with the line of motion, as any one in the trial field at Lincoln may have perceived; so that the conclusion is obvious to every practical man, even though little versed in mechanics.

On the other hand, if Crosskill's whippertrees are placed at the proper elevation, his wheels of the proper height, the day comparatively calm, the corn standing so as to secure an uniform resistance along the reel and endless web, the lateral action of the web itself fairly counterbalanced, the machine cutting its exact breadth, neither a hair-breadth more nor less, and the horses properly driven, then the lines of motion and traction correspond, and the resistance experienced by the machine is reduced to the minimum in producing a given effect. This machine, doubtless, produces a greater effect than the other, the corn being lashed to the cutting-knife by a reel—instead of the rake, in the other case, worked by a man, and delivered at the side by an endless web, and therefore must experience a greater resistance, and the horses, consequently, a heav-

ier draught. But this has nothing to do with the question at issue—the combination of the above conditions in the harvest field. Now, conceding to the soundness of our proposition, which is susceptible of easy proof, we come to the practical question—Was it realized at Lincoln? And the obvious answer is, Certainly not; for the horses there were neither properly driven, nor the machine equally fed: granting that the other conditions were correct, where farmers must judge the height of their own teams, &c., At times, for instance, it would have cut six inches more, and sometimes even a foot. Consequently the pole was thus far from the center of resistance; so that the line of traction must have formed an angle with the line of motion, although not very perceptible to casual observers. To counterbalance this, the man at the steerage operated against the horses with a long lever-power, like the driver of an engine with a break on the wheel; hence the consequences which follow, viz., an increase of draught not easily estimated when a herculean rustic is alternately pushing this way and that with all his might. In the bustle of a trial field such as Lincoln, less or more exciting horses, the smallness of the patches into which it is subdivided by openings, affording advantages to the other class of machines which are not to be met with in the harvest field generally, and the many turnings consequently experienced. Cross-kills, and those of this class depending so much upon driving and feeding, must always experience a difficulty in getting fair play on such occasions—at least, until our laborers and all parties involved are more thoroughly masters of their work. But, in the meantime, that is no reason why we should impute to machines the misconduct of their drivers and teams; or, *vice versa*, impute to them the good conduct of those who work them, as in the case of the man and rake on Dray's, on whose management so much depends, and who at Lincoln received so little for his trouble at the hands of the public; and Harkes', which was hardly looked at, because an ignorant man did not drive it right.

So much for the cutting and gathering apparatus of reaping machines, and the mode of draught. Many improvements have been made since Pliny wrote his description of the Roman, or rather Gallic machine, used in the extensive plains of Gaul, and no doubt subsequently in Britain, from whence Rome received a large annual import of corn; and, doubtless, if we could see as far before us into the realms of futurity, it would be seen that we are yet a long way from the end of the chapter. But, be that as it may, many improvements were made last year in both classes of machines, although we cannot say that these are sufficient to justify the reversal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The utmost that can safely be said here, is, that Carlisle, or the experience and judgment of the future, is left to say whether Gloucester or Lincoln is right; for it can not be denied that greater improvements have been made on the prize machine of the former than on that of the latter, since last year. It is no doubt possible that the one was better prepared for a short trial among green rye, while the other was worse; but what have exceptions or any conditions of this kind to do with the merits of either machine for general harvest work? We are far from saying that the recommendations of the society last year, so generally and justly approved of, have been complied with on either side, especially by the two rival machines; for the principal objections brought against the prize machine from the commencement, still remain in force, while the improvement or simplification of the other, has been effected at an increase of expense,

instead of a decrease, as the public obviously had a right to expect, the American machines being cheaper than Bell's. When a merchant mixes a less expensive article with one of greater, the buyer naturally expects the compound at a medium price. In agriculture, farmers can never separate the mechanical value of a thing from its pecuniary—a fact much in favor of the reversal of the judgment of the society, if not the only basis on which it can be founded. The French reaper belonging to the one class of machines and Mr. Harkes' to the other, have done more perhaps to comply with the recommendations of last year, than any other; the former, by suggesting the reversal of the cutting apparatus, and the latter, improvements on the old circular-knife and gathering drum of Kerr, though neither was successful for reasons already given. Continuous motion has much in its favor, while draining, grubbing, and clod-crushing machines are fast obviating the early objections brought against the circular-knife. As a side delivery, again, the revolving drum has been found to lay the corn better than the endless web, or revolving rakes, in the harvest field, where the machines were in constant operation, and hence had the best opportunity of testing their merits. The master point is, to effect successful combination at little expense, for fortunes can not yet be made out of imperfect machines.

[Mark Lane Express.]

MANAGEMENT OF BARN-YARD MANURE.

We gave a series of articles on this subject, in the last volume of the Rural. In them we asserted that by judicious management all the ammonia might be retained in the manure without the application of any of the so-called fixers. Mr. S. W. Johnson, who is now a student at Munich, under the celebrated Liebig, translates for the Country Gentleman a series of able articles from the German of Prof. Wolff; the last is on the "Fixing agents in connection with liquid manures," and we are pleased to find our opinion confirmed by such high authority. He considers "the addition of chemical fixing agents to the mass of yard manure as unnecessary," and further "that where yard manure and composts are skilfully prepared the loss of ammonia is very slight, even without the use of fixing agents."

In our articles, however, we recommended the construction of a large tank for the reception of the drainings of the yard. Into these drainings as much sulphate of lime or plaster was to be thrown as they would dissolve. The reason of this was that sulphate of lime in solution will convert the volatile carbonate of ammonia into the fixed sulphate of ammonia, while it will not do so in its dry state. This solution of sulphate of lime, when pumped back again in dry weather, not only serves to check excessive, injurious fermentation, but it converts the carbonate of ammonia in the mass into a fixed sulphate, and thus renders the loss of ammonia from volatilization almost impossible. We still think this method equal to any other we have seen suggested.

Professor Wolff recommends substantially the same process; he thinks the drainings of the tank should be pumped back upon the mass, and that they would be improved upon by adding green vitriol, (sulphate of iron) or, where this is costly, dilute sulphuric acid, or even plaster of Paris to the collected liquids in quantities sufficient to fix their ammonia, which may then be used to drench repeatedly the solid portions. In this country, plaster is decidedly the cheapest substance that can be used for this purpose. Professor Wolff says, "in England sulphuric acid is preferred." This may be so theoretically,

but the *practice* is not at all general. In fact we have never seen it used except in more than two cases—Meechi, on his Tiptree farm, and the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and this while sulphuric acid is cheaper, and plaster much dearer than with us.

As showing the extent to which ammonia may be lost when common liquid manure is allowed to ferment, unmixed with the fixing agents, the experiment of D. Krutzsek is quoted. He found that the solid residue remaining after the evaporation of perfectly putrid yard liquid, gave 3½ per cent of ammonia; while the same liquid, treated with an acid (fixer) before evaporation, gave a residue which contained 12½ per cent of ammonia. In the Rothamstead experiments, if we recollect rightly, sheep urine, evaporated without acid, lost even a still greater amount of ammonia.

Yet we should be careful how we apply such results to common practice. It is known that water will hold a large quantity of ammonia, and we believe the loss of "this spirit-like essence of the farm, ever struggling to be free" from fermenting, common barn-yard drainings, is vastly less than the above figures would indicate. Yet it is sufficiently great to warrant the use of any cheap method of fixing it, such as the one we have suggested. [Rural New-Yorker.]

For the American Agriculturist.

NO TIME TO READ.

IN distributing those extras which you gave to me the other day, I presented them to such persons as were reputed able to pay for and read a paper. I had good success in the distribution, and it will be a strange incident if no fruit is gathered from so much good seed sown. The recipients were thankful for the favors, with but one exception—and this was a person with profitable investments enough to support himself and family without labor; yet he returned the paper without so much as unfolding it, and with a most chilling expression of countenance said: "I don't want a paper, for I have no time to read." I took the paper back, for the soil appeared so shallow and dry, that the germination of seed was doubtful, and as to ever expecting fruit where the rocks were so completely unbroken, I concluded it a very absurd idea. For a person to excuse himself from the pleasure of taking the *Agriculturist*, or any other paper, upon the ground that he has *no time to read*, appears to me to be equivalent to an admission that he is a bondman, although he is able to command the benefits and comforts of civilization. What a miserable life he must hereafter lead! He has toiled to amass a competence which gives him no time to read! I could not help musing upon the idea of what a poor solace it would be to civilization, if "no time to read" were the inevitable result of industry and frugality.

Man would have made but little advancement in the arts or sciences, or even in civilization, if he had never had *time to read*; for by reading he learns the advancements made and the errors committed by former generations. The histories of their errors and successes, are the guides by which he may avoid the one, and the incentives by which he tries to excel in the other, so that each subsequent generation grows wiser than the former.

What a miserable lot must be that of the man who has *no time to read* of the creation of our globe; of man and his subsequent life; how his descendants were scattered over the surface of the earth, so that, at the present time, not a nook is unknown to him! Go where he will, he finds his own species, and he finds them elevated in happiness, or

degraded by misery in proportion as they can and do take *time to read*.

It was by reading that Columbus was first led to make his great voyage of discovery, and it was by taking time to read the history of that and subsequent voyages that the inhabitants of the Old World were induced to seek homes in the New. It is by reading that we have become a great, enlightened, and happy nation; and by reading we are known to other enlightened nations, and our citizens respected. By reading, too, of our greatness and happiness, the people of other nations are stimulated to seek an asylum among us—not because we have a more fertile soil, or a more sunny clime, but because we have learned how and took *time to read*.

What would be the result, if every farmer in these United States were prohibited from reading the newspapers, only for one year? While it would be next to impossible to estimate the loss to those interested, it is clear that the farmer would suffer in his pecuniary affairs largely. He would not know the value in market of a single article he wished to purchase or sell, and thus he would be compelled to pay double or sell for half price in many cases, or else he would have to spend much time to inquire as to the market-value of whatever commodity he wished to deal in.

Lest you should not find *time to read* much more, I will close, by merely saying, that while I have found but *one* who had no *time to read*, I have found several who, while they have *time to read*—when that is all that it costs them—yet they are too penurious to pay for a paper, of any sort, and read as their own. It is *then* these have no *time to read*.
A READER.

WINTER LABORS ON THE FARM.

UNDER the head of "A word to Farmers," we find in the Tribune of the 25th ult., the following article, which contains some good suggestions, and we transcribe it entire:

We are evidently on the verge of a hard winter for the poor. Food and fuel are dear, and likely to remain so, while most Railroads are either finished or stopped, and few public works will be in progress after January 1st. Foreign fabrics, wares, and metals continue to pour in upon us at the rate (for the whole country) of over three millions of dollars' worth per week, though it is manifest that our exports, except of specie and promises, can not nearly balance that sum. It is hardly possible, therefore, that building should not fall off, and all enterprises which depend on Bank facilities or loans of any kind should not be reduced to their lowest dimensions, bringing want and distress to the hearths of too many of the laboring poor.

We appeal, therefore, to the farmers, as in the main the most thrifty and independent class in the community, to come to the rescue of the unfortunate. Many farmers have secured good harvests; nearly all have obtained or can realize satisfactory prices. Unlike almost everybody else, a majority of farmers can show a balance on the right side of the ledger as to the net results of the doings of 1854. Very many will have from one hundred to two or three thousand dollars' surplus over the year's outlay, to be carried to the account of clear profit or realized earnings for the year.

We entreat these to consider whether duty and interest do or do not combine to suggest the investment of this surplus in substantial and permanent improvements, giving employment to labor. Many have old fences that need renovating, (where they can not be dispensed with;) and have lands that need

thorough plowing and subsoiling; and every farmer should do something at draining. We know how general is the belief that none but lands usually too wet need to be drained; and that only lands that bear high prices will justify the expense; but these are both mistakes, as ample experience attests. There are two thousand acres of swampy, boggy lands in Westchester County alone that could be thoroughly and lastingly drained at a cost of less than \$100 per acre, and would then be richly worth \$200 to \$300 per acre, whereas they are not worth the taxes—not worth the cost of fencing them. Almost every farmer has some such land, which now yields only frogs, bulrushes, alders, ague, mud-turtles and musketoos, yet which, properly drained and cultivated, would yield eighty bushels of Indian corn, or three tons of hay per acre. How much longer shall these, our richest and most durable soils, be permitted to lie worse than useless, when corn is worth a dollar per bushel and labor is vainly seeking employment and bread?

But there is little land in the old States worth plowing which will not pay for draining and subsoiling. Dry soils need these meliorations quite as much as wet, and will as richly reward them. There is no tolerably good land in this State so dry that it might not, by under-draining and deep plowing, have been made to stand the drouth of the past summer without rolling a single blade of corn. Proper draining moistens land when too dry as much as it dries it when too wet. These facts are well known to the decently instructed farmer, and we need not dwell on them.

What we aspire to is not to tell the farmers what to do, but to urge them to do something. If each one who has the means will resolve to keep one, two, or more laborers at work through the winter, he will be doing a truer charity than by supporting so many families in idleness by almsgiving. To find work for the industrious, deserving poor, is to save them not alone from want but from degradation; to preserve not only their lives, but their self-respect and courage. Let every farmer who can, therefore, resolve to keep some laborers at work through the winter, and not turn aloft when the harvest is gathered to wear out the inclement season as they may.

There is no longer any lack of laborers wishing to be employed. You can find them in almost any township; or if not, there will henceforth be thousands of them vainly seeking work in our City. Any neighborhood by sending an agent here may hire as many as may be wanted on reasonable terms forthwith. Farmers! give the poor a chance this hard winter!

KEDZIE'S RAIN WATER FILTER.

TAKE an oak cask or barrel, that is sound, sweet and clean; bore an inch hole near the bottom of one side, into which insert the end of a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lead pipe, ten or twelve inches long, the other end projecting inward and bent upward from the bottom of the cask, and in the other end place a common beer faucet or stop-cock, from which to draw water as desired. Have ready say one bushel of good hard wood charcoal, and the same quantity of clean, fine gravel—not limestone—from the fineness of coarse sand, up to the size of peas, and if not clean, wash it till no dirt will appear in the water. Break the charcoal to the size of walnuts and smaller, then mix it evenly with the gravel; next cover the bottom of the cask three or four inches thick with its mixture, pounding it down firmly. Next take a clean garden flower pot, of large size, say two gallons, and place it bottom upward in the center of the barrel, on top of this layer of grav-

el and coal, and over the end of the lead pipe. Then take a piece of small sized $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lead pipe, and place one end firmly into the hole in the bottom of the flower pot, now uppermost, and bring the other end through a hole near the top of the barrel, for the purpose of admitting air into the space under the flower pot. Now fill in the space around and above the flower pot with the mixture of coal and gravel, pounding it firmly down as you proceed, till the cask is about three-fourths full; then place some thin flat stones, not *limestones*, on top, and the filter is complete. The water being poured in on top, passes through the gravel and charcoal, by which it is purified, and enters the chamber, from which it is drawn by the stop-cock or faucet, as required; the small pipe admitting air into the chamber to supply the place of the water while it is being drawn out.

BAKED BEETS.

A good housewife assures us, that the mode of cooking beets herein described, is preferable to all others:

"Beet root can not be too much recommended to the notice of mankind, as a cheap and salubrious substitute for the now failing and diseased potato. Hitherto the red kind has been only used in England as a pickle, or as a garnish for salad; even the few who dress it, generally boil it, by which process the rich saccharine juice is lost, and the root consequently rendered less nutritious by the quantity of water it imbibes, as well as by parting with the native syrup, of which it is thus forcibly deprived; it is, therefore, strongly recommended to bake instead of boiling them, when they will be found to afford a delicious and wholesome food. This is not an untried novelty, for both red and white beet root are extensively used on the continent; in Italy, particularly, they are carried about hot from the oven twice a day, and sold publicly in the streets; thus they are purchased by all classes of people, and give to thousands, with bread, salt, pepper and butter, a satisfactory meal. There are few purposes for which baked, or even roasted or fried beet root, would not be found preferable to boiled." [Author Unknown.]

WESTERN HOG TRADE.—The Nashville Journal of the 24th inst., says, the packing season is rapidly approaching, and our country readers wish doubtless to know something about hogs. There is nothing doing, however. Packers, under present circumstances, with a tight money market and large stocks, and great depression in prices of last year's product, are loth to enter the market at the rates now demanded. The crop, it is now generally admitted, will not show so large a deficiency as supposed some time ago. We are confident, however, that no sales could at present be effected at over \$4 50 net.

The Alton Telegraph says: "We hear it rumored that five thousand hogs have been contracted for at Springfield, Illinois, at \$3 50. The represented seller is a packer of that place."

She St. Louis Intelligencer says: "Here packers talk of \$4, and so far as we have heard an expression of opinion, none calculate that less than this will be paid at any time during the season. A drover was in the city yesterday, offering to contract 1,000 or 1,500 head at \$5, but found no buyer."

At Cincinnati \$4, net, is offered.

It is now 114 years since the Methodists have existed as a people, and they number in the world nearly two millions of communicants, and preach the gospel to ten or twelve millions.

Horticultural Department.

THE HORTICULTURIST FOR OCTOBER.

THIS excellent monthly reached us in good season, with a table of contents rich and varied, as ever. There is a fine engraving of the *Easter Beurre Pear*, with remarks, by the editor, upon the cultivation of Winter pears. He deprecates the general neglect of these pears, even among amateurs. Not one in thousands, of those who have gardens, has tasted a fine Winter Nelis, a Lawrence, a Beurre d'Arenberg, a Glout Morceau, or an Easter Beurre; yet these are all delicious, melting pears, that will ripen in a good, dry cellar without any extra care or attention whatever. This is good news to young cultivators, who have not yet had the opportunity to test these varieties. We were aware of the excellent keeping qualities of the Beurre d'Arenberg, but had supposed the others needed a fruit-room to preserve them.

The Easter Beurre is pronounced the finest of all the long-keeping varieties. It succeeds as well here as in France or Belgium, and it is surprising that it is no more generally cultivated. We noticed that it was up for discussion at the meeting of the Pomological Society of Boston, and while many had succeeded well with it, others found some difficulty in ripening it. It sells in the Boston market for from \$3 to \$6 per dozen. It is much better on quince than on pear stocks, the latter not furnishing nutriment enough to bring them up to the most perfect state. The tree is a good grower, moderate at first, but improving every year, and finally makes a large, vigorous tree on the quince, and, if kept under high culture, will produce annually very heavy crops.

The editor has another seasonable article, "On pruning trees at the time of transplanting." The objects are said to be three-fold: 1. The removal of bruised and broken roots and branches. 2. To mold the tree to the desired form. 3. To restore the balance between roots and branches disturbed by removal. The great object in pruning to promote growth is, to direct the sap into a smaller number of channels, and thus increase its force. If a tree, for example, has 500 leaf-buds to draw upon its sap, and we cut away 400 of them, the remaining 100 will, of course, receive a far greater proportion than they would have done, and will consequently be enabled to make new wood; and experience teaches us that the young shoots, with their large cells, luxuriant leaves, and great vital activity, act far more powerfully on the roots than the small, lean foliage of trees merely living but not growing. There is a philosophy in pruning, and the man who wields the pruning-knife upon the young trees he plants this Fall, should be able to give a reason for the faith that is in him.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY

Is judiciously recommended. One caution dropped in this article is worth remembering. "No one need expect such wondrous large fruit, however, as people have seen at New-Rochelle and Norwalk, in ordinary soil, and with ordinary culture. Manure must be ap-

plied unsparingly, and the ground must be kept clean and friable as work can make it."

GRAPE CULTURE UNDER GLASS.

This article is by a gardener, of Baltimore, and, we think, his objection to borders inside the glass, is not applicable to our northern States. In all the graperies we have visited, the inside border was present, and we have never observed the shriveling of which he speaks, in any well kept vinery. An article on

GRAPES AND ROSES

Recommends the Clinton grape for latitudes where the Isabella is uncertain. It is a moderately good grape, and hardy. It recommends growing Catawbas on walls facing the South, which will hasten their ripening two weeks. It speaks of chip manure as the best fertilizer for the rose.

THE HOLLY TREE

Is declared the most beautiful of our native evergreens, taking shape, color, form of leaves and berries into consideration. It may not be generally known that there is a locality of these evergreens, near Absecon, in New-Jersey. Some of them are undoubtedly more than a century old, and growing close to the sea-shore, exposed to all the fury of the north-east winds, they have been blown into fantastic shapes at the tops, but have firmly resisted the awful storms which make that coast the dread of the mariner.

In the Editor's Table there is an interesting notice of the American Pomological Society at Boston, the proceedings of which have already been reported in our columns. The calls around Boston, at M. P. Wilder's, Mr. Strong's, Mr. Breck's, Hovey's, &c., contain much useful information. Mr. Wilder gives himself very much to pears, and probably has the finest collection in America. Mr. Strong makes a speciality of the grape, and has three vineries, each one more than 200 feet in length. He sends 3,000 pounds to market this season. The early crop, from the forcing-house, usually sells at \$2 a pound, and the autumn crop at 50 to 75 cents.

TRANSPLANTING TREES IN AUTUMN.

The editor approves of this:

1. When the ground is such that the water will not lodge around them in winter.
2. The trees should be perfectly hardy.
3. Evergreens should not be planted at all.
4. All trees should be planted early—as soon as the wood is ripe.
5. Secure all trees from being blown about with the winds, and mulch with half-rotten manure or leaves, three or four inches deep. These hints are timely, and accord with our own experience.

[For the American Agriculturist.]

WINTERING APPLES IN A HAY-MOW.

ABOUT twenty years ago, having cut with a scythe and removed the hay to the middle of a mow about ten feet in diameter, I placed in it a barrel filled with small, hard, late-ripening apples, and packed the hay well around and above it, in November. When the apples were taken out, in April, there were not a dozen of them decayed in the least degree. They had lost a little of their plumpness, but not to injure them, and were free from any flavor from the hay.

This experiment was made in New-Hamp-

shire, and probably might be successful in any latitude.

D. D. S.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23, 1854.

CURCULIO REMEDIES.

WE are not able to inform our correspondent, at Newman's Mills, Penn., what Mr. Matthews's remedy for the curculio is. We suspect, however, that it will turn out to be something not less difficult of application than the following, which we clip from the Country Gentleman. This thumb and finger remedy is the only one that we have any confidence in, and this we believe to be effectual. Two minutes to a tree, in a season, is certainly not a very large outlay of time, to save a crop of fine plums. If a man thinks this is too much, he does not deserve any plums. We have never found any other way to grow fruit of any kind, but to attend to it in season. If Mr. Parsons's suggestions are followed out, we have no doubt that our correspondent will save his plums. The great trouble with us all is, that we grudge the time, patience, and money needed to grow the best fruit. We trust he will try this remedy and report.

I furnished myself with a cloth three yards by two, of the cheap, white cotton, and a stick about three feet long, with a piece of an old rubber shoe fastened to one end to strike the tree or limbs, if large. Equipped with these materials, and a small boy to hold two corners of the cloth, I held one in my left hand, and the other I fastened around my neck with a string. I took the stick, to jar the trees, in my right hand. I continued to destroy them in this way, from time to time for some four or five weeks with a good degree of success, until I had slain more than fourteen hundred of these destroyers, on about one dozen trees. I likewise caught some curculios on a few cherry trees near by, for I found they were not very particular whether they were plums or cherries. The result of this labor was, I had two bushels of fine plums from my Washington trees, and all my other trees bore profusely. I have continued this practice of destroying these insects, and have saved my fruit ever since, until the present time. But the best part of my story is, this plan has worked so well that I have comparatively little labor to perform, as they have mostly disappeared from my garden.

My plan is to begin to search for the insect when the plum is about as large as a marrowfat pea, and continue to take them as long as they are plenty, which generally lasts about three weeks; but they do their work of destruction mostly in a very few days. I have known them to destroy more fruit in one warm still day than all the rest of the season together; but as we know not when they get fully organized to do their mischief, we must watch for them. I search my trees twice or three times a week at first, but as they grow plentier I search the oftener, and at the time they are to be found in greatest numbers, I go over my trees two or three times a day. There is no danger of them in windy weather, that is when it blows quite fresh; and in cold rainy weather they move but little. I have never seen them fly far, yet I believe they emigrate some, but comparatively do little damage, if we are faithful to look after them and destroy them.

I say understandingly, that if any man will spend two minute's time, on an average, for each tree in a season, he will surely save his fruit. In fact, I have faithfully jarred two hundred trees, when the insect

was plenty, in twenty minutes, my son holding the watch while I with a small boy performed the operation. After I have gone round my trees, I open my cloth and destroy the bugs with thumb and finger, which has proved very effectual. I have tried all nostrums of the day and found them ineffectual. I have taken the worm from the plum, when but a few days old, and placed him in fine salt, in strong brine, in vinegar, and the like, and examined him with good glasses for some time, but he would not die until the application of thumb and finger, which has always proved efficient.

I believe I have killed more trees with salt than insects.

Last year my crop of plums would have been from 75 to 100 bushels, if it had not been for the heavy rains in August and September, which caused many of them to crack and rot on the trees.

I send you the number of insects taken each year, from 1847 to 1853. I could have told you how many I took each day, if I had thought it to have been interesting, for I have day and date of every day's work.

In 1847 I began operations June 1st, and ended July 14th, and caught, on about a dozen trees, 1,421 curculios.

1848—May 15th to June 28th caught	945	do.
1849—June 4th to June 20th	975	do.
[This year, 1849, I had some 50 trees come into bearing.]		
1850—June 3d to June 26th	209	do.
1851—June 3d to June 25th	229	do.
1852—June 4th to June 24th	320	do.
1853—June 1st to June 16th	864	do.

This year, 1853, I had quite a number of trees that came into bearing in a part of my garden where plums were never raised before, which probably was part of the cause of my taking so many more this year than the year before, and another reason I think, was the mild winter of 1853, which was favorable for them, as they were more plenty throughout this region than for some years before. I believe that, until a way is found out to exterminate them entirely from our gardens, the jarring plan will be found most effectual, simple, and economical way to destroy this little, but formidable pest of our gardens.

Before concluding, I wish to inform you how I cultivate my plum trees. My plan is to set them twelve feet between the rows and six feet in the rows, and prune severely and cultivate highly. By so doing, my trees are not large, but full of bearing wood within two feet of the ground, and from six to eight feet high, and I have every advantage in reaching for and destroying the cureulio, which you will find to be the saving of a good deal of time, and on such trees you will have more and finer fruit than on larger ones. I prune my plum trees in July, and have a second growth the same year. Yours respectfully,

JOHN PARSONS, JR.
ROCKPORT, Mass., Feb. 1854.

MULCHING WITH WOOD SHAVINGS.

MR. EDITOR: Never having seen anything written on the subject of mulching fruit trees with wood shavings, I venture to suggest to such of your readers who have young orchards, the propriety of trying the experiment.

Having had but two years experience, I am not prepared to say they are better than any other material, but I am free to confess they have thus far surpassed anything I have ever tried.

Having a few fruit trees set on a barren knoll, which, although they had yearly received a liberal mulching with grass, assumed the appearance of premature decay, and, in fact, had already taken the down hill course, I resolved to try the effect of mulching with shavings. Around each tree I put two barrels of shavings, within a circle of eight feet in diameter, leaving a small space between the shavings and the tree to be filled with

fresh earth. To keep the shavings snug, a thin coat of grass was spread over the whole. To fully test the experiment, a part of the trees were treated the same as they had formerly been. After the lapse of one year, (which was last year,) those trees mulched with shavings put out vigorous shoots, and their dark green foliage could be easily distinguished from the others at a great distance. So well satisfied was I with the result, I last year used upward of a hundred barrels, which has proved equally as beneficial to the trees, while the first I mulched continue to thrive even beyond my expectations.

If any of your readers have used the above named material, I hope they will communicate the fact, and state with what success.

I have found brush from evergreen trees to be an excellent material for mulching young orchards.

E. HERSEY.
[New England Farmer.]

HINTS ON GRAPE GROWING.

BY A COUNTRY GARDENER.

THE importance of bestowing care in the formation of the borders, in which the vines are to be planted, rather than waste money in making the house ornamental, was pointed out in a former paper. A good border is certainly the greatest help toward obtaining grapes. I have in my time superintended the making of many, and have seen many others made, and the recommendations now given are based on practice derived from experience; for, after all, what constitutes a good border is still a problem not satisfactorily proved with many. There is one opinion strongly rooted in the minds of the non-professional grape growers, viz., that a vine border must consist of a goodly proportion of rotten dung, butcher's refuse, or dead ear-cases, bones, and the like; for, say they, the vine will grow on a dunghill. And we have very frequently witnessed the enthusiasts in vine culture putting dead carcases to the roots of some favorite vine, with the hope that next season the vine will be forced by such an extraordinary stimulant, and produce something prodigious in the way of grapes; and I have been oftentimes asked how it was, after so and so had been carefully put to the roots, no better results had been obtained? Now it is very difficult to persuade people on points referable only to laws based on the physiology of plants; and therefore the short answer I give for prudent motives, "Wait and see another year," is perhaps the best. I may now state that all the ingredients enumerated are useful enough in the hands of the skillful gardener (though not indispensable), but in nine out of every ten cases which have come under my observation, they are, in the hands of the amateur, productive of more mischief than aught besides. What the vine really requires was stated in my first paper, but it may not perhaps be amiss to look at the matter again.

It is a mistaken notion that the vine grows best in the richest soils; on the contrary, the sloping sides of mountain ranges, and dry gravelly or rocky soils, are proverbial for producing the richest grapes and the most durable trees. In the East, where the vine is indigenous, the soil is usually shallow, resting on a rocky substratum. To improve the size of the fruit, manures have from time immemorial been employed; but then, we must remember, the nature of the subsoil—affording complete drainage—and a climate producing a much more rapid evaporation than our own; hence, in warm latitudes, a soil much richer than any we ought to employ may be used. This was Mr. Hoare's theory, but he carried it too far. As the future welfare of the vine will, then, in

a great measure depend on the drainage of the soil in which it grows, the formation of the border must be such that water should pass freely through it, without any detention whatever; and to insure free evaporation from the surface, the border should be somewhat elevated above the surrounding soil. Gravelly, and rocky or chalky bottoms, if free from springs, form the best natural subsoil for the vine, on which the border may rest, with merely a drain along the front, and below the bottom, to carry off any water which may percolate to the lower level. But, when an artificial subsoil has to be made, I strongly recommend having it paved with rough flagging, if such can be obtained at a reasonable cost. To carry this out properly a space should be cleared, the width of the border, which, considering the houses are narrow, and that two feet of the border will be inside, need not be more than nine or at farthest ten feet from the front. I purpose the border to be two feet deep; and to allow for the supporting walls and flagging, two feet more will be necessary. This bottom should be made to slope upward toward the house, and should be made firm, to carry the dwarf walls without danger of their sinking; if wet, concrete the surface with hot lime, gravel, and coal ashes; this will cut off all connection of the roots with damp. One foot below the level of this prepared bottom, a main drain must be carried along the front of the border two feet square; next, run rough walls as wide apart as will carry the flag-stones; these should run from the main drain, direct to the extent of the border inside the house, where, if possible, the end should be left open. Carry them up one foot in height, and on them place the flagging, beginning at the bottom, and proceeding upward; these need not be placed exactly close together, neither will it matter, if they vary in size or thickness; smaller pieces can be put in between, where wanted, and two or three inches of broken rubble should be placed over, which will then be ready to receive the soil. It will be evident no water can lodge in a border placed over so thorough a drainage, and the passage of air underneath, from the main drain to the house, will assist in removing any dampness below. I have been thus minute in describing the drainage necessary, unless, as alluded to above, the natural drainage is perfect, owing to the nature of the subsoil. If the house is a detached one, a dwarf wall at the ends will be required—or, what will answer the purpose as well, with a less stiff appearance, the soil of the border may be kept up by a piece of low rockwork.

The best way to prepare the soil will be to obtain some turf three or four inches thick from a pasture field or common. Neither turf from strong clays nor sandy soils are good, loam of a medium texture being best; neither should it be obtained from low wet situations, but from sound dry land. This, when procured, should be stacked up with fresh horse-dung, or with that combined with cow and pig dung, using the latter more largely, if the loam is of a light character; to these add a portion of scavenger's manure, which always contains fertilizing matter, and more or less of sand and grit. Old mortar may be used or not. These ingredients should be stacked up in layers; the heap will soon heat, from the mixture of fresh manure, and this will help to decay the turf, and bring it into a state fit for use. The heap, when it gets cold, may be chopped down and turned over once, when it will be fit for use. As a guide in mixing, let three parts be loam, one manure, and one rubble materials, including road grit, town sweepings, or old mortar. Mind, never allow it to get saturated with rain, nor yet break it down too fine.

[London Florist.]

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 1.

LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE TO BE GIVEN THE COMING SEASON.

DURING the past few weeks the subscriber has received numerous invitations to Lecture during the coming Winter; as well as inquiries when, how often, and on what terms, &c., such lectures could be given. To answer these inquiries, and others which may be made, I will state, once for all, that my time is wholly devoted to securing the best interests of the *American Agriculturist* and its readers, and I have no present intention of lecturing for any specific pay.

Believing, however, that it will be highly advantageous to every farming community to get together during the winter evenings and converse with each other, and, when practicable, have an address or familiar discourse upon some agricultural topic, I shall cheerfully give my services, on any such occasion, free of any charge further than what may barely pay necessary traveling expenses to and from the office. Such lectures will embrace a familiar discussion of some of the more important and interesting topics, relating directly to common farm operations. Evening lectures will be adapted to a general audience, both of ladies and gentlemen; and, when practicable, a day-lecture will be given in connection, to gentlemen only, to discuss more particularly the subject of animal manures and fertilizers.

These lectures are designed especially for readers of the *American Agriculturist*, and on this account my services will first be given to those towns where we have the greatest number of readers. As I can usually occupy in this way two or three days in each week, from early in November to the first or middle of April, I think a lecture can be promised in each town where there are fifteen or more subscribers to our paper. It will not be necessary for all the subscribers to be at the same Post-office, but only that they reside in reach of the place of lecture. The preference will be given, on application, to those towns now having, or first pledging, the above or a greater number of subscribers. Any communication relating to this subject may be addressed to me at the Office of this paper.

ORANGE JUDD,
Of the American Agriculturist.

JAPAN PEA OR BEAN.

WE have just received from Mr. George Haywood, of New-Rochelle, a stalk of this new pea, or, as we should term it, bean, since it more resembles the latter. This can be examined, in our office, by those interested.

This stalk is about an inch in diameter at the bottom, is about 2½ feet high, with branches upon two sides only—east and west, in the growing position. We counted on this one stalk 308 pods, containing two and three beans in each, in all somewhat over 700. Some others have raised twice this number

from one stalk. Mr. H. informs us that he planted it in ordinary soil, well manured, in the latter part of June. They should usually be planted much earlier.

GUANO AND GOOD EARS.

AN old farmer, after harvesting an extra crop of corn, by the application of some of the above *new-fangled* manure, meeting with one of his "old foggy" neighbors one day, put on a very serious countenance, and thus accosted him:

"Well, Dea. Slowgog, I want to sell you six of my hogs. The truth is, I have no corn to feed them with, because—"

"There; I knew it would be so. I told you last Spring you was a fool, expending your hard-earned money in buying humbugs, guano, and all sich. The fact is, Squire, them things don't pay, and I'm glad you've found it out."

"Hold on a minute, Dea., until I finish. The truth is, I have usually had poor corn enough to fatten my hogs, but what you call humbugs, have, this year, given me fifty bushels, of perfectly sound corn, to the acre, on the same ground that last year yielded but ten of sound, and thirty of unsound; and so I thought I would sell my hogs, and buy some more humbug. Out of compassion to you, Dea., I will sell them to you, so that you can turn your ten acres of *nubbins* to some good account."

The Dea. smelt a heretic, and turned a short corner. He has hardly had courage to mention *guano* since.

SOME FINE HONEY—SIMPLE AND EXCELLENT PLAN OF PREPARING IT FOR MARKET.

MR. QUINBY, of Palatine Church, N. Y., the well known author of the "Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained," has just placed before us a sample of honey, in the form in which he sends to market some 4,000 lbs. a year. It is in a neat glass box, six inches high, six inches wide, and four inches deep. The four sides are of glass, and the top and bottom of wood. The corners are simple square strips, with saw grooves to admit the glass sides. These cases are easily made, and can not cost to exceed 10 or 12 cents. A small opening is made in the bottom, for the entrance of the bees, and these cases are then set together upon the top of a common box hive. As the bees prefer to work in the dark, another box is covered over the whole of those placed upon one hive.

These cases can be made of any required size; the smaller the size the better for retailing, as well as for transporting. In the box before us the honey is deposited in two combs, just fitted for removing to the table without cutting or breaking. If not too strongly tempted to *try* the quality, of which we have no doubt however, we shall keep this box on our desk a short time for the inspection of the curious or the interested. Every thing considered, we think this form of honey-box one of the best and cheapest for general use, especially as it can be put upon any common hive, and the crop

can be gathered as fast as produced, without at all disturbing the bees.

LABELING TREES.

WE have been, to-day, in a gentleman's fruit yard to assist him in determining the names of his pears. The trees were dwarf pears, set out by his predecessor, some fifteen years ago, and were now in full bearing, yielding splendid fruit. Our correspondent, who was inquiring for the success of dwarf pears some months ago, is informed that these are entirely successful, and give no indications of decay. In the vicinity of Boston, we are told, that they have dwarf pears, at least forty years old, that are as vigorous and fruitful as ever. The best informed and oldest cultivators in that vicinity, have no doubt of their success, and are planting them as largely as ever.

The most of this gentleman's collection proved to be the Buffam pear trees—a fruit of Rhode-Island origin—a seedling of the old White Doyenne, which it resembles when in its perfection. Here also were the Lodge pear, the Flemish Beauty, the Duchess d'Angoulême, Knight's Monarch, and Henry IV—a very small pear, but of sprightly flavor, and, when ripened in the house, said to be first rate.

Multitudes of fruit yards are in the same condition with this, the fruit labels gone, and their owners ignorant of the names of their fruits. It may be that a pear will taste as well by one name as another, yet there is a great satisfaction, to most men, in knowing the names of their treasures. It certainly makes a fruit yard much more valuable to the public, as thousands of scions may be sent out from it, correctly marked, that otherwise might never be called for.

As the time of tree-planting has already come, it is a favorable season to attend to the new labeling of trees. Remove all the old labels, from the trees set out last Spring or earlier, and provide zinc labels, about three inches by one, and mark the names of your trees upon them, with an indelible ink, prepared from the following recipe:

One drachm verdigris, 1 drachm sal ammonia, ½ drachm lampblack—all finely powdered; mix thoroughly in ten drachms of water. Shake it well before using. This forms a beautiful indelible ink, which will bear years of exposure to the weather.

It is an excellent plan to have a map of one's garden, and orchard, with every tree put down in its place, and correctly marked upon paper. This can be resorted to, when the labels are lost, and can be conveniently handed over to your successor, in case it becomes necessary at any time to change your location.

AGRICULTURAL EDITORS IN DEMAND.—We notice that our cotemporary, Jas. W. Grimes, of the Iowa Farmer, has been elected Governor of that State. Simon Brown, of the New-England Farmer, has been nominated by the Know Nothings as their candidate for Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts. These are cheering indications of the rising fortunes of the noble art.

NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.

Editorial Correspondence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1854.

THERE is a great show of cattle here, especially of Short Horns. Ohio and Kentucky are particularly well represented, while Indiana, Illinois, New-York, and other States, have contributed more or less of their favorite breeds of animals.

The show-yard is spacious and well arranged. It is nearly all an open grove, with carriage-paths cut through it in different directions. It belongs to the Clarke County Agricultural Society.

It rained yesterday, but has cleared up today, and the weather now promises fine. A large number of persons are in attendance already. To-morrow and next day it will be most numerously attended. I shall write in full as soon as it is over, which I fear will not be in time for our publication next week. Our readers, however, will have it in the next issue.

RARE FOWLS.—Two weeks since we alluded to a lot of fowls on their way to this country, which had been purchased in Europe, for Mr. Barnum, by Mr. Giles, of Woodstock, Conn. These arrived last week, and are now on exhibition at the American Museum in this city. We looked in upon them on Saturday, and were quite interested. There are a number of pairs of pure bred Black Spanish fowls, English pheasants—one of them white—Chinese Golden pheasants (seven pairs), two pairs of magnificent white European swans, Barnacle geese—white-faced—Surrey fowls, Gold-laced and Silver-laced Scabrights, &c.

Among the rare fowls, few of which have been seen in this country before, are Mandarin ducks, Widgeon ducks, Little blue dippers, Green-winged Teales, Egyptian geese, Shell drakes—with curious Roman nose bills—Japanese Pea-fowls, and the Spoonbills, which are also rare and are quite a curiosity. These fowls, taken together, are really worth examining, and as they are to be on exhibition but a few days, we advise those interested to call early and see them.

WE desire to call attention to Mr. Kelly's advertisement, in this week's paper, of a Short Horn bull. Prince Albert is a noble animal, individually, and he comes from first rate milking stock, which is a matter of great importance with Northern and Eastern farmers.

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES GROWN IN TAN, &C.

WE elip the following experiment from the Practical Farmer. If any of our readers have the curiosity to compare the results of tan on potatoes, with those of peat on potatoes, in our experiment, published a few weeks since, they will see that tan does not pay so well as peat. No. 5 only shows an increase of three pecks, in a product of four bushels, for the use of the tan, and No. 7 only gives an increase of two pecks. In our experiment, peat gave more than twice the product of guano. We have no doubt that

tau is a valuable article, but it can never be made largely available for farmers, on account of the very limited supply. But peat and muck are inexhaustible; and we have no doubt that either of these, thrown up and exposed to the frost through one winter, would give better results on potatoes than bark. The experiments alluded to are recorded in the following article:

In compliance with your request, I forward the following facts, relating to my experiment in the cultivation of potatoes. Had I anticipated any thing like the result that followed, I should have noted the facts with more particularity.

In 1850, the ground was planted with corn and potatoes. Part of the potatoes rotted. This year it was laid out in squares, fourteen paces each way. A small coating of barn manure was spread, after plowing, and harrowed in.

Lot No. 1.—The potatoes were covered with salt hay, about six inches thick, over the whole square. Yielded four bushels.

Lot No. 2.—The potatoes were covered with slaked lime, then covered with soil, then spread half a bushel of salt over the square. Yielded four bushels.

Lot No. 3.—The potatoes were covered with soil, then a coating of lime on top. Yielded four and a quarter bushels.

Lot No. 4.—The potatoes were placed in the hills on the lime, and then covered with soil. Yielded four and a quarter bushels.

Lot No. 5.—First put a shovel full of tan in the hill, then the potatoes on the tan, and covered with soil. Yielded four and three-quarters bushels.

Lot No. 6.—Put a shovel full of barn manure, from the stall where my oxen were kept, and covered with soil. Yielded four bushels—the poorest lot in the field.

Lot No. 7.—Dropped the potatoes, and threw a shovel full of tan upon them, and then covered with soil. Yielded four and a half bushels.

Lot No. 8.—Dropped the potatoes and threw a shovel full of meadow mud upon them, and then covered with soil. Yielded four bushels.

Lot No. 9.—The same as No. 8, with the potatoes dropped on the mud. Yielded four bushels.

The potatoes in Nos. 5 and 7 were up a week before the others.

In most of the parcels, except where the tan was used, there were found more or less of defective potatoes. Those that grew in tan were larger, smoother, and of better quality than the others. I have grown no better potatoes than these this season. I am so well pleased with the operation of the tan, that I shall try it more extensively another season, and with other crops. I used several kinds of potatoes. The quantity of seed in each hill was nearly the same; the manner of hoeing and treatment the same throughout. I am sorry not to be able to state the facts with more precision. But if any one should be induced to imitate my example, I hope they will be instructed by the experiment. I certainly have been.

WILLIAM SUTTON.

GROWING FISH.—The Cleveland (Ohio) City Fact says that one of the most pleasing things exhibited at their late County Fair was a lot of brook trout, artificially bred by Drs. Garlick and Ackley, whose labors in this line we have heretofore noticed. They showed several broods of fish, in different stages of growth, and have demonstrated that it is just as easy to grow fish as it is fowls, or any other description of food.

For the American Agriculturist.

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE.

I saw a very good letter in the *American Agriculturist*, a short time since, from a gentleman in Ohio, on the Osage hedge. I think his plan is a good one, but I wish to know something more from you, or some of your readers.

A year ago last spring I sowed the seed just where I wanted the fence. Last spring I cut it close, and now, after such a dry, hot summer as we have had, it looks well. I should like to know if any of your readers have a hedge growing from the seed instead of having been transplanted. It saves labor, and, I think, will make a fence as soon, if not sooner, than the old plan of first sowing the seed and then planting it out where the fence is wanted. Soaking the seed in the spring seems to be the manner of preparing the seed for the ground. I have heard of another plan, this fall, and am going to try it—i. e., sow the seed now, and let it lie in the ground all winter. I shall try half a pound, whether it answers or not, as I think it worth a trial.

I have before me Mr. Downing's plan of raising giant asparagus. He says, every one who sees his beds begs seed of him. He does not say when to plant it. I should like to know, and, also, how to manage it afterwards.

HENRY NORTH.

The objection to sowing seed for hedges where they are to grow is, that the plants do not come up or grow evenly. By transplanting from a bed, you can get plants of the same size, and set them exactly where wanted. The hedge grows up stronger and more uniformly.

It is better to sow the seed in the fall than spring, as the winter frost prepares it for vegetating early. If sown in the spring, it must be soaked till partially sprouted before planting. This takes from three to five days.

Asparagus may be transplanted (early in the spring is the best time) to a deep, rich, light, loamy soil. The after management is simply to keep the ground well cleaned and stirred. Fork in a good dressing of well rotted manure every spring and fall, and sow salt on it at the rate of fifty pounds or so for every square of twenty feet. When it is cultivated by the acre, or in larger quantities, after it gets well set every spring—early in March—you may cut off the tops with a scythe, give it a thick dressing of manure, and, as soon as the frost is out of the ground and it is dry enough, plow up the whole field as deep as possible, taking good care to cover the manure well. Then harrow, and the asparagus will soon shoot up as thick as it ought to grow. This is a very easy way of cultivating it on a large scale.

SUGAR IN LIBERIA.—Late accounts from this African Republic say that the culture and manufacture of sugar on the St. Paul's River was rapidly increasing. Fine large cane fields were to be seen in every direction, and during the current season it was thought that fifty sugar farms would be laid out. Some of the new sugar already landed at Monrovia is said to be of a fine quality.

NEVER be idle. If your hands can not be usefully employed, then attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Boys' Corner.

A DELAWARE BOY'S LETTER—CROPS—PRESERVING FRUITS, ETC.

McDONOUGH, Del., Oct. 6, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Some length of time having elapsed since my last letter, and there having been no boys' letters in your papers for several weeks, I again take the liberty to write. But I fear you will think me presumptuous in writing so many letters for your invaluable paper. I know there are many boys better able to write interesting letters than myself, but they do not seem to take hold.

It is now a slack time with the farmers. The wheat is nearly all sown and it is not quite time to husk corn, though some have commenced, particularly in the lower part of the State, though the farmers are not all done sowing wheat. The drouth in the lower counties was more severe than in this, which accounts for the early husking. And this is not all; a great many farmers are husking, in order to put the ground in wheat. I think there will be one-third more wheat sown, in this part of the country, this year, than any previous one, although present prices are rather discouraging.

The statement in my last letter, with regard to the last crop, has been fully confirmed. It was predicted by many, previous to harvesting, who judged from the straw, that there would be one-fourth over an average crop; but, it is now nearly all threshed, and they say there is not more than two-thirds. The largest and heaviest-looking wheat turned out the worst. On the other hand, the worst looking was comparatively good. The corn crop is also short here, and from the information which I have received from other parts of the State, it can not be more than three-fourths.

Of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, &c., there is a complete failure. Potatoes are now being gathered which is unusually early, but the vines are dead, which is caused by the drouth, together with the heavy frosts, which we have had for a fortnight past.

We have no apples this year and have not had a full crop for several years past. The farmers appear to take little interest in this delicious fruit. The orchards are declining, and, I am sorry to say, no new ones are being planted. Delaware is a great peach-growing State, but this season this crop also failed. The Messrs. Reybolds, who have hundreds of acres planted, had not enough to supply their own families.

We have a new method of preserving peaches here. The difficulty is to get the air out of them. If this is done they will keep for years. We put them in bottles which hold about a quart; the air is taken out of the bottles, and they are then corked very tightly. This is a very profitable business, and, if well conducted, fortunes might be made. They will bring from 75 cents to \$1 per bottle in England, and in our large cities they sell readily for 50 cents per bottle. Grapes, tomatoes, pears, cherries, and many other things that we can not get in Winter, may be kept in the same manner.

As it is now about the time for farmers' boys to go to school, probably you can give me some information concerning them. Are there no good schools near your city? Please give me your opinion of the "Conference Seminary." It is true we should encourage home, but it is equally true that there are no good schools in Delaware.

I visited the Pennsylvania State Fair, Messrs. Editors, and it was really a sight to see 70,000 persons collected together, and of all classes, from the minister to the sot—from the millionaire to the beggar; and there

was such a confusion, and it was so hot, there was no comfort. The fact is, there were too many people there for comfort; but it was far better so, than to have had but a few in attendance. It seems that the agricultural interests of Pennsylvania are rapidly increasing; and that State will, in all probability, soon be able to compete with her sister State, New-York.

THE DELAWARE FARMER'S SON.

THE PROMPT CLERK.

I once knew a young man, said an eminent preacher the other day, in a sermon to young men, that was commencing life as a clerk. One day his employer said to him, "Now, to-morrow that cargo of cotton must be got out and weighed, and we must have a regular account of it."

He was a young man of energy. This was the first time he had been entrusted to superintend the execution of this work; he made his arrangements over night, spoke to the men about the carts and horses, and resolving to begin very early in the morning, he instructed the laborers to be there at half past four o'clock. So they set to work and the thing was done. About ten or eleven o'clock his master comes in, seeing him sitting in the counting-house, looks very blank, supposing that his commands had not been executed.

"I thought," said the master, "you were requested to get out that cargo this morning?"

"It is done," said the young man, "and here is the account of it."

He never looked behind him from that moment—never! His character was fixed; confidence was established. He was found to be the man to do the thing with promptness. He very soon became one that could not be spared; he was as necessary to the firm as any of the partners.

[London Youth's Instructor.]

EARLY CHARACTER.

"THERE is nothing I despise so much as to see a boy with a cigar in his mouth." Thus remarked one of the wealthy and most respectable men of East Boston, standing at the door of the Post-office, waiting for the distribution of letters, as a boy walked in, puffing a cigar. Sympathising somewhat with the gentleman, we fell into the following reflections:

We imagined that, in the course of human events, this boy might be induced to apply at the gentleman's counting room for employment. The merchant's remembrance of this act of youthful dissipation would probably not be to the benefit of the applicant. The merchant would be likely to judge unfavorably of the young man's character as to temperance and sobriety, and would think himself justified in doubting the independence and stamina of one who, evidently for no better reason than because others do, and probably because he thought it would give him a manly air, contracted the offensive and unnatural habit of smoking in his boyhood. The very act would seem to argue mental and moral deficiency, or perhaps both. Little things are sometimes attended with great results. The merchant, like a majority of well bred people, is exceedingly annoyed with the smell of cigar smoke. He despises the practice of smoking, and can not help noticing the boy who exhibits it, or thinking in such case, what the mental manifestation is. With the boy, the act was a trifle, nothing. To the man it was a revelation which told him something of a youth of whom he knew nothing before, and that something was to his discredit.

How different would have been the result,

if the first act of this boy noticed by the merchant had been one that as plainly spoke of integrity and good sense, as the act of smoking did of weakness and frivolity of character. The man would have remarked that boy; and if it should ever have come in his way to render him a service, no testimonials would be needed to secure his favor.

We would fain impress upon the young the great importance of forming good habits. One may forsake his boyhood's errors when he becomes a man; but the chance is that, instead of being forsaken they will be aggravated, and take on a rigidity which is like second nature to the individual, as he advances into manhood. Knowing this, people judge of young men by what they knew of them when boys—unless a subsequent acquaintance gives them a better ground for the formation of an opinion.

[East Boston Ledger.]

CHINESE PROVERBS.

THE ripest fruit grows on the roughest wall.

It is the small wheels of the carriage that come in first.

The man who holds the ladder at the bottom is frequently of more service than he who is stationed at the top of it.

The turtle, though brought in at the area gate, takes the head of the table.

Better be the cat in a philanthropist's family, than a mutton pie at a king's banquet.

The learned pig didn't learn it letters in a day.

True merit, like the pearl inside an oyster, is content to remain quiet until it finds an opening.

The top strawberries are eaten the first.

He who leaves early gets the best hat.

Pride sleeps in a gilded crown; contentment in a cotton nightcap.

SINGULAR ENCOUNTER.—A few days ago, a common hen and a drake were observed in mortal strife by the side of the Oich, at Fort Augustus. For upwards of an hour the combat was maintained with equal vigor and animosity. Fortune at last seemed about to decide in favor of her of the barn-door; when suddenly the aquatic, collecting all the energy of despair, seized his opponent by the head, dragged her into the pool, dived with her into the water, and there drowned her. It appears that poor "chuckie's" male protector had on the previous day given a sound thrashing to the drake, and hence his revenge.

A schoolmaster, not a hundred miles from Presteign, was one day questioning a class, and, among others, asked how many senses there were? "Seven, sir," said a little fellow with great confidence, drawing himself up to his topmost height. "Prove it," said the master. "Well, taste is one; feeling, two; smelling, three; two ears, five, and two eyes make seven!"

A gentleman by the name of Slaughter, living in Alabama, being subpoenaed as a witness in a case pending in the Circuit Court, and being about to marry a Miss Lamb, wrote to the Court that he could not attend as a witness, as he expected "to Slaughter a Lamb next Sunday."

A wag is said to have drawn the letter M before the word "ice," on one of the "Cats-kill ice" carts, in this city, which made the sign read thus: "Cats kill Mice."

Your character can not be essentially injured except by your own acts.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

BEYOND THE RIVER.

THE following beautiful lines, from the Dublin University Magazine, will remind the reader of the last scene in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Time is a river deep and wide;
And while along its banks we stray,
We see our loved ones o'er its tide
Sail from our sight away, away.
Where are they sped—they who return
No more to glad our longing eyes?
They've passed from life's contracted bourne
To land unseen, unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For gleamings of its loveliness,
In visions granted, oft we see.
The very clouds that o'er it throw
Their veil, unraised for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tintings glow,
Reflected from the glorious light
Beyond the river.

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm,
Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere;
The mourner feels their breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow dries the tear.
And sometimes list'ning ear may gain
Entrancing sound that hither floats;
The echo of a distant strain,
Of harps' and voices' blended notes,
Beyond the river.

There are our loved ones in their rest;
They've crossed Time's river—now no more
They heed the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feel the storms that sweep its shore.
But there pure love can live, can last—
They look for us their home to share;
When we in turn away have passed,
What joyful greetings wait us there,
Beyond the river!

SHE WISHED HE'D BEEN THERE.

A few sabbaths since, an orthodox clergyman, in this vicinity, exchanged with a Baptist brother from a neighboring city, who preached on the character of David, giving his own ideas of that good man, which did not agree exactly with the opinion of the church to whom he was talking. After the congregation had emerged from the house, we made it perfectly convenient to walk along with the deacon—a fine man, and "of the strictest sect," an orthodox Congregationalist.

"Well, deacon —," we commenced, what did you think of our preacher's sermon on David?"

He looked at us a moment, while a roguish expression was playing on his features, and answered:

"I'll tell you what I think of it, but I shall have to 'illustrate' by a story which would not come under the head of 'Sunday Reading,' perhaps, in a newspaper."

"Well, deacon —"

"Well, when I was a small boy, I lived with an old farmer, who was a strong Universalist, and, as there was no church of that denomination in the neighborhood, he used to have Sunday services at his house, and sometimes would have a preacher from abroad. In the other part of the house lived an old lady, who was as stiff a Baptist as my master was a Universalist. One Sunday we had a preacher who had Noah for a subject, and preached long and eloquently. The day was rainy, and the old lady in the other part could not get out to her church; and as there was but a thin partition between

her room and ours, she heard most of our minister's sermon. The next morning as I was standing outside of the door, with my master, the old lady came out, and he said:

"Good morning, ma'am. We had a preacher yesterday."

"Eh? Preached about Noah, eh? I heered him. I only wish Noah'd been there—he'd 'a' kicked him out quicker!"

We had the deacon's opinion of the sermon about David! [Lynn News.]

A DOMESTIC SCENE.—"Ba-a-a! Ba-a-a!" shrieks a half-naked infant, of about eighteen months old. "What's the matter with mamma's thweet yittle ducky?" says its affectionate mother, while she presses it to her bosom, and the young serpent, in return, digs its talons into her face. "Daden, Missis, I know what little massa Dim want?" exclaimed the cherub's negro nurse. "You black huzzy, why don't you tell me, then?" and the infuriated mother gives Dinah a douse with her shoe. "Why, he wants to put his foot in dat pan ob gravy wots on de harf!" whispers the unfortunate blackey. "Well, and why don't you bring it here, you aggravating nigger, you?" replies the mother of the bawling one. Dinah brings the gravy, and little Jim puts his bare feet into the pan, dashing the milk-warm grease about his sweet little shanks, to the infinite delight of his mother, who tenderly exclaims: "Did mamma's yittle Dimmy want to put his teeny weeny footies in the gravy? It shall paddle in the pan as it scoosey-wooseys, and then shall have its pooty red frock on, and go and see is pappy-yappy!"

HOPE AND MEMORY.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

A baby lay in its cradle. A being with bright hair and a clear eye, came and kissed it. Her name was Hope. Its nurse denied it a toy, for which it cried, but Hope told it of one in store for it to-morrow. Its little sister gave it a flower, at which it clapped its hands joyfully, and Hope promised it fair ones that it should gather for itself.

The babe grew to be a boy. He was musing in the summer twilight. Another being, with a sweet and serious face, came and sat by him. Her name was Memory, and she said, "Look behind thee, and tell me what thou seest."

The boy answered, "I see a short path bordered with flowers. Butterflies spread out gay wings there, and birds sing among the shrubs. It seems to be the path where my feet have walked, for at the beginning of it was my own cradle."

"What art thou holding in thy hand?" asked Memory. And he answered, "A book which mother gave me." "Come hither," said Memory, with a gentle voice, and I will teach thee how to get honey out of it that shall be sweet when thy hair is gray."

The boy became a youth. Once as he lay in the bed, Hope and Memory came to the pillow. Hope sang a merry song, like the lark when she rises from her nest to the skies. Afterward she said, "follow me, and thou shalt have music in thy heart, as sweet as the lay I sang thee."

But Memory said, "He shall be mine also." Hope said, "Why need we contend? For as he keepeth virtue in his heart, we will be to him as sisters, all his life long." So he embraced Hope and Memory, and was beloved of them both.

When he awoke they blessed him, and he gave a hand to each. He became a man and girded him every morning for his labor, and every night he supped at the table of Memory, with Knowledge for his guest.

At length, age found the man, and turned

his temples white. So dim his eye, it seemed that the world was an altered place. But it was he himself that had changed, and the warm blood had grown cold in his veins.

Memory looked on him with grave and tender eyes, like a loving and long-tried friend. She sat down by his elbow-chair, and he said to her, "Thou hast not kept faithfully some of the jewels that I entrusted to thee; I fear they are lost."

She answered mournfully and meekly: "It may be so. The lock of my casket is worn. Sometimes I am weary, and fall asleep. Then time purloins my key. But the gems that thou gavest me when life was new, see! I have lost none of them. They are as brilliant as when they came into my hands."

Memory looked pitiful on him as she ceased to speak, wishing to be forgiven. But Hope began to unfold a radiant wing which she had long worn concealed beneath her robe, and daily tried its strength in a heavenward flight.

The old man lay down to die. And as the soul went forth from the body, the angels took it. Memory ascended by its side, and went through the open gate of heaven. There she expired, like a rose faintly giving forth its last odors.

A glorious form bent over her. Her name was Immortal Happiness. Hope commended to her the soul which she had followed through the world. "Religion," she said, "planted in it such seeds as bear the fruit of heaven. It is thine forever."

Her dying words were like the music of some breaking harp, mournful and sweet. And I heard the voice of angels saying, "Hope which is born of the earth must die, but Memory is as eternal as the books from which men are judged."

THE BRIDAL.

BY A CONFIRMED BACHELOR.

Not a laugh was heard, nor a joyous note,
As our friend to the bridal was hurried;
Not a wit discharged his farewell shot,
As the bachelor went to be married.

We married him quickly to save his fright,
Our heads from the sad sight turning;
And we sigh'd as we stood by the lamp's dim light,
To think him not more discerning.

To think that a bachelor free and bright,
And shy of the sex as we found him,
Should there at the altar, at dead of night,
Be caught in the snare that bound him.

Few and short were the words we said,
Though of wine and cake partaking;
We escorted him home from the scene of dread,
While his knees were awfully shaking.

Slowly and sadly we marched adown,
From the first to the lowermost story.
We never have heard from or seen the poor man
Whom we left not alone in his glory.

Down east there resides a certain M. D.
One very cold night he was aroused from his slumbers by a very loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation he went to the window and asked:

"Who's there?"

"A friend."

"What do you want?"

"Want to stay here all night."

"Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.

A horse fell into a reservoir, in New-Bedford, a short time since, but was rescued by the spectators without serious injury. Upon being asked by a benevolent gentleman "if he was much hurt?" he said "neigh," and trotted off.

HOW TO IMPROVE A FARM.

It would, we think, be safe to say that eight out of ten of the farmers of America would be benefitted, if one half of their farms could be, to-day, taken from them, and they be compelled to expend all their labor, manure and money on the moiety remaining.

Our lands are seldom thoroughly plowed, whether we regard depth of tilth, or pulverization. They are (one may say *always*) insufficiently or improperly manured. The quantity of manure to be applied to the acre is decided by the amount of land under the plow; in the stead of tilling no more than could be sufficiently manured and otherwise properly cared for. Then, work pressing, the manure lies, spread and speeding away, for days, oftentimes, before it is plowed under. Then the crops are sold, not when the market price is at its height; but just as soon as the farmer can get the money for them.

These things should not be. A farmer requires capital, as does the manufacturer or the merchant, that he may judiciously invest it in his business; in labor or manure; or in live stock, and farm implements; in repairing what is broken, and rectifying what is wrong; in seeding at the right time; and generally, in doing all things at the proper moment, and in the proper manner. Two acres well cultivated, and well cared for, will produce more net profit, than ten that have been poorly tilled and poorly tended.

We all agree upon the resultant benefit of deep plowing, yet few farmers plow deep. Six inches is a poorly generous average for the depth of a New-England furrow. We all agree that it is wise to house, or otherwise protect from wind and rain, our deposits of manure; but do we do it? We differ little in our appreciation of the value of drainage; but how few are the ditches. In this way we could go through with a table of contents of "the whole duty of man on a farm;" and show, that while many are wise in word, few are wise in deed. We are of the breed of the undutiful son, who said, "I go," but budgeted not an inch.

Any one of these reasons is sufficient to account for the comparatively poor return, which farmers obtain for their labor, care, and diligence in the tillage of the soil.

The agriculture of Rhode Island may be fairly taken as the average standard of New-England; whether we speak of the knowledge and skill brought to bear upon it, or of the per-acre products of the land under tillage. For, while it is confessedly inferior to the best, it is far from being the worst.

In 1850, the Agricultural Society of Rhode Island induced the United States Assistant Marshals, for a consideration, to collect for them the agricultural statistics, that had been omitted in the Census Tables. By these returns it appeared, that the *average* product, per acre, of various crops was as follows: Of Indian corn, thirty and a half bushels; of rye, twelve and three-quarter bushels; of onions, four hundred bushels; of carrots four hundred bushels.

Any farmer is capable of calculating for himself the cost of growing an acre of each of these crops, and he may pronounce, for me, whether Agriculture in Rhode-Island paid its way. If, then, the average of the crops, as above, paid little, if anything, more than the expense of production; and the yield of that State is a fair average sample (and why is it not?) of the yield of New-England; we may safely set it down as settled, that if farming in our section does pay, it yet does not yield such an immense per centum per annum, as to cause a rush from the other professions.

The agricultural statistics of this State (which, as we have remarked, is the only one whose agricultural statistics are com-

plete and reliable,) show that the largest yield of carrots in the State, in the year 1850 (a bad year, for root crops, by the way, because of the drouth) was one thousand bushels to the acre; while the average yield was four hundred bushels, and the least, amount to seventy-five bushels; all told. Of onions, the largest crop was six hundred bushels; the average, four hundred; and the smallest, one hundred bushels, to the acre. Of Indian corn, the largest yield per acre, was one hundred bushels; the average, thirty and a half bushels; and the least, six. Of rye, the largest crop grown on an acre, was forty bushels; the average was twelve and three-quarters; and the smallest was—what think ye?—just three bushels!

Now, though we can easily see that it will well pay to gather these maximum crops, if economically produced, we can scarcely believe, that they more than make the two ends of the year meet, who raise but the average; while how the wolf is kept from the door of those, who persist in getting such crops as six bushels, of corn, or three bushels of rye, passes our comprehension. Three bushels of rye! Six bushels of corn! Why, they will scarcely suffice to feed the mice, that "most do congregate" in the granaries of such thriftless farmers.

We are, of course, aware that all soils are not to grow one hundred bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops in proportion. But they are very poor specimens of land, that will not, with good tillage, yield more than the averages above stated. Indeed, so far is it, in most instances, from being the fault of the land, that I feel safe in asserting, that, *on an exchange of farms*, the three-bushel farmer would, in a majority of cases, bring the land whereon was raised the forty bushels of rye, *down to the average*, in about the same time that a forty-bushel farmer would require to raise his bad bargain *up to the average*. [Practical Farmer.]

FARMERS GOING WEST.

During the past year there has been a large increase of emigration from the Eastern, Middle and Northern States to the West. The agricultural prosperity of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Iowa—and the opening of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, by which the rich soil and fine climate of those Territories are becoming patent to the people of the whole country—have very naturally attracted the attention of the people of the East, and induced either direct emigration, or, with that view, personal investigation. The high prices of farming lands in Western New-York, and other superior agricultural districts, and desirable localities, in this and other States, and the comparative cheapness of improved or partially improved farms situated on or near railroads or navigable streams in the Western States heretofore named, have given an impetus to agricultural emigration—while the favorable reports concerning the new territories have exercised a powerful influence in the same direction. Within a few months hundreds of persons who own farms of from 50 to 100 acres, have disposed of them at the advanced rates, (\$50 to \$150 per acre,) and purchased, at a comparatively trifling cost, large farms or tracts of unimproved land in the West. A portion of this emigration has been caused by the grasping disposition of many of our wealthy farmers, whose desire to own "all the land that joins them," has induced the purchase of adjoining farms at unusually high figures—a course not generally productive of benefit to community, or calculated to enhance Rural Improvement. In old sections, where land is dear, fields small and devoted to mixed husbandry, large farms are neither desirable nor the most profitable, and

hence we regret the diminution of the number of soil owners and cultivators.

In some localities the western fever is superinduced by poor farming, and the consequent deterioration and barrenness of the soil—naturally rich and fertile lands being worn out by the "skinning system" and general mismanagement. Those who do not believe in, or at least will not adopt, deep plowing, manuring, rotation, and other improvements—men who "know the right and still the wrong pursue"—find that their mode of farming *don't pay*; and, being too stupid to improve, or having too great a veneration for ancestors to depart from their stereotyped practices, are either obliged to sell and seek a virgin soil, or suffer both poverty and reproach. Such people—we will not call them farmers—of course benefit a district by leaving, (even if they depart secretly, between two days,) and generally advance their own interests—a change mutually satisfactory to themselves and community! Their exodus makes room for far better farmers and citizens. True, those who thus depart are not of the right stamp and mettle to settle in a new country yet it is hoped their posterity at least will be benefitted by a change which may lead to improvement.

Among others, the reasons already mentioned are inducing a strong tide of emigration westward, and naturally causing considerable inquiry as to the best locations for farming. We are in frequent receipt of letters soliciting information relative to the topography, soil, climate, &c., of various sections of the West, which we are unable to answer definitely from personal knowledge and observation—and feel incompetent to speak advisedly, as we are often requested to do, concerning the particular advantages of this or that Western State or Territory, compared with another, or with Western New-York. There are so many items to be considered, not a few of which are estimated differently by different individuals, that even those best informed arrive at opposite conclusions. For instance, one looks mainly for a rich soil, another for a healthy locality, another for society and religious and educational privileges, while others have different objects in view.

Compared with Western New-York, we hold and firmly believe, there is no district of equal extent which combines so many advantages—soil, climate, society, churches, schools, morality, intelligence and enterprise of the people, markets, facilities for travel, &c., &c. Of course no one expects all these at the West, and hence those who propose moving should seek a locality embracing the advantages considered of first importance in their estimation. Were we asked to designate what Western States we consider best for farming purposes, with other advantages usually esteemed by the people of this region, we should name Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. The latter is progressing more rapidly, probably, than any other, and presents many inducements to young men of enterprise and limited means. Many sections of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, and some parts of Indiana, are desirable for those who wish to obtain improved or partially improved farms, at comparatively low prices, in good neighborhoods, and with educational and religious privileges.

In regard to the new Territories, we should prefer Kansas, though Minnesota, has its advantages. Our impression is that Iowa and Kansas are at this moment the most desirable points for young men, and women too, of limited means, if properly imbued with enterprise and determination.

[Rural New-Yorker.]

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

BABY SHOWS.—The people of Ohio have become quite excited upon the subject of baby shows. The matter has been carried to such an extent as to call forth the following remarks from the Cleveland Herald:

The thing is getting to be disgusting, when the contents of the cradle and the hog pen are judged by the same standard, when the babies are estimated by the pound like fat calves in the shambles.

A man named Mead, who had two twins—or rather whose wife had—and who was an unsuccessful competitor at the late Baby Show at Springfield, offers to bet \$200 on his babies against the field; and the babies to be shown with the other animals at the National Cattle Show, at Springfield, on the 27th.

We protest against baby shows becoming "permanent institutions." Or, if they must be repeated, we insist upon it that the fathers and mothers shall form a part of the show. If the design is—as in case of the exhibition of our animals—an improvement of the breed, why, by all means bring out the parents and let them be put through their paces around a ring. As the improvement of stock depends materially upon diet—its quality and quantity—the mothers should be questioned as to how and what they feed their babies upon, and whether nature receives any aid from the bottle; and remotely considered, the diet of the parents should be inquired into that the world may know all the whys and wherefores of the successful raising of human stock.

THE SALE of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., recently imported by the Kentucky importing company, took place on the farm of Charles W. Innes, Esq., President of the company, in Fayette County, in that State, on Tuesday last. There was a large attendance at the sale, the bidding was spirited, and prices remunerative. The highest priced animal was a bull, Syrius, which received the premium at the recent Bourbon County agricultural fair, and was bought by Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, at \$3,500. [Cincinnati Com.]

To become respectable—say "yes" to every other man's opinions, and have none of your own.

A MAN of philosophic temperament resembles a cucumber; for although he may be completely cut up, he is still cool.

THE railroad employee who attempted to break up a train of circumstances, ran it into the ground.

THE man that "Oh'd for a lodge in some vast wilderness," has paid up.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him.

EARN your money before you spend it.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has risen about 25 cents per barrel the past week. Wheat is proportionably higher, with few arrivals. Corn and most other articles, no change worth noting.

The weather continues warm, with a copious rain on the night of the 28th October.

PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY, October 28, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those

at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

THE Market has been quite dull of late, by reason of the warm weather. It is, however, more brisk this morning, varying little from last week.

Potatoes of all kinds sustain no change. Cabbage is \$1 @ \$2 per 100 higher than last week. Other vegetables remain about the same.

The market is pretty well supplied with apples. Winter apples, as Baldwins, Spitzenbergs, Fall Pippins, Gilliflowers, &c., begin to come in plentifully. Cranberries are quite abundant, with no change.

Butter, eggs and cheese we quote the same, though the latter is dull of sale.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3 @ \$3 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; White, \$2 50 @ \$2 75; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$2 75 @ \$3 25; Virginia, \$2 50 @ \$3; Turnips, White, \$1 @ \$1 25; Russia, \$1 75 @ \$2 25; Beets, \$2 75 @ \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred bunches; Carrots, same; Parsnips, \$3 50 @ \$4; Cabbages, \$5 @ \$7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred; Pumpkins, \$5 @ \$8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred; Celery, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, Baldwins and Spitzenbergs, \$1 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; Fall Pippins, \$2; Newtown Pippins, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; Cranberries, \$6 @ \$7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.

Butter, State 22c. @ 24c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Western, 18c. @ 19c.; Eggs, 20c. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.; Cheese, 10c. @ 11c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1854.

The weather for the past few days has been quite warm and close, and to-day is very rainy. This may account, partially, for a further decline and dullness in the market. The brokers find it quite difficult to dispose of their stocks though they are not large, and mostly of superior quality. Indeed we do not remember to have seen a choicer lot of cattle in the Washington Yards, with the exception of a few droves brought there, it is hoped, for the purpose of showing the effect of contrast. We could wish, too, that it would teach cattle-dealers the folly of filling up the market with ungainly animals, which, at the best, are a mere burlesque on beef.

Best quality is selling at 9c. @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Fair do. do. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 9c. do.
Inferior do. do. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. do.

We noticed to-day 90 cattle from Clarke County, Ky., owned by Wm. Gateskill, and sold by Geo. Toffey. Some of these were Durham grades, very large, and good quality; selling from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Weight about 700 lbs.

Seventy-four grass-fed steers, from Chester county, Pa., owned by H. Underwood, of the same place, and sold by C. G. Teed. Good beef, bringing about 9c., and estimated to weigh about 700 lbs.

One hundred and fourteen Chester Co. steers, owned by E. Wheaton, of New-York City. These were superior quality, and sold at 9c. @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Estimated to weigh about 725 lbs.

Sixty-five Durham grades from Bourbon Co., Ky., owned by Moreland and Hicks, and sold by David Belden. These were very fine Western cattle—part of them having sold at Albany for 11c. They were selling to-day from 9c. @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Estimated to weigh 750.

Eighty-eight sold by Geo. Ayrault. Of these 55 were from Livingston Co., N. Y., owned by Matthews & Lyon, and rather slim. They were selling at about 8c. The others were owned by Mr. Sheldon, of Cayuga County, Ky.; good quality, and selling at about 9c.

Two droves belonging to Joseph Williams, Chester Co., Pa. One of these was a superior lot of 97 beeves, sold by Culver, Hurd & Co., for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and estimated to weigh 750 lbs. The other lot were good fair quality; sold by Mr. Merritt for about 9c. Estimated to weigh about 725 lbs.

Seventy-five Ohio cattle, owned by T. M. Vail, and sold by W. H. Gurney, from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Weight estimated at 650 lbs.

Eighty-three Chester Co. cattle, owned by Killough and Harlan, and sold by Mr. Merritt. These were good cattle selling for 9c. Weight about 700.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves 7c. @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Cows and Calves \$25 @ \$50.
Sheep \$2 @ \$5.
Lambs \$1 50 @ \$4.
Veals 4c. @ 6c.
Swine 4c. @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Mr. Chamberlain reports beeves, 7c. @ 9c.; cows and calves, \$20 @ \$50; veals, 5c @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; sheep, \$2 @ \$6; lambs \$1 75 @ \$4 50.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7c. @ 9c.; cows and calves, \$20 @ \$45; veals, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 6c.; sheep and lambs, see sales below.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves, 6c. @ 8c.; cows and calves \$25 @ \$40.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves,	2413	2367
Cows,	33	—
Calves,	238	—
Sheep and lambs,	720	—
Swine,	1575	—

New-York State furnished, by cars, 373; on foot, 94; Ohio, 213; Kentucky, 531; Illinois, 69; Pennsylvania, 734; Virginia, 27; Indiana, 104; Connecticut, 35.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

	CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNINO'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
	Robinson-st.	Sixth-st.	Sixth-st.
Beeves,	598	448	315
Cows and calves,	123	34	65
Sheep and lambs,	8462	4946	—
Veals,	108	42	24

All the brokers report the sheep market very dull the past week, with no prospect of a change till there is a change of weather.

Mr. James McCarty, 388 Bowery, sheep broker at Browning's, reports sales of 2050 sheep and lambs, for \$5,747 42, as follows:

SHEEP.—54 Sheep for \$94 05; 203 sheep and lambs, for \$528 75; 191 for \$534 25; 141 for \$481 50; 109 for \$266 75; 208 for \$710 74; 97 for \$155 25; 97 for \$163 25; 150 for \$422 25; 43 for \$175 75; 115 for \$378 75; 193 for \$482 25; 40 for \$125 50; 174 for \$392 25; 163 for \$441 13; 72 for \$298. Total number of sheep and lambs, 2,050—sold for \$5,747 42. Average per head, \$2 80.

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports sales of 941 sheep and lambs, sold during the past week for \$2,727 63, in the following lots and prices:

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—217 sheep for \$695 62; 134 sheep and lambs for \$283 75; 85 lambs for \$267 88; 198 lambs for \$332 87; 29 sheep for \$81 75; 36 lambs for \$77; 82 sheep for \$275; 51 sheep for \$134 01; 39 lambs for \$104; 13 sheep for \$39 50; 109 sheep and lambs for \$308; 38 sheep for \$128 25. Total number of sheep and lambs, 941—sold for \$2,727 63. Average \$2 89.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Ashes—
Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lb. — @ 7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852..... 6 25 @ —

Beeswax—
American Yellow..... — 28 @ — 30

Bristles—
American, Gray and White..... — 40 @ — 45

Coal—
Liverpool Orrel..... $\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron — @ 11 50
Scotch..... — @ —
Sidney..... 8 — @ 7 50
Pictou..... 8 — @ —
Anthracite..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 2,000 lb. 7 — @ 7 50

Cotton—
Ordinary..... Upland. Florida. Mobile. N. O. & Texas.
Middling..... 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
Middling Fair. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10
Fair..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cotton Bagging—
Gunny Cloth..... $\frac{1}{2}$ yard. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ — 13
American Kentucky..... — @ —
Dundee..... — @ —

Coffee—
Java..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 12 @ — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mocha..... — 14 @ — 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazil..... — 9 @ — 11
Maracaibo..... — 10 @ — 11
St. Domingo..... (cash) — 9 @ — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Flax—
Jersey..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 8 @ — 9

Flour and Meal—
State, common brands..... 8 25 @ 8 50
State, straight brands..... 8 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
State, favorite brands..... 8 81 @ 9 —
Western, mixed do..... 8 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 75
Michigan and Indiana, straight do..... 9 25 @ 9 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan, fancy brands..... 9 50 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands..... 9 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio, fancy brands..... 9 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 50
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do..... — @ 9 50
Genesee, fancy brands..... 9 25 @ 9 50
Genesee, extra brands..... 9 75 @ 10 50
Canada, (in bond)..... 8 62 @ 8 75
Brandywine..... 9 55 @ 9 50
Georgetown..... 9 25 @ 9 50
Petersburg City..... 9 25 @ —
Richmond Country..... — @ 9 25
Alexandria..... 9 — @ 9 25
Baltimore, Howard-Street..... 9 — @ 9 25
Rye Flour..... 6 50 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey..... 4 50 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ punch. — @ 19 50

Grain—
Wheat, White Genesee..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 2 43 @ 2 50
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond)..... — @ 2 10
Wheat, Southern, White..... 2 — @ 2 20
Wheat, Ohio, White..... — @ —
Wheat, Michigan, White..... 2 25 @ 2 40
Wheat, Western and Mixed..... 1 90 @ 2 08

Rye, Northern.....	1 21 @	—
Corn, Round Yellow.....	—	@ 84
Corn, Round White.....	—	@ 85
Corn, Southern White.....	—	@ 86
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	83	@ 85
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	—	@ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	81	@ —
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@ —
Barley.....	1 40	@ —
Oats, River and Canal.....	55	@ 57
Oats, New-Jersey.....	48	@ 52
Oats, Western.....	55	@ 57
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	2 75	@ 3 —
Lime—		
Rockland, Common.....	1 bbl.	@ 89
Lumber—		
Timber, White Pine.....	1 cubic ft.	@ 24
Timber, Oak.....	—	@ 25
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	—	@ 35
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	—	@ 18
YARD SELLING PRICES		
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	1 M. ft. 30	@ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50	@ 19 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	—	@ 40
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20	@ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@ 42 50
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	25	@ 32
Boards, North River, Box.....	16	@ 18
Boards, Albany Pine.....	14	@ 20
Boards, City Worked.....	22	@ 23
Boa ds, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	—	@ 25
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	25	@ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	24	@ 30
Plank, City Worked.....	24	@ 29
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	17	@ 24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22	@ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25	@ 2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75	@ 3 —
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	1 M. 24	@ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22	@ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19	@ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17	@ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32	@ —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	15	@ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	20	@ 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	72	@ —
Staves, White Oak Hhd.....	90	@ —
Staves, White Oak Bbl.....	60	@ —
Staves, Red Oak Hhd.....	35	@ —
Heading, White Oak.....	70	@ —
Molasses—		
New-Orleans.....	1 gall.	@ 22
Porto Rico.....	23	@ 29
Cuba Muscovado.....	22	@ 26
Trinidad Cuba.....	23	@ 26
Cardenas, &c.....	—	@ 24
Naval Stores—		
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	1 280 lb.	@ 4 62
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	@ 4 50
Tar.....	1 bbl. 3 75	@ 4 50
Pitch, City.....	—	@ 2 75
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 80	@ 2 —
Resin, White.....	1 280 lb. 2 12	@ 4 50
Spirits Turpentine.....	1 gall.	@ 52
Oil Cake—		
Thin Oblong, City.....	1 tun. 30	@ 40
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@ —
Plaster Paris—		
Blue Nova Scotia.....	1 tun. 3 25	@ —
White Nova Scotia.....	3	@ 3 12
Provisions—		
Beef, Mess, Country.....	1 bbl. 11 50	@ 12 —
Beef, Mess, City.....	14	@ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16	@ —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	—	@ 8 —
Beef, Prime, City.....	—	@ —
Beef, Prime Mess.....	1 tee. 23	@ 24
Pork, Prime.....	11 25	@ —
Pork, Clear.....	14	@ —
Pork, Prime Mess.....	11	@ 12
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	1 lb.	@ 10
Ham, Pickled.....	—	@ —
Shoulders, Pickled.....	—	@ —
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	1 bbl.	@ —
Beef, Smoked.....	1 lb.	@ —
Butter, Orange County.....	22	@ 24
Cheese, fair to prime.....	8	@ 10
Rice—		
Ordinary to fair.....	1 100 lb. 4 62	@ 4 75
Good to prime.....	5 37	@ 5 62
Salt—		
Turk's Island.....	1 bush.	@ — 52
St. Martin's.....	—	@ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 sack. 1 20	@ 1 12
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	@ 1 60
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 62	@ 1 67
Sugar—		
St. Croix.....	1 lb.	@ —
New-Orleans.....	41	@ 62
Cuba Muscovado.....	42	@ 54
Porto Rico.....	5	@ 64
Havana, White.....	7	@ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	@ 7
Manilla.....	5	@ 5
Brazil, White.....	6	@ 7
Brazil Brown.....	5	@ 5
Tallow—		
American, Prime.....	1 lb.	@ 11
Tobacco—		
Virginia.....	1 lb.	@ — 84
Kentucky.....	7	@ — 10
Maryland.....	—	@ —
St. Domingo.....	12	@ 18
Cuba.....	17	@ 20
Yara.....	40	@ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25	@ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	15	@ 60
Connecticut, Seed Leaf.....	6	@ 15
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.....	—	@ —

Wool—	
American, Saxony Fleece.....	1 lb. — 38 @ 42
American, Full Blood Merino.....	— 36 @ 37
American, 1/2 and 1/4 Merino.....	— 30 @ 33
American, Native and 1/4 Merino.....	— 25 @ 28
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....	— 30 @ 32
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....	— 26 @ 28

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES FOR SALE.—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are often sold at \$500 or \$600 in this city. Apply to
F. WOODFORD, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York. Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services. Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter,
WILLIAM KELLY,
Ellerslie, Rhinebeck.

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, AT ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care. His Trees, &c., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent at once, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders, as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high. Orders should be, as usual, addressed to our agent in New-York, Mr. EDWARD BOSSANGE, No. 138 Pearl-st., who will give all the information desired, and mail, on application, free of charge, a detailed copy of my catalogue, with prices, in dollars and cents.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 68 Cedar-st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

1,000 ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SALE.—\$100—Suitable for Belts, Masses, Shrubberies, Woods, &c., in the best and hardiest varieties, strong and well grown—delivered in Boston and New-York. Price list on application.
B. M. WATSON,
56-63 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

IMPROVED ESSEX PIGS.—The subscribers are now ready to engage pigs from Fall litters, got by their superior Boars, LORD WESTON and UNCLE TOM. Prices—\$25 per pair; \$15 a single pig. Also, the reserved lot of five, from a Spring litter, which won the first prize at the New-York State Show this year; consisting of three boars and two sows. Price—\$20 each. In all cases the money must be forwarded before shipment of the pigs; which will be well boxed, and sent by express or otherwise, as desired.
W. P. & C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among these are some of the choicest animals in the United States; 16 hands and over in height, and well proportioned. Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions, where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others, in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will endure a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft place to roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen. Call on, or address by letter, JAMES BUCKALEW, Jamesburg, New-Jersey. Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 24th-st., N. Y. [59]

WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NURSERIES. New-Bedford, Mass. ANTHONY & McAFEE, Proprietors, successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Firs, American and Chinese Arbor Vite, Cedrus Deodara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., &c. An extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, and Apricot Trees. The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME. The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our Trees are unrivaled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c. They are all free from that destructive malady, THE PEAR BLIGHT, which has never existed in this locality. Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade. New-Bedford, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Staking of lands for a new Reservoir, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh-avenues in the City of New-York.

To all owners, mortgagees, lessees, occupants, and other persons, in any matter, by judgment, decree or otherwise, entitled unto, or interested in the lands or premises above mentioned, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled proceeding, at the office, No. 293 Broadway, the third story front room, at 10 o'clock, A.M., on any day (Sundays excepted) on or prior to the 21st day of October next, and to produce the evidences to your title or interest therein. In default thereof, and in case the person entitled or interested as aforesaid shall not be ascertained by or be known to the said Commissioners, or be fully known, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners.

It being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to present the report at the earliest day consistent with proper examination, and due regard to rights and interests affected, it is earnestly requested that all parties note and comply with the preceding notice, as no other or further notice will be issued.

Dated New-York, September 1, 1854.
EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Commissioners.
DANIEL DODGE.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.
N.B.—All papers published in the City of New-York are requested to publish the preceding notice until the 21st day of October next, once in each week, and to send their bills, with affidavits of publication, to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—Secretary's Office, Albany, August 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS are TO BE ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh; and
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms;
All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 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863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th,

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14, 15, 18, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 19, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpeners, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Cover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Fowl Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskit or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Saintfoin, Alsike Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties, Winter Rye.

Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Fitches.

PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

POULTRY.—D. FOWLER, No. 14 Fulton Market, New-York, dealer in Live and Dressed Poultry of all kinds; for Shipping, &c. Also all the various kinds of Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, &c., for Breed.

N. B.—Persons having good Poultry to dispose of would do well to give Mr. F. a call before selling elsewhere. 52-64

Agricultural Books.

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Cultivator. Price 25 cents.

V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.

X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., &c. Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.

XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

XVII. Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XVIII. Wilson on the cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

XIX. The Farmer's Encyclopedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.

XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.

XXI. Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

XXII. Johnston's Lectures on Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 25 cents.

XXIII. Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.

XXIV. Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.

XXV. Randall's sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.

XXVI. Miner's American Bee-Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVII. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.

XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.

XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.

XXXIV. Stephens's Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.

XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.

XXXVI. The American Florists' Guide. Price 75 cents.

XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper. Price 50 cents.

XXXVIII. Hoar on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.

XXXIX. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.

XL. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.

XLI. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.

XLII. The Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.

XLIII. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.

XLIV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.

XLV. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.

XLVI. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1 25.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

XLVII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.

XLVIII. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1.

XLIX. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published.

L. Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained. Price \$1.

Directions for the Use of Guano.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

CHINESE PIGS—From pure bred Stock direct from China—very fine of their kind.

B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

54-55

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.—I have now ready for sale one of the most complete selections of Fruit Trees ever offered in this part of the country, and as thrifty and handsome Trees as can be found in the United States. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Quinces, Strawberries, &c.

Subscribers to this paper will find in it the coming year full directions for managing Fruit Trees in the best manner, with a complete list of the best varieties.

WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

PEACH TREES.—The subscriber offers for sale, from their Nurseries at Rumson's Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., French Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the same by mail to be directed to them at Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. [39-69] ASHER HANCE & SON.

FANCY FOWLS.—Shanghai Fowls—direct importations—and Golden Pheasants, for sale by

WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

52-53

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen, also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.

GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk, Conn.

51-76

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat, among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.

B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey

54-55

THE HORSE, THE HORSE, NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, And the one most frequently ill-treated, neglected, and abused. We have just published a Book so valuable to every man who owns a horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR, and is from the pen of that celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. GEO. H. DADD, well known for many years in this country, as one of the most successful scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of Medical and Surgical science. The Book which he now offers to the public is the result of many years' study and practical experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following: Extract from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts:

NEW-BEDFORD, May 11, 1854.
DR. DADD—Dear Sir: I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection—the Horse—will meet with that success which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.
BOSTON, May 13, 1854.

DR. DADD—My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.

I remain yours with great regard,
MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest by every man who owns a horse. [Boston Congregationalist.]

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses, and explains the secret of his success in this volume. [New York Tribune.]

The author of this work is well known as a most skillful veterinary surgeon. His book is based on the soundest common sense, and as a hand-book for practical use, we know of nothing to compare with it. [Yankee Blade.]

We know Dr. Dadd well, and are satisfied that he possesses most important qualifications for preparing such a book as this. [New-England Farmer.]

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just published a very valuable work by Mr. Dadd, a well-known veterinary surgeon, on the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and lameness in horses. [Farmer's Cabinet.]

This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery-stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year. [Ind. Democrat, Concord.]

By far the most learned and copious work on horse and his diseases we have ever seen. [N. Y. Evangelist.]

One of the greatest and most commendable qualities of this work is, it is practical and plain to the comprehension of those farmers and others for whom it is mainly designed. The course of treatment favors generally a more sanative and rational system of medication than that recommended in any previously existing works on farriery. No farmer or owner of a horse should be without this book. Stable-keepers, stage-proprietors and hackmen we believe would derive profit by having at least one copy hung up in their stables for use and reference by their stable men. [Daily News, Philadelphia.]

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses will find it a matter of economy to possess themselves of it. It will be of more service than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors. [Albany Courier.]

We deem this decidedly the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, Nature, and treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses," ever published. [Nantucket Inquirer.]

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval. [Eve. Traveller, Boston.]

This book supplies a great desideratum which Skinner's admirable treatise on the horse did not fill. Every man may be his own veterinary surgeon, and with much greater safety to this noble animal, than by trusting him to the treatment of the empirical itinerants who infest the country. It is well illustrated, and should be purchased by every man who owns a horse. [Eve. Mirror, New-York.]

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Apples, Wintering in a Hay-mow.....	118
Baby Show.....	125
Barn-yard Manure, management of.....	116
Beets, Baked.....	117
Boy's Letter, a Delaware.....	122
Bridal, The (Poetry).....	123
Character, Early.....	122
Cattle—Mr. Kelly's Bull.....	121
Cattle Show, National.....	121
Cattle, Sales in Kentucky.....	125
Chinese Proverbs.....	122
Clerk, a Prompt.....	122
Cold Vinery of Wm. Vial.....	113
Circulo Remedies.....	118
Domestic Scene.....	123
Editors, Agricultural, in demand.....	120
Encounter, singular.....	122
Fish, Growing.....	121
Farm, How to Improve.....	124
Farm, Winter Labors on the.....	117
Fowls, Rare.....	121
Farmers Going West.....	124
Filter, Kedzie's Rain-water.....	117
Grape-growing, Hints on.....	119
Guano and Good Ears.....	120
Hampshire County Show.....	113
Hogs—Suffolk Pig (Illustrated).....	115
Hog Trade, Western.....	117
Honey, Some Fine (from Mr. Quinby).....	120
Hope and Memory.....	123
Horticulturist for October.....	118
Horses for France.....	114
Labeling Trees.....	120
Lectures on Agriculture.....	120
Markets.....	125
Mulching with Wood Shavings.....	119
Notices, Special.....	128
Osage Orange Hedge.....	121
Pea, the Japan.....	120
Potatoes, Dover.....	114
Potatoes Grown in Tan.....	121
Publishers' Announcement.....	128
Read, no Time to.....	115
Reaping and Mowing Machines.....	115
Respectable, How to become.....	125
Prices Current.....	125
River, Beyond The (Poetry).....	125
She Wished he'd been there.....	123
Sugar in Siberia.....	121
Temperament, Philosophic.....	125
Turkeys, Fattening with Charcoal.....	115

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For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

THIS event came off, according to appointment, on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of October, as successfully as, under the combatting circumstances of the time, could be expected. We say combatting circumstances, as only meaning that, owing to the fact that all the State and County Shows of the adjoining and neighboring States having been already held, and that the Ohio State Society had postponed their own Exhibition three weeks later than the time first appointed, the public curiosity, for the season, had become measurably exhausted; and the Ohio State Show having been held the previous week, at Newark, many of the exhibitors, as well as their stock, were so jaded by fatigue as to enter into this new contest with little relish, and in greatly lessened numbers.

Presuming that an exhibition of this kind would awaken great interest with the Short Horn cattle-breeders of Ohio and Kentucky, the two States where they are kept in greatest numbers; and into which, within the two past years, probably three hundred animals of this breed have been imported from England, we determined to attend the show in person, and take our own view of whatever might come under inspection.

Springfield, where this show has been held, is a fine, growing town, in the beautiful valley of the Mad river, a principal branch of the Big Miami, in the heart of as fine a country as lies in Ohio. It has six or seven thousand inhabitants, enterprising and prosperous. It is finely built in and about its center, with many tasteful dwellings in the environs, seated on beautifully wooded eminences. A Lutheran college, in flourishing condition, stands just without the town; a female academy is located here; a high school, for boys, is at hand; and the people are distinguished for intelligence, good morals, and refinement. A more eligible point for an exhibition of the kind could scarcely be selected in the State, or more accessible by railway, and in the conveniences it afforded to visitors.

The show-grounds were just adjoining the town, and belong to the Clarke County Agricultural Society. They comprise some 20 acres; are commodiously and permanently fitted up with cattle-sheds, railings, committee-rooms, wide sheds for machinery and

manufactures, horse and cattle rings, and all such like necessary appendages; ample walks and drives, cut out of a beautiful natural grove, with the great body of the wood yet standing, but cleared out and thinned, affording a delightful shade all over it—a thing of taste and beauty.

The earth had been cooled and the dust laid on Monday previous to the show, with a timely and gentle rain; in the early part of the day, and in the afternoon, the stock began to arrive in considerable numbers by the various railways centering in the town. Owing to the prompt and excellent arrangements made by the local executive committee, abundance of forage of all kinds had been prepared, and already on the ground; the hay and straw department of which was free for all, while meal and grains were abundant, and at moderate prices for those who required them for their stock. Thus the cattle, as they arrived, were moved directly to the grounds without hindrance, and placed in permanent quarters while remaining at the show.

On Tuesday the weather opened fair, bland and delightful—perfect autumnal days, without a particle of frost at night, and so continued for the week. During all the day the stock continued to arrive, when, at night, there were probably two hundred and fifty cattle on the ground—every one housed, snug and comfortable in separate stalls, with adjoining bunks temporarily got up for their keepers and attendants. It was truly a beautiful, spirit stirring, grateful spectacle to walk around the cattle-quarters at sundown, and see so many noble animals all comfortably housed, lying at rest, and ruminating so peacefully and contentedly; while the men attending them were loitering, or sitting apart in groups, the toils of the day ended, and enjoying their meals, or their jokes, each in their own peculiar way. Here were Highland Scotchmen, who had, from the "heather" land, followed the fortunes of the cattle they tended across the water, into Kentucky, and now kept them company. There were Englishmen, from various noted cattle districts at home, each one in charge of sundry and valuable beasts, which they knew how so well and so methodically to tend. Now and then, but few and far between, an Irishman, from a neighboring county, who had led in triumph a stout bullock into the inclosure, and of which he had the special and particular charge. To these were added native Kentuckians and Ohioans, Pennamites and Hoosiers, all hale,

hearty young men, pleased with the excitement of the time, and each inwardly exalted with the prominent part which his favorite beast was expected to play in the coming show.

By this time, also, some thousands of visitors had arrived in Springfield to witness the exhibition, filling the public houses to a *cram*, and making no scanty demonstration upon the private hospitalities of the good people, who had extended their borders for the occasion.

On Wednesday morning some lagging squadrons of cattle, which the disordered arrangements of the railroads had thus far detained, came in. These, however, were soon housed, and put into condition. The preliminary labors usual to the opening of an exhibition, such as the appearance of the Chief Marshal and his assistants, the calling together the various committees present, the filling of vacancies, and various other *et ceteras*, were got along with, so that, by 12 o'clock, the business of the day was commenced. The time was thenceforward consumed in examinations of the various departments of stock, and most of the classes were brought into the great cattle-ring for inspection. Several thousand people were on the ground throughout the day, which, on the whole, like the preceding, was considered one mainly of preparation.

On Thursday, at sunrise, the gates of the show-grounds opened, and by 8 o'clock began to fill rapidly with the gathering multitude. The viewing committees were promptly at their work, and so continued up to 2 o'clock, the hour appointed for the dinner, or rather, in more courtly phrase, the "banquet," as duly heralded in the bills of the day. This affair we shall dispatch more briefly than we did even the edibles themselves; as it was more of an interruption of the pleasures and profits of the day, which every one—except the few who were only up for dinner and speech-making, if such there were—came to enjoy among the cattle rather than an entertainment, in which they could not find prolonged pleasure.

The dinner was well arranged, under broad awnings, and in great abundance and variety. President Wilder presided with dignity, and made a pertinent opening speech. Grace was said, in due form, by an attendant Divine, and the tables were filled with a highly respectable company. But we confess to a deep mortification of the flesh, in seeing twice as many men and women standing on the outside, leaning on the slight rail-

ing which separated the dining-company from them, watching every mouthful they devoured, and refusing to come in to aid, by the paltry price of a dinner-ticket, the liberality of the public-spirited citizens of the town, who had got up the magnificent show more for the general benefit of the people than of the town. We thought this gaping on by the multitude gross ill manners, at the time—we think so still. The speeches and toasts at the table were in good taste, but nothing variant from other like occasions; so we shall omit further notice of them than to say, that all such matters should not be a part of the *business* of a cattle-show, either State or National, during daylight, but adjourned to an evening sitting, when the time can not be devoted to more important objects. As it was, the dinner consumed all the time from 2 o'clock till sundown—a period in which some of the committees had important labors to accomplish, and which had to be postponed until the next day.

THE STOCK.

Of the varieties exhibited other than the Short Horns, the numbers were limited, yet most of them choice specimens.

Of *Devons*, there were perhaps twenty: a two-year old heifer, and two bull calves, the property of Gen. Meriwether, of Todd County, Ky., recently from the herd of Mr. Van Rensselaer, of Otsego, N. Y. A two-year old bull, and two young cows, of Mr. L. F. Allen, of Buffalo, and one of which, a first-prize animal, Gen. Meriwether added to his others before leaving; three or four from an adjoining county, and a few from Indiana, comprised the list.

Of *Ayrshires*, only six or eight were exhibited. They were good animals of their kind, and mostly purchased, a few years since, from the herd of Mr. E. P. Prentice, of Albany. They now belonged, with but one or two exceptions, to Mr. Melendy, near Cincinnati.

Of *Alderneys*, Mr. R. L. Colt, of New Jersey, had four or five on the ground, which he had sent all the way from his home in Paterson. They were choice of their kind, and attracted much attention. Not one person in fifty on the ground had ever seen an Alderney before, and very few had even "hearn tell about 'em." To stand near, and hear the grotesque remarks which the people made upon them, as they looked at their diminished proportions and peculiar figures, in profound ignorance of their valuable butter qualities, was not a little ludicrous; while, to hear the questions of others knowing little or nothing but what they had read of them, and wishing to really learn, and now for the first time witnessing these creatures in actual life before them, was quite amusing. But before the show was over, the little Alderneys won their way to much good opinion. The cow was milked while she stood in her stall; the milk was tasted by sundry ladies and gentlemen present; and Gen. Worthington, of Chillicothe, the intelligent chairman of the committee viewing them, made a report setting forth their proper worth and utility. We understand that a part of them were disposed of during the

show, so rapidly had they wrought into the good graces of gentlemen present; and now we trust that Ohio and the States around her will, ere long, rejoice in the possession of their rich-milking Alderneys, as they long have in their stately and massive Short Horns.

The *Herefords* present were good, particularly the two bulls and cows of Mr. Aston, of Lorain County, Ohio, and some of those of Mr. Sotham, of New York. The number, altogether, was about twenty. We trust that this valuable race of beef-making and work-oxen cattle will be better appreciated in our Western States than they have hitherto been.

THE SHORT HORNS.

If we were to give loose to our feelings while attempting to write of the grand and imposing array that was before us in this matchless class of cattle, our pen would involuntarily fall from our fingers, and we might, perchance, for once in our life, grow eloquent in speech. The number of these on the ground was upwards of a hundred; and they chiefly the pick of the best in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, from the native bred as well as the recently imported animals of the kind. Some of the highest-priced bulls, however, were absent, not being now in show condition. Of this class, first in the field in point of time, were those of Brutus J. Clay, the two Messrs. Duncan, and the two brothers Bedford, of Bourbon County, Ky. They brought in a herd of fifteen cows and bulls. It might be invidious to speak of these fine specimens to the omission of others; but we can truly say, that as they were a selection from the best of Kentucky's prize cattle, they were, combined, a paragon of beauty and excellence. Some of them had taken half a score of first prizes, in their different ages and classes, at home. Their condition for high show was first-rate—not a thing lacking that could add attraction to their qualities. Next to these, out of Ohio, was the fine herd of Col. Solomon Meredith, of Wayne County, Indiana—half a dozen in number, most of them Kentucky bred, with an imported one or two for comparison. Then came the beautiful herds of Doctor Arthur Watts, of Chillicothe, the brothers W. D. and Jacob Pierce, and Mr. Waddle, of Clarke County, and many other breeders, smaller in number, but equally meritorious in the quality of their stock. Among them were the Hadleys, the Dunns, Clarks, Steddoms, Palmers, and others, of Ohio; together with Caldwell, Thrasher, and Davidson, of Indiana, and Ware, of Kentucky. Col. Sherwood, of Auburn, N. Y., also contributed a fine young bull—La Fayette—who drew a prize in his class. Mr. Pendergrast, of Chataque County, N. Y., also exhibited a fine imported bull, and a capital large milking Short Horn cow. We can not well particularize, where there was so large an array of excellence; but can freely say that, in any and in all the shows we have before witnessed—and they are of the largest and best ever made in the United States—we never saw so difficult a place to select the best, as among the Short Horns got together at Springfield.

As we were otherwise occupied during the time that the competing classes were on exhibition before the judges in the ring, we could not note them particularly there, and we might not accord, perhaps, with them in the merit of every individual prize awarded; but for the chief part of them, they are probably as correct as the circumstances would permit.

The first prize, in bulls, of \$300, was awarded to Mr. Edward G. Bedford's Kentucky bred bull, Bourbon County—Perfection, 6 years old.

The second, to an imported bull, of the Madison County importation of last year, 4 years old—Sheffelder—belonging to J. W. Robinson, of Madison County, Ohio.

The third premium was to Mr. Caldwell's Kentucky bred bull, Belmont, now of Fayette County, Indiana.

In cows, Brutus J. Clay won the first prize on his imported cow, Lady Stanhope—a noble creature.

The second, was on Duchess, an imported cow of Mr. Palmer's, Fayette Co., Ohio.

The third, on Clara Fisher, a Kentucky cow, belonging to Col. Meredith, of Wayne County, Ia.

Of the classes following, the prizes were distributed in about like proportions to native bred and imported Short Horns, for the particulars of which we must refer the reader to the published list of prizes in the several papers of the day.

But the great contest of the occasion—the hopes, and fears, and aspirations, of the several candidates for victory—was the sweepstakes, consisting of a single bull and five cows belonging to any one herd. In this class there were six entries, viz: Brutus J. Clay, of Kentucky; Solomon Meredith, of Indiana; Arthur Watts, A. Waddle, W. D. Pierce, and Jacob Pierce, of Ohio. As Mr. Waddle's stock was but recently imported, and hardly yet upon their legs from a long sea voyage, he withdrew them from competition, and we did not see them on the ground. Of the herds exhibited, those belonging to the two Messrs. Pierce were in low condition, from the dry season, and although containing several excellent animals, and of great promise, particularly among the young imported heifers, the committee, so far as I could learn, mainly selected for discussion the herds of Mr. Clay, Doctor Watts, and Mr. Meredith. It is no more than justice to say of these, that fifteen finer cows can scarcely, in the aggregate, be found together; and adding a selection from those of the Pierce's imported ones, a score, that even England may be challenged to excel—so ripe were their points, so perfect their condition, and so well selected for an imposing exhibition. Arranged as they were, in a line, each herd headed by their bull, it was the most splendid array of cattle we ever witnessed; and it is not strange that, after a very minute examination of several hours, and two further hours of consultation and trial, the committee of eight, to whom they were referred, should disagree upon the comparative merits, and come to no decision.

This was the fact, and the great trial of

superiority of any one herd over another, in a matched competition of Short Horns, has yet to be settled! The pride of three States was enlisted in this, and no one achieved a victory over the other. Each competitor had a right to feel proud of his herd, and gratified that if he had not the best, no one, in the opinion of the public, had a better than his own. Upon a report of the committee to the Society, that they could not agree, they were discharged from further duty.

In the class of *Fat Cattle*, there were perhaps twenty exhibited, some of which were remarkably fine, particularly some high bred Short Horns, from Kentucky, both heifers and bullocks. There were a pair of enormous oxen, of the old "Patton stock," now almost obsolete, but, many years ago, a celebrated variety of cattle in Kentucky. They were black, with white faces, had been worked some years, now seven years old, and weighed 5,200 pounds the pair. Another Patton, and Short Horn ox, was shown by Mr. Stedman, of Cleveland, enormously large in frame, weighing 2,900 lbs.

There was a remarkable milk cow, belonging to J. W. Brock, of Highland County, Ohio, about whose marvelous lacteal achievements we shall discourse hereafter. We examined this cow particularly, and if the statements of her owner be verified, the famed "Oaks cow, of Danvers, Massachusetts," must pale her hitherto refulgent reputation in perpetual gloom.

There may have been other cattle worthy of note, which, in the multitude of our observations, may have been overlooked, and in a general account like this, may be omitted; and, could we have appropriated three weeks instead of three days to the examination, we should have amassed none too much knowledge of the subjects before us.

On Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the reports of the several committees on prizes, the grand procession of the prize cattle, and the concluding duties of awarding the prizes by the Society, were made; and during the afternoon the people mostly withdrew from the grounds, some of the cattle were taken away, and the gates closed upon a concluded exhibition—certainly, in Short Horn cattle, the most numerous in high bred excellence ever made in the United States.

Had we the time we might have made some observations on the comparative merits of the newly-imported animals with those bred in our own country, the descendants of those introduced many years ago; for here they were shown side by side, and the opportunity for comparison was favorable—but such remarks must be postponed to a future occasion. Suffice it now to say, that this exhibition closed under circumstances the most agreeable to those who attended it, and highly favorable to the improvement of our Western herds. Our only regret to be mingled with the pleasure we received was, that, owing to the lateness of the season, and the number of Agricultural Shows that had been previously held, the number of visitors was less than was anticipated, leaving the good citizens of Springfield, we fear, to foot

a bill of some three or four thousand dollars in expenses, over the receipts on the occasion.

In relation to this, although after suggestions are of little account, we can not but think, that had the local committee added horses, mules, asses, sheep, and swine, all of which are great agricultural staples thereabout, to their Exhibition, in their several classes, and made the premiums something less in individual amount, an increased interest would have been given to the show, and three times the number of people would have been brought together. But it was suggested that the National Show, at Springfield, Mass., last year, was of horses alone, and that this had better only include cattle. They should have recollected that this was eight hundred miles from the other, and that by scarcely a possibility could there be a duplicate of an article in each. We trust that in all future *National Exhibitions* of the kind—if they ever take place, and we trust they may—every dumb animal that draws breath, and is deemed worthy of cultivation, may be represented, and prizes awarded for superior excellence. So far as the testimony that we have to offer in relation to shows of this kind, where rival States may come in competition, we give it our decided approbation.

In conclusion, we have great pleasure in remarking upon the general good order that prevailed throughout the whole week of the Show, both on the grounds and off. The marshals of the ground were prompt and efficient in all their duties. The executive committee were obliging and liberal in every thing. Among them we should perhaps hardly particularize, when all were perfect in their several departments; but we can not omit to name Mr. Robbins, and the four brothers Warder, as models of urbanity, active, and executive talent, such as is rarely met with on such occasions.

GUANO.—A letter has been received at the Admiralty, from Commander De Horsey, of Her Majesty's ship "Devastation," dated August 1, 1854, reporting that he found three vessels under American colors at the uninhabited island of Aves, in lat. 15 deg. 40. min. 40 sec. north, long., 63 deg. 36 min. west, and one day's sail from St. Croix, shipping guano, of which he reports there is about 200,000 tons on the island, and but slightly inferior to the Peruvian.

TWENTY TONS OF HAY PER ACRE.

It will be recollected that at the late agricultural dinner at Mr. Mechi's, in England, which he annually gives to a numerous company of gentlemen, whom he invites to look at his crops at Tiptree Hall, Mr. Caird stated that twenty tons of hay had been grown on a single acre, in one season, in Scotland, from the Italian rye grass. The following is the grower's account of this great crop. It is a big story; but our readers must bear in mind that the Italian grass mentioned here is coarse and rank, and very much like the stalks of American rye; that it grows up rapidly immediately after cutting; that in the mild, humid climate of Scotland it starts early

in February, and grows well to the last of December; and furthermore, rich liquid manure in large quantities was applied to the land after every cutting. We doubt whether the hay was as dry cured as it would be in our hotter climate; and we may safely add, that no such quantity of hay could be made from an American acre.

Some persons have thought the grass for 20 tons of hay was grown in one crop, and have asked that question. It is not so. The grass may be cut from seven to ten times in 12 months; during the summer months, when the temperature of the atmosphere is high, a yard of grass in height may be grown in 21 days. In 1844, my first crop was cut early in March; the second, April 13th; the third, May 4th; the fourth, May 24th; the fifth, June 14th; the sixth, July 22d, with a crop of seed; here the liquid was used up and discontinued; three slight crops were cut afterward, but not dated. To this the public attention was called; the fact could not be denied, but every one accounted for it by some extraordinary advantage I had, they did not possess—to the vast quantity of liquid manure I had, they had not. No one said it was the fine land; all admitted the land to be very bad. Knowing that every one could do so who really tried, I foolishly appropriated a field of twenty acres to grow the grass to make into hay without the liquid, to convince the public that they could do so. I made the year's grass into hay upon the field before the public; 13 stacks, containing from 12 to 15 loads each, were erected. I was silly enough to make one crop in November (which was of course stacked at much cost)—a heap of manure; when the weather is not hot and fine, it takes longer to make the hay than to grow the grass, so that one is done at the expense of the other. [If I had removed the grass from the field directly it was cut, and made it elsewhere, that year's growth would have been little less than Mr. Talfer's statement. This did not convince agriculturists at large; anger was the result in many cases; but there were some who took the hint, and adopted the system of Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Telfer, and Mr. Harvey, and Mr. McCulloch, all Scotchmen, 300 to 400 miles off, while only one of my neighbors did so. Mr. McCulloch was brought from Scotland by Colonel McDouall to see a wonderful crop of grass grown upon a new system; therefore he was prepared to be surprised. Being taken into a field of grass of 14 acres, early in April, he expressed his surprise most heartily, saying it was a great sight, worth coming from the furthest part of Scotland to see; he had never seen anything in agriculture so wonderful. I asked him what he would say, then, if he were told it was the second crop this year; he said that he would not believe any man that swore it. Being taken down the field to the far end, he saw a wall of grass that convinced him at once of the fact that it was the second crop; he then said he would never disbelieve anything again.

I am now stating things in the presence of men living, to be contradicted if untrue. I grew as an experiment in my garden a patch of grass 5 feet 10 inches high, examined and measured by a committee of the House of Commons, with whom was Mr. Shaw Lefevre. I will not say what this crop weighed, although I know, lest I should damage the other facts I have stated; but I will state them when 7 to 10 crops are grown that weigh 8 to 18 tons per acre (English) according to the skill of the cultivator; that it shrinks only in the proportion from five to two in the open air in 12 days, it may be conceived how 20 tons of hay per acre

(Scotch being 1½ English) may be grown upon one acre of land; it may also be easily tried by any one very desirous to know, by getting from me, Mr. Kennedy, or Mr. Telfer, as much seed as will answer his experimental purpose for one acre, 4 bushels being the quantity.

Many other experiments have been made, too numerous to require you to insert, but one bearing particularly ought to be mentioned—it was how much land could 4 horses clear in 24 hours, running loose in a yard, without any other food and fed to the full. They cleared 7 yards by 5½; a piece of land just under 5 acres, kept from 70 to 100 horses in rack-meat during the spring and summer months, some of them eating four feeds of oats per day, and some no oats at all.

I have now sat down 90 miles from all my advantages, upon the poor land of the New Forest, to use up the remnants of my mind and body in agricultural pursuits. I shall make many blunders, but shall relinquish and correct them when I find them—shall, with the Divine blessing, endeavor to show that my Italian rye-grass can be grown as successfully upon the light land here, as it was upon the stiff clay of the London basin. It will be a great pleasure to me to find, while a pilgrim in this world, that my plant is grown, and my system adopted over the whole of my country with satisfaction and profit. In order to assist it, I shall publish a pamphlet of instruction with as little delay as possible, with instructions to carry it out at the cost of as few pence as possible, and place it in the hands of a vender, the profit of which, if any, will be applied to the soldiers' and sailors' orphan fund.

WILLIAM DICKINSON.

New Park, Lymington, Hants, Oct. 12, 1854

A CURIOUS STRUCTURE.

THE nest of a tarantula (spider) has been found in California, of most singular construction. It is about three inches in length, by two in diameter, the walls being nearly half an inch thick. Inside is a projection, which nearly divides it into two apartments about an inch in diameter. The inside is lined with a white downy substance, not unlike velvet, and presents one of the cleanest and most tidy little households imaginable. But the most curious part of it is a door, which fits into an aperture and closes it hermetically. The door is secured by a hinge, formed of the same fibrous substance as the lining of the house, and upon which it swings with freedom. The nest is occupied by a dozen little tarantulas, which seem to subsist upon a yellow secreted substance that appears upon the wall of the front apartment. The arrangement of the door for the protection of the little inmates indicates great instinctive architectural knowledge. It is the intention of the finder to forward this curiosity to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

[Youths' Penny Gazette.]

LARGE OR SMALL SEED POTATOES.

By an experiment carefully conducted at the North-American Phalanx, in Monmouth County, N. J., the following interesting results were obtained:

1. Large whole seed, 29 lbs. 14 oz., produced 174 lbs.
2. Large potatoes cut in halves, 15 lbs. 15 oz., produced 124 lbs.
3. Large potatoes cut in quarters, 7 lbs., produced 98 lbs.
4. Medium potatoes, whole, 19 lbs. 3 oz., produced 146 lbs.
5. Medium potatoes cut in halves, 9 lbs. 6 oz., produced 88½ lbs.

6. Medium potatoes cut in quarters, 4 lbs., produced 67 lbs.

7. Small potatoes, whole, 9½ lbs., produced 117 lbs.

8. Small potatoes cut in halves, 6 lbs., produced 84 lbs.

The percentage of small potatoes to the seed used was greatest on the quartered large potatoes.

The following figures indicate the value of marketable potatoes, at 50 cents per bushel, on an acre for each sort as above:

1.....	\$111 66	5.....	\$56 33
2.....	78 33	6.....	43 33
3.....	61 66	7.....	73 00
4.....	94 66	8.....	53 33

Repetitions of the experiment have all been in favor of the large uncut potatoes for seed.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

GOVERNOR HOPPIN (OF R. I.) AT THE CONNECTICUT SHOW.

IN our recent report of the Connecticut State Show, we alluded to the address of Governor Hoppin, and promised a synopsis of it, which we give below. It will be found interesting. Gov. Hoppin said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society: I have appeared before you to-day by invitation of your committee of arrangements, under circumstances of much embarrassment. The invitation to speak here was given to me last evening, while laboring under serious indisposition. I felt unwilling at that time to commit myself by giving an affirmative answer. I came to see—I came to listen and to be instructed, but I did not come to speak. This is not the only time that men have suffered by being caught in good company. I think for one that it would be a good plan for every man who holds an official position, and who is intending to leave home, to go prepared for such occasions, and to arm himself with speeches appropriate to public gatherings of various kinds.

Last evening I attended a Pomological Festival. It was the first I ever attended, and I was much pleased with it. While I was there I heard many hard names called over—some French names and some English names. There were New-Haven seedlings, and a great many others; but there were no Rhode-Island seedlings among them. I felt a little uncomfortable that my own State was not represented. But when I am here, and looking over this audience, I find that here there is a Rhode Island seedling. I am glad to see my State represented in the person of Henry A. Dyer, a Rhode-Island man, whose efforts in behalf of your Society have contributed to the brilliant success of this exhibition.

But not only on this ground do I claim a right to come before a Connecticut audience. I had once a relative—now no more—a dearly loved relative, who was a Connecticut farmer. He had a large farm and was an experienced farmer. Many here knew him personally and can testify to his worth. This makes me feel more at home. But beside all this, I myself have lived for the greater portion of my life in Connecticut. As a boy I have played beneath these elms, I have studied at your schools, I have graduated at your college. Here I commenced my professional career, and I may say, here I made the first and only good effort of my life at the bar. But I have still another right to appear before you. I married a Connecticut lady. [Laughter and applause.] That I may say was the crowning act of my life. [Renewed applause.] But I do not stop here. My good mother, whose ashes now rest in my own native State, and whose mem-

ory is dearer to me than the sunlight, was born upon Connecticut soil. These are my claims; and I ask, have I not established my right to appear before a Connecticut audience?

I have a deep interest in this Society from other causes. I attended recently an agricultural exhibition in Lawrence, Massachusetts. It was a noble display. I went there to see the big men and the big cattle. I was not disappointed. I come here to draw a parallel—not an invidious one, I hope—between that exhibition and this. Have you ever passed through Massachusetts? Have you ever visited her villages and noticed the state of agriculture? There is more done there in the way of agriculture than in any other State in the Union. The State shows it. The cattle show it—the men show it—the women show it. By nature their soil is poor, as poor as any other in the Union. It is far inferior to the soil of Connecticut. Now, in Massachusetts, all the great men take an interest in the state of agriculture. By great men, I mean the influential men, the wealthy and distinguished men. Why, in Lawrence, the other day, the gentleman who gave the address is reported to be worth a million dollars. His address, though excellent, was none the better for his wealth. I presume it was no better an address than will be given to-day by Gov. Dutton, who, I understand, is not worth half the money. [Laughter.] But I wish to say that when this cause is advocated by men of wealth, it must be good; not that wealth can give dignity to so noble a pursuit, but because it can bring to it and purchase for it innumerable needed facilities—because agriculture can ennoble wealth—and because, when the two shake hands, much of the prejudice that has existed in former times, to the injury of honest labor, is forever broken down.

In Rhode-Island, though we are a small State, we have done something according to our means. In every other department we are second to none. As was said the other day in an address, [by Rev. Wm. Clift of the *American Agriculturist*], which I had the pleasure of perusing, poor as portions of our seaboard soil are, there is a greater wealth in the State—in the soil and upon it—than in all the gold mines of California. I might say that there is, in truth, no such thing as poor land—that all land is good or bad as it is cultivated or neglected. But I prefer to say that, beside our valleys and hill sides and streams—beside many well cultivated farms and busy manufactories and work shops—we have, like Connecticut, men and women, of whom any State might be proud. A few years ago, Mr. President, it was the boast of Connecticut that she sent school-masters to Rhode-Island. Now, sir, we have school-masters among our exports. We send them to other and newer States, and could send them to Connecticut, if she needed them. We have lately furnished Massachusetts with a Governor, and Boston with a Superintendent of Public Schools. Our University boasts, also, of having educated the lately elected Senator from that State. Indeed, sir, as I remarked but a moment since, our wealth is in our people; and this wealth we prize above the precious ores of the East or the West.

But what, continued Gov. H., shall I say about Connecticut. We know what Connecticut can do. Look at her, with such a soil, such a climate, such a people, such resources, such ingenuity. And you have money in your treasury—more than you ought to have. That belongs to the people, and should be appropriated for them. How can it be so well appropriated as to promote the cause of agriculture?

Gov. H. alluded at some length to the dignity of the farmer's pursuit, and the import-

ance of the farming interest. We had not thought enough of these. The time had been when all labor, but especially the labor of the farmer was deemed disreputable—as detracting from the dignity and honor of the person performing it, if he chanced to possess dignity or honor. That time had gone by, and we are all thankful for it. But we do not think yet enough of the farmer's life. We do not realize our dependence upon his labors. We have not often enough asked ourselves, what would the walled city do, if cut from all communication with the country? What would become of its commerce, and all its grand display of wealth?

One or two things (said Gov. H. in conclusion) which I have seen, are especially worthy of notice. I have marked with pleasure the great order which has prevailed here. Here has been a crowd of twenty or twenty-five thousand people, but there has not been any disturbance or any confusion; there has been no rioting and no intoxication. Now here has been the best possible certificate which could be given to your Connecticut MAINE LAW. [Applause.]

STORING WINTER VEGETABLES

NEXT to growing, the proper preserving of winter vegetables, claims our attention. It is possible that so far as sorts and growth are concerned, the stock may be unexceptionable, which, when wanted for the table, they may be, if roots, dried and shriveled up—if the cabbage tribe, rotten. This is all for the want of proper storing. A good dry cellar is the best place for storing roots, such as carrots, beets, ruta bagas, parsnips, scorzonera or oyster plants, and turnips. If stored after the following manner, they will come out as wanted, as plump as when taken out of the ground.

The tender, such as carrots, beets and scorzonera, require taking up as soon as the leaves exhibit a yellow appearance, or before any very sharp frost, while parsnips may remain longer, as no frost injures them; in fact, except for use during hard weather, many leave them in the ground all winter. In taking up, care should be taken to get them out with the roots entire, or they are much more liable to rot, while some, as the beet, are materially injured in the cooking if mutilated. The tops should be trimmed off just above the crown, and the roots allowed to become dry before storing.

Procure some sand, which should be pretty dry, and lay a thin layer over the place the roots are to occupy. Now lay the roots evenly over this, placing a row all around the outside with the crowns outward. Place on sand sufficient to fill up all cavities and just cover the roots, and so on, alternate roots and sand till the whole is completed. They should not, however, be laid up to a greater height than about three feet.

Cabbage may be preserved in the cellar and in the open ground—the former for use during winter—the latter, after the frost breaks. Take a sheltered part of the garden, and open a trench, in which lay the cabbage bottom upwards; take out the next trench and lay on these, and so on. A few boards or a little straw should be sprinkled over them in hard weather.

Cauliflower and Brocoli, that have not headed before hard weather, should be carefully taken up, and laid in mould in the vegetable cellar or shed. In this way, this luxury may be had a good part of the winter.

Celery, all except the latest crop, should, just before the ground becomes hard, be lifted and placed in sand in the cellar, tops upward, a little slanting. This will be in use the greater part of the winter. The latest crop may remain in the ground well covered with straw. [Country Gentleman.]

THE VOICE OF AUTUMN.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

THERE comes from yonder height,
A soft repining sound,
Where forest leaves are bright,
And fall like flakes of light,
To the ground.

It is the Autumn breeze,
That, lightly floating on,
Just skims the weedy leas,
Just stirs the glowing trees,
And is gone.

He moans by sedgy brook,
And visits with a sigh
The last pale flowers that look,
From out their sunny nook,
At the sky.

O'er shouting children flies
That light October wind,
And kissing cheeks and eyes,
He leaves their merry cries
Far behind,

And wanders on to make
That soft uneasy sound,
By distant wood and lake,
Where distant fountains break
From the ground.

No bower where maidens dwell
Can win a moment's stay;
Nor fair untrodden dell;
He sweeps the upland swell,
And away!

Mourn'st thou thy homeless state,
Oh soft, repining wind!
That early seek'st, and late,
The rest it is thy fate
Not to find!

Not on the mountain's breast,
Not on the ocean's shore,
In all the East and West;
The wind that stops to rest
Is no more.

By valleys, woods, and springs,
No wonder thou should'st grieve
For all the glorious things
Thou touchest with thy wings
And must leave.

Graham's Magazine.

A DROP OF OIL.

The following suggestions are highly valuable:

EVERY man who lives in a house, especially if the house be his own, should oil all the various parts of it once in two or three months. The house will last much longer, and will be much more quiet to live in. Oil the locks, bolts, and hinges of the street-door, and it will shut gently, with luxurious ease, and with the use of a small amount of force. A neglected lock requires great violence to cause it to shut, and with so much violence that the whole house, its doors, its windows, and its very floors and joists, are much shaken, and in time they get out of repair in all sorts of ways, to say nothing of the dust that is dislodged every time the place is so shaken. The incessant banging of doors, scrooping of locks, creaking and screaming of hinges, is a great discomfort. Even the bell-wire cranks should sometimes be oiled, and they will act more certainly and with such gentle force that there will be little danger of breaking any part of them. The eastors of tables and chairs should be sometimes oiled, and they will move with such gentle impulse and so quietly that a sleeping child or old man is not awakened. A well-oiled door-lock opens and shuts with hardly a whisper. Three penny-worth of oil used in a large house once a year will save many shillings in locks and other materials, and in the end will save many pounds in even the substantial repairs of a house; and an old

wife living and sleeping in quiet repose will enjoy many more years of even temper and active usefulness. Housekeepers, pray do not forget the oil. A stitch in time saves nine, and a drop in time saves pounds.

The Builder.

APPLE MOLASSES.

THE juice of the sweet apple, it is probably known to most of our readers, makes an excellent molasses. The article, when properly made, is pure, possessing a vinous or rather brandied flavor, which renders it greatly superior for mince, apple or tart pies, to the best West India molasses. If it is made from sour apples, a small quantity of imported molasses may be added to modify the flavor. Beer made with it, possesses a brisk and highly rapid flavor, which common molasses does not impart. Four and a half barrels of good cider will make one barrel of molasses, costing in ordinary seasons, about \$5 50. One who has had considerable experience in manufacturing this article, says: "I make little cider; my apples are worth more to feed my hogs, than for cider; but I make a practice of selecting my sweet apples, those that furnish the richest, heaviest liquor, and make a cheese from them, using the cider thus obtained for making apple or quince preserves, boiling down for molasses, and keeping two or three barrels for drink or ultimate conversion into vinegar. When new from the press, and before fermentation commences, that which I intend for boiling is brought to the house, and boiled in brass, to the proper consistence, taking care not to burn it, as that gives the molasses a disagreeable flavor, and taking off all the scum that rises during the process. The quantity to be boiled, or the number of barrels required to make one of molasses, will depend greatly on the kind of apples used, and the richness of the new liquor. Four, or four and a half, are generally sufficient, but when care is not used in making the selection of apples, five barrels may be necessary, but let it take more or less, enough must be used to make the molasses, when cold, as thick as the best West India. When boiled sufficiently, it should be turned into vessels to cool, and from thence to a new sweet barrel, put into a cool cellar where it will keep without trouble, and be ready at all times.

[Republican Journal.]

LIQUID MANURE.

Surely a man must be mad to talk in this civilized age, of any one endangering his life by any statement he can make, however extravagant. Let any one who doubts the truth of Mr. Caird's assertion, made at Mr. Mechi's late gathering, and authorised by Mr. Telfer, try the following simple experiment: Take a cubic foot of dung from the middle of a manure heap, that has been drawn out into the field for the future wheat crop (any other may do, but the richer the heap the better). Wash it with water until it will not discolor the water it is washed in, and then dig it well into a square piece of ground in the field or garden, as may be most convenient, and sow a crop of any kind upon it. Take a second cubic foot of dung from the same heap, and as near the same place that the former was taken from as possible, and without washing dig it into a piece of ground the same size as the former, and of course the same quality. Then sow a crop of the same kind as the former, and afterward wait for both crops to arrive at perfection; whenever this condition of the two crops is obtained, the difference between them will, I think, settle all dispute about liquid manure.

J. R. MARKBY,

Duxford Rectory Cambridgeshire.

Horticultural Department.

A HORTICULTURAL NUISANCE.

WE notice that the Charter Oak grape is again widely advertised and puffed in the papers in this city—a regular thing by the way every autumn—as decidedly the “best” grape ever cultivated!

It has never received the favorable notice, that we are aware of, of any horticultural society. We are certain that no fruit grower, who had any reputation at stake, would recommend it as worthy of cultivation. We have had it two years in our garden, and it has fruited twice. If it took the name of Charter Oak from the resemblance of its pulp to that very rough wood, that name was not unworthily bestowed. We pronounce the Charter Oak grape an unmitigated humbug, and its sale to any man an imposition. We paid two dollars, cash, and gave two years of attention to the cultivation of the vine for our knowledge. Our readers now have what we know of it gratis. If they purchase that worthless shrub, they do it on their own responsibility.

THE HUMBUG OF MANY VARIETIES.

BY GEORGE JAKUES.

WE have, in our grounds, some three hundred pear trees, more or less, comprising about seventy varieties of the fruit. The trees are of such size as nurserymen usually retail at from one to three or four dollars apiece. Calling these trees worth five hundred dollars, in their present condition, if by some conjurer's art, their number of varieties could be reduced to about a dozen of what we consider the most valuable sorts, we should then estimate the same trees to be worth at least eight hundred dollars. In mercantile phraseology, Profit and Loss stands Dr. in the sum of \$300—to the reputation of having seventy instead of a dozen varieties of pears. In illustration of this amount of trash accumulated on our hands, we have among our trees the Lewis, the Passas du Portugal, Beurre de Mons and others about the size of blackberries, which—if they ever mortify us by fruiting again—we intend to eat with a spoon after the fashion of strawberries and cream, hoping only that we may have a great deal of cream and very few of the pears.

Next we have a class of pears beautiful as the fabled fruits of the Hesperides, but needing no hydra-headed monster to guard them against the depredations of those who have tasted them once. Of this class Chelmsford is a type, Pope's Scarlet Major another, the Reine des Poires another, &c., &c. Then we have a lot which “came highly recommended,” such as the Bleacher's Meadow, the Dunmore, &c., which our pigs always refuse, except on those occasions when his darlint of an Irish keeper has forgotten “intirely” to feed him for a day or two in succession. A fourth class were received under the prestige of such high-sounding names that we feel certain they must be something. But of this class we must sorrowfully say—“*stat magni nominis umbra*.” Their fine names contrasted with their miserable plight have been sneered at, at horticultural exhibitions, their owner's taste called into question, and their history

concluded by starving poor piggy into an appreciation of their otherwise latent excellence. To this class properly belongs certain winter varieties, which we shall designate as the shrivellers. Then comes some for which we paid smartly, among them, the Colmar d'Arenberg. This, we will admit, has proved tolerably palatable some years, but we do not think the pleasurable moments of our life would be much abridged if we and Colmar d'Arenberg were never more to meet in our mortal pilgrimage.

Again, we have from time to time become the proprietor of certain other “very new” varieties—cheap enough now—but so scarce when we purchased them that we were only able to purchase a single little miserable specimen tree—granted to us as a special favor at the moderate price of five dollars! The Grosse Calabasse heads the list of these; the Eyewood is not much too good to follow after, and—but we don't care to prosecute this subject further.

If the art of grafting has not lost its virtues next spring, we shall feel strongly tempted to put ourselves in a way to remain in blissful ignorance of all the rest of these same new varieties, and at the same time complete our education in regard to all the others above named.

We want pears that our friends and ourselves can enjoy—to eat, not to exhibit at horticultural fairs! What is it to be able to show a hundred varieties of pairs at an exhibition compared to having the finest and choicest of this fruit to set before one's friends! Where is the profit or honor, or pleasure, of these same varieties thus displayed, if the final destination of three-fourths of them is the pig-stye? And because, if our “more enterprising” (?) neighbor, Snooks, happens to get out one hundred and one varieties, he wins the laurels, and we are at once left in the lurch, with only the miserable consolation of going home to share with our pig in what other gratification our pears may be capable of affording.

As of pears, so in less degree of all our fruits. We remember to have paid a dollar and a half for the Carter grapes—a miserable savage tree from its native wood! Perhaps, though, we are too severe—having never actually tasted this fruit; for we do assure you, gentle reader, that we—that is, ourselves and our pig—have neither of us succeeded, up to these present writings, in getting the monstrous pulp of this grape far enough down our throats to be able to know how it would lie in our stomachs. Newland's strawberry we fortunately escaped; also several of the patent currants, &c.

We might go on this way through the whole circle of fruits and ornamental trees and plants, but we have already arrived in sight of an objection which we knew we should have to meet. We shall be asked: If some one had not experimented with new varieties, how would you have been supplied with such fruit as your Paradise d'Automne, Rostezier, Beurre d'Anjou; your Leland's Pippins, your Dutch Currants, your Hovey strawberries, &c., &c.? True, very true; but we think we can answer—at least interrogatively, after the most approved Yankee fashion.

If Columbus had never discovered America, how would our politicians ever have opportunity to manifest their benevolence in saving the Union? It is very well, it is important, indeed, that somebody should give attention to the raising and testing of new varieties of fruits; but is that any reason why every one who may have a bit of ground, should fill it up with all manner of new trashy fruits which nobody has fairly tested? The wholesale nurseryman, the wealthy amateur, horticultural societies who have experimental gardens, men

very fond of and willing to pay for distinctions at horticultural exhibitions, should be our experimenters, our pioneers on the western frontiers of horticulture. As for the rest of us, we can better afford to buy their experience than to take a share in it. If no better plan can be devised, let the members of the horticultural society each agree to test one or two new and different varieties in a season, and the work of improvement would progress rapidly enough for all valuable purposes. At any rate our dearly bought experience has taught us to be shy of the new varieties. We ought to be, we hope we are willing to do our part; but we confess we have not much enthusiasm for doing more. [Practical Farmer.]

GARDEN HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

Now that the busy time in this department is well nigh over for the present season, a good opportunity presents itself to make any needful improvements or alterations which past experience may have suggested.

The past season has been an excellent one for observing the wonderful effects of well drained, over wet, or under-drained lands, and should be a lesson to those who have wet lands to at once set about draining them.

Good hard walks are another necessary adjunct to a kitchen garden—walks that will be dry in all weathers, and sufficiently hard to bear the necessary wheeling on them. The slate rock certainly answers the best for this purpose of anything we know of in this neighborhood. It should be blasted and got in the fall, and if partially broken up and laid in heaps or on the walks themselves, will by the action of the sun and frost during winter, be nicely pulverized.

It is not an unfrequent occurrence to see kitchen gardens smothered up with fruit or other trees. This is a great evil, where a full supply of vegetables is required, as it is impossible to have top and bottom except it may be in a very few instances. If it is wished to have fruit trees within this department, they should be either espalier trained or the more modern pyramidal; at any rate they should be dwarf, and if planted to form a sort of avenue to the walks, they may be made to assume a pretty feature. But to look well in this place, they require to be kept in good order and properly trained, or they soon become too large for the place, and are often permitted to grow on until it is too late to keep them within the bounds of dwarfs, and because they bear some fruits, are allowed to remain to the great injury of the crops of vegetables.

ASPARAGUS.—This useful culinary vegetable should, as soon as the foliage is turning yellow, be cut off close to the soil, and the beds prepared for the winter. This consists in slightly forking up the soil, and spreading a coat of long manure all over the beds, three inches thick. The alleys should then be dug up and a portion of the mould from the alleys be scattered over the entire beds, which assists in keeping the manure in its place as well as making the whole look neat. In the spring the beds should receive a gentle forking and raking all over, as soon after the weather breaks as it can be worked. Some seed should be saved and cleaned, ready for sowing in the spring to fill up vacancies or make new plantations. With good care plantations will last many years.

Countrv Gentleman.

E. SANDERS.

GUILT, though it may attain temporal splendor, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of our crimes long survive their commission, and, like the ghosts of the murdered, forever haunt the steps of the malefactor.

THE PANSY.

If I was asked which of the florists' flowers I considered the most popular, I would answer, the Pansy. It may be found in the parterre of the nobleman, or the small flower plot of the cottager—in all parts of the empire, in the North as well as in the South. There is, perhaps, no other flower which has so repaid the labor of the florist. A few years ago it was a mere weed; now it is one of the most beautiful flowers we possess. If we compare the drawings of those which, four or five years ago, we considered gems, with some we now have, we immediately see the immense improvements that have been made; so much so, that when flowers such as these old gems appear now in our seedling beds, they are tossed aside as useless. For some time I have paid great attention to its culture, and have been pretty successful in competition; and if my method of cultivation should be of service to any of the readers of the Florist, and induce them to try it, I hope they will derive as much pleasure from so doing as I myself have done.

The pansy, I consider, is at its best during the last two weeks of May and the first two weeks of June. It is for this reason that the principal pansy shows are held during that period. The great object of the cultivator is to have his flowers in the highest state of perfection possible that can be had most easily and best, at that period when the flower is naturally at its best. No doubt good blooms of pansies may be had at almost any period from April to October, but there are many fine sorts, particularly belted ones, which during the height of summer entirely lose their true character, which scarcely any amount of cultivation can avoid; instance that fine old variety the Duke of Norfolk. As my principal object is to have my pansies in condition during May and June, I will first detail my method of doing so as minutely and as plainly as I can.

During July and August I take my cuttings, selecting young side shoots one and a half to two inches long. These I find always root soonest, and make the best plants. In many cases they can be got almost ready rooted, when they proceed from the parent stem at a little below the surface of the soil. It is a good plan, when many cuttings are wanted, to earth the main plants well up, thereby causing many of the side shoots to become ready rooted, or if not so they will very soon root after being put out.

My cuttings I put into a bed in the open border, attending to them well with water in the absence of rain. I shade until I see that they can bear sunshine without flagging; after that all the attention they require until potting time is to keep them clear of weeds, and have the soil stirred up occasionally.

I never use a hand glass in striking. The soil I find they luxuriate in is the top spit of a meadow, full of fiber, laid up in a heap for a considerable time, and well chopped over. To five parts of this I put one part leaf-mould, and one part well rotted cow-dung, adding a little sand to keep it open.

About the end of September I pot into 4-inch pots, putting plenty of crocks at the bottom of each pot for drainage. I then place them in a cold frame facing south, well up to the glass. When properly established in their pots, I give all the air possible, taking off the lights entirely in fine weather. In this manner I keep them over the winter, the only attention they require being to water well when dry (of course choosing moderately fine days for so doing), to throw a mat over the frame in severe frosts, and to give all the air possible in fine weather.

About the beginning of February I repot into 8-inch pots, without shaking the soil from their pots, but taking care to remove the

surface and what has been next the pot. I again put in plenty of crocks for drainage, and use the same soil as previously, which has been well turned over and exposed to frost during winter. After repotting I place them again in the frame, close up to the glass, and keep turning them round at intervals, so that the plants grow dwarf and equal, always remembering to give air on all possible occasions; in fine weather I remove the sashes entirely during the height of the day.

Those plants I wish to grow as specimens I tie out the side shoots to the sides, to pieces of wire with loops made by twisting them about two inches apart. These I fix underneath the rims of the pots. From plants from which I wish to take blooms for exhibition I remove most of the side shoots; some of them I grow to a single stem, some to two stems, but never more than three, according to the strength and nature of the plant. By the middle of April they become good plants, and many of them begin to show flowers. These I pick off until about three weeks before exhibition day, thereby throwing all growth into the plant. I now supply them liberally with well diluted liquid manure. I prefer sheep and cow-dung in the proportion of one peck of each to twenty-five gallons of water. This has the effect of increasing the size and brilliancy of the blooms.

As the blooms intended for exhibition begin to open, I draw a thin calico blind over the sashes during sunshine, and remove it immediately the sun is off. Pansy plants are very liable to become drawn if shaded for any length of time, therefore that must be avoided as far as possible. There is no occasion for any more shading than merely to keep sunshine from the blooms intended for exhibition.

If any blooms arrive at full perfection within three days of exhibition day, I take them off and keep them in water, taking care to change it frequently, and to shelter from dust, &c. I find they can be preserved in that manner in better condition than by being allowed to remain on the plant.

Little now remains to be done except to arrange the blooms on their stands. A little care here also is required. A fair proportion of each class ought to be put in; for instance, in a stand of twelve blooms there should be three white grounds, three yellow do., and three selfs; the white and yellow grounds ought to be broad and narrow belted, the selfs may be one yellow, one white, and one dark. The proportion of classes is very often, and ought always to be, taken into account by the judges; they ought also to be contrasted in the stands as much as possible, so that the dark flowers may give better effect to the light ones, and *vice versa*. To have a continuance of bloom during summer, plants should be put in the beginning of May and also in June. The side shoots taken off in April may be used for this purpose.

The pansy requires a good fresh loamy, soil and if the border is not naturally so, it ought to be improved by the introduction of good loam and well decayed dung. The best method, where it can be adopted, is to remove entirely eighteen inches from the border and make it up again with compost similar to that recommended for potting, or, what I have tried this season with excellent effect, thoroughly decayed rack, to which may be added a good quantity of decayed dung. If a situation shaded from the mid-day sun can be had, so much the better.

Attention similar to what is recommended above for pot plants must also be paid to these, so far as circumstances allow. For shading and protecting from dashing rains, small hand-glasses are useful. The plants must not be allowed to grow too bushy; three main stems are quite sufficient, if good sized blooms are wanted. Frequent appli-

cations of liquid manure will be found to benefit these also.

Without doubt the system of cultivating pansies in pots for spring blooming has immense advantages over that in the open border, and I would earnestly recommend all who have any wish to succeed at the spring exhibitions to adopt it. The grower in pots is entirely independent of his garden soil, if unsuitable, in a great degree of situation, and of weather. It is very disheartening after the attention of months in preparing for an exhibition to find that by a deluge of rain all hopes of successful competition are blasted. In frame culture the plants are safe from rain, wind, and weather. In conclusion I subjoin a list of thirty varieties, which I know are really good, having grown most of them, and had opportunities of seeing the remainder in bloom. Intending purchasers may select from it with confidence:

DARK SELFS.

Mesmerist.....	Veitch.
Medora.....	Downie and Laird.
St. Andrews.....	Downie and Laird.
Flower of the Day.....	Downie and Laird.
Aunt Chloe.....	Douglas.

YELLOW SELFS.

Sovereign.....	Dickson and Co.
Yellow Chimax.....	Downie and Laird.

WHITE SELFS.

Royal White.....	Mr. H. B. Douglas.
Royal White.....	Downie and Laird.

WHITE GROUNDS (BELTED).

Beauty.....	Downie and Laird.
Royal Standard.....	Dickson and Co.
Royal Visit.....	" "
Miriam.....	" "
Miss Talbot.....	" "
Minerva.....	" "
Earl of Mansfield.....	" "
Ellen.....	Douglas.
National.....	Turner.

YELLOW GROUNDS (BELTED).

Gliff.....	Dickson and Co.
Emperor.....	Hale.
Monarch.....	" "
Charles Turner.....	" "
Victory.....	" "
Father Gavazzi.....	Holland.
Fearless.....	Schofield.
Diadem.....	Hunt.
Pandora.....	" "
Duke of Norfolk.....	Bell.
Sir J. Cathcart.....	Turner.
Lady Emily.....	Shearer.

DELTA.

POPULAR SIMILES.

Some ingenious rhymist has placed the following sayings in poetic order—the opposites in juxtaposition:

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone;
As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat;
As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;
As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole;
As white as a lily—as black as a coal;
As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear;
As tight as a drum—as free as the air;
As heavy as lead—as light as a feather;
As steady as time—as uncertain as weather;
As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog;
As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;
As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind;
As true as the gospel—as false as mankind;
As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig;
As proud as a peacock—as blue as a grig;
As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove;
As stiff as a poker—as limp as a grove;
As blind as a bat—as dead as a post;
As cold as a cucumber—as warm as toast;
As red as a cherry—as pale as a ghost.

Wisdom does not show itself so much in precept as in life—in a firmness of mind and a mastery of appetite. It teaches us to do, as well as to talk; and to make our words and actions all of a color.

One of the greatest evils of the world is, men praise rather than practice virtue. The praise of honest industry is on every tongue, but it is very rare that the worker is respected more than the drone.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

We hope none of our readers will be deterred, by its length, from reading the report of the National Cattle Show, commencing on the first page. It gives not only a general report of the show itself, but is also an index to the best lots of improved cattle in our country. The remarks upon the general arrangements and the incidents connected with the show, and the critical notices of the different kinds and lots of stock, will interest those not specially engaged in rearing cattle nearly as much as those who are. As the writer is not present to make corrections, there may be one or two errors or omissions.

CHEAP LABOR UNPROFITABLE.

THE man who employed an artist at five hundred a year, to engrave pillars, &c., on half dimes, at the rate of half a score a day, that he might pass them for sixpences, is said to be on the verge of bankruptcy.

Not unlike, in its result, is the experience of a friend of ours, who last Spring hired a boy, at some nine dollars a month, when good help was worth eighteen, happy in the prospect of having his work done at half price. Passing through his cornfield, a day or two since, we were surprised to find him harvesting a piece of some three-quarters of an acre, and to satisfy our curiosity upon one or two points, he gave us the following statement:

Last Spring, in the hurry of planting, a circus was advertised in the neighboring village, and Jim, of course, must go. In order to propitiate his employer, he proposed taking a stint; and, unfortunately, it happened to be the covering of this piece of corn. It was well manured, and to make the sprouting of the seed certain, it was necessary to spread the manure in the hill, and cover it with dirt, before dropping the corn. Jim did his work, boy fashion, and was off to the circus. Two weeks after, when the corn should have been up, only here and there a spire appeared. It was planted over, and came forward just in time to be pinched by the drouth; and this economist will get ten bushels of corn, instead of forty. A net loss of at least twenty-five dollars by the operation, has taught him that a man may be penny wise and pound foolish.

Cheap help is no where more costly than upon the farm. A bungler, at the bench or forge, may get new material, and do his work over again a fortnight hence; but two weeks with the farmer may lose him the season.

STATE POULTRY SHOW.—The New-York State Society for the improvement of Domestic Poultry, are to hold their second annual exhibition at Utica, on the 28th, 29th and 30th of this month. Premium lists, and any information desired in respect to the exhibition, may be obtained by addressing D. S. Heffron, President, or R. U. Sherman, Secretary of the Society, Utica.

NEW-JERSEY MARL.

WE learn of a good movement on the part of the Monmouth County Agricultural Society, at their meeting on the 21st ult. We refer to the appointment of committees to procure good specimens of marl, from different parts of the County, to be forwarded to Prof. Cook, who is engaged in the State Geological Survey, for examination.

The committees consist of Jamès S. Lawrence, and Wm. Armstrong, of Upper Freehold; Dr. J. C. Thompson, and Wm. Armstrong, of Manalapan; Judge Forman, and Thomas Baird, of Millstone; Horatio Ely, and Thomas Vanderveer, of Freehold; Uriah Smock, and H. S. Conover, of Marlborough; Peter S. Conover, and P. R. Smock, of Raritan; W. H. Hendrickson, and Thos. Roberts, of Middletown; Isaac Hance, and Michael Taylor, of Shrewsbury; Benj. W. Corlies, and Judge Barclay, of Ocean; R. K. Shafto, and Capt. Brannin, of Wall; John B. Williams, and Judge Simpson, of Howell.

We hope these committees will exercise great caution in their selections, so as to get average samples. When a large bed is to be tested, it is desirable that considerable quantities should be taken from different parts of it, and these several samples thoroughly mingled together, and the specimen to be used taken from the mass. We are led to make this suggestion, because we have had many specimens of manures, marls, &c., sent us for examination, which could yield no practical results, because they were not an average of the whole mass to which the examination was designed to apply.

The Society appointed a committee to prepare a statement of the results of the use of marl in the County. The members of this committee are, Messrs. B. F. Randolph, Charles Sears, and Jas. S. Lawrence. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That persons who have had an analysis of their marl heretofore, in the County, are respectfully solicited to send a statement of the same to the President or Secretaries of the Society, stating the time when and by whom made, the place where, and what part of the pit the marl was from, and whether the marl is used, and with what results.

Resolved, That the subject of marl be considered at the next meeting, in January, and that the farmers from all parts of the County are hereby requested to present at that meeting a statement, written or verbal, of their own experience in the use of marl, and of any matter of interest connected with the use of it.

CHANGES AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

WE learn that the Rev. Wm. Bidwell, for a long time editor and proprietor of the New-York Evangelist, has been compelled to retire from his post, on account of impaired health. The Evangelist will hereafter be under the charge of Revs. Wm. Bradford and Henry W. Field.

WE are very sorry to learn of the suspension of the Windham County (Conn.) Telegraph, on account of some legal difficulty between its late and former proprietor. While lecturing in that vicinity, we, with

others, became quite indebted to the Editor, Mr. Francis E. Harrison, for his successful efforts to secure the advancement of agricultural intelligence. The Telegraph has labored unceasingly to arouse a spirit of "home public spiritedness," and to promote the agricultural as well as other interests of Windham County, and we hope its present suspension will be of short duration.

T. L. McElrath & Co. have played a capital joke upon the Harpers, in copying the cover of their magazine and using it upon the Household Words. This is done in return for the issuing, by the Harpers, of an opposition edition of Dickens' late popular work, "Hard Times."

Household Words, for November, is an excellent number, and in Harper's neat cover, is quite as good as the "genuine magazine."

NOVEL PREMIUM.—A GOOD IDEA.—At the anniversary of the Norfolk County (Mass.) Agricultural Society, at Dedham, a premium of \$2 was awarded to Miss Mary Quincy, of Dedham, for a very neatly mended stocking. The committee also made some complimentary remarks, by way of encouraging young ladies to cultivate this very useful art.

For the American Agriculturist.

WHAT WILL MAKE A COW GIVE DOWN HER MILK?

THE inquiry in the *American Agriculturist*, "What will make a cow give down her milk?" reminded me of an incident in my own experience.

We have a fine cow, which goes by the name of Whitey, on account of her color. She gives a large quantity of milk, and of superior quality. Her only fault is, that she is rather too intelligent, and knows too well how to look out for her own interests. She is evidently in favor of bovine rights, and has no idea of submitting, against her judgment, to the control of man or woman. She can let down the bars of the pasture very nicely, if there are no precautions taken to prevent it; and if the fence is not "legal," she does not consider it worthy her regard. She understands the mysteries of latches and hooks; and, if she has a calf to look after, she knows very well how to retain a sufficient portion of her milk for its nourishment.

Bridget had been with us several weeks, and I had always given her particular instruction to treat the cow gently, and never strike her. One day she came to me, and told me that Whitey would not give down her milk. She had tried for some time, and could not get a "sup." I had known the cow so long, that I had learned if she was coaxed with a bucket of delicacies, she would, for a time, forget her calf, and not refuse to yield her milk.

"Unto the milkmaid's hand; while in regular cadence, Into the sounding pail the foaming streamlets descended." So I told Bridget if she would "slop" the cow she would have no difficulty. She went out, and pretty soon came in again.

"How have you succeeded this time?" I

inquired, expecting her to show me a pail of foaming milk.

"Oh, ma'am," she answered dolorously, "I slobbered her all about the barn-yard, and I could get na-ary a drop."

"Slobbered her about the barn-yard! What does she mean?" I said to myself. I inquired into the matter, and found she had been "bating" the cow.

"Why did you do that?" I asked. "I have often told you never to strike her."

"But you said, ma'am, if I would slobber her, she would give down her milk."

So poor Whitey had had a beating, and Bridget had no milk, because I had used an expression which I had frequently heard, but which she entirely misunderstood. If I had told her to give the cow "a mash," she would probably have known what I meant.

After suitable explanations, Bridget tried a third time, and with much better success. She prepared some food which the cow liked, and as Mooly was not slapped, she stood still, and gave down her milk, Bridget wisely concluding that the way to a cow's heart, as to a child's, is through the mouth.

ANNA HOPE.

ASHLEY'S HITCHING-ROD.



We commend the following to the attention of our readers:

For the American Agriculturist.

I send you a rough sketch of Ashley's Hitching-Rod, thinking you might like to show it to your numerous readers.

As you will see at a glance, it is a very simple contrivance for fastening a horse so that he can neither damage his harness, by rubbing his head against the post, nor bite the bark from a tree, if he happens to be fastened to one.

The Hitching-Rod is a simple rod, twenty inches long, of half an inch round iron, with a ring at A, to be firmly strapped to the post, and a ring and clasps at B, to fasten to the bit. It may be permanently attached to a post, by a common staple, or it may be carried in the carriage to be used as required.

Any gentleman who has a fine tree ruined by a gnawing beast, or has seen the maiden beauty of a new harness destroyed by being rubbed and bruised against the hitching post, will appreciate the value of this simple invention.

A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 18, 1854.

WHERE DO PLANTS COME FROM?

Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in an oven, and afterwards put into a large earthen vessel; the vessel was then moistened with soft water, and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, was placed therein. During the space of five years, the earth was carefully watered with rain-water or pure water. The willow grew and flourished; and to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth, or dust blown into the pot, it was covered with a metal plate, perforated with a great number of holes, suitable for free admission of pure air only. After growing in the earth for five years, the willow tree was removed, and found to weigh one hundred and sixty-nine pounds and about three ounces. The leaves which fell from the tree every autumn

were not included in this weight. The earth was then removed from the vessel, again dried in the oven, and afterward weighed; it was discovered to have lost only about two ounces of its original weight. Thus one hundred and sixty-four pounds of lignin or woody fiber, bark, etc., were certainly produced from the air.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

A COW SUIT.

All who have a taste for native shrewdness and humor, and who wish to have a good, hearty laugh, should read the following. There is scarce any thing in Pickwick equal to it. The blood of the old Puritan stock tells well here. Allington and the May Flower, will henceforth be immortal. See the fifth paragraph from the close of the article.

This was one of the most amusing trials ever witnessed by bench or jury in this county. The prisoner was indicted for an assault and battery upon a man by the name of Dodder. It seems that a Plank Road had just been laid in the town of Minisink, running through the lands of said Dodder, and that Allington is the toll-gatherer, and that the gate-house is built upon, or adjoining the lands of Dodder. The other facts will appear in the evidence.

The cause was duly opened by the District Attorney, when his Honor, the Judge, noticed the defendant sitting within the bar, with pencil in hand ready to take down evidence, without counsel.

"Have you no counsel, Mr. Allington?" inquired the Judge.

"No Sir."

"There are plenty of gentlemen around you who would be willing to assist you."

"Well, your Honor, I have feed one, and engaged another, and they both turn up missing, and therefore I have concluded to try the case myself."

"Very well, sir."

The District Attorney, after stating the case to the jury, called the complainant, Mr. Dodder, upon the stand, who testified as follows:

I know the defendant; he is a neighbor of mine. I was driving his cows off my land, when he came out upon the road and stoned me. He sent as many as a dozen at me, and the last one struck me upon the back of the neck. It hurt me considerable—not very badly, however, as the rim of my hat hung down, and it and the coat collar prevented.

"You can examine him now, Mr. Allington," said the District Attorney.

All eyes were now turned upon the defendant. There he sat, busily engaged in taking notes, a little, short, red-headed, red-faced Yankee, with his feet resting on the lower round of the chair, and his body bent forward at an angle of 45 degrees. At that remark he snapped his head back like a blade in a jack-knife, his eyes twinkled, and in a shrill, loud voice he commenced:

"Have you been on good terms with the defendant, I mean me, Mr. Dodder?"

Dodder hesitated.

"Come, Mr. Dodder, have we been on good terms?"

"I can't say," replied Dodder.

"Well recollect, Mr. Dodder, that you must say."

"Say yes or no," interposed his honor.

"Yes or no," responded the defendant.

"I can't say that we are on speaking terms," answered Dodder.

"Well, Mr. Dodder, you say that I struck you with a stone—will you please state to the jury whether it was the first stone that struck you?"

"No sir."

"Did it not go fifteen feet to the right?"

"About that."

"Well was it the second?"

"No sir."

"Did not that go three feet over your head?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were you not running after my cow with a stake sharpened at one end? and did you not knock her down? and was it not because you would not stop that I sent the other stone at you?"

"Well, sir, I must explain."

"None of your rigmaroles here, Mr. Dodder. No explanations, sir—Yes or No, sir."

"I can't answer."

"You must answer. Come, sir, Yes or No."

"It wasn't a stake, it was a stick."

"Yes, two and a half inches at the butt and twelve feet long."

"No, sir, one inch across and tapering to the end."

"You knocked the cow down, didn't you?"

"I struck at her—can't say I struck her."

"Didn't she fall?"

"Can't say."

"Well, Mr. Dodder, you were chasing her, were you not?"

"I was in the road, sir, and she was on the side."

"Was it icy?"

"Yes."

"Snow deep?"

"Yes."

"Now, will you say, on your oath, Mr. Dodder, that you did not strike her?"

Witness hesitating. "I will not be positive."

"Well, Mr. Dodder, were you not coming toward me?"

"Yes, sir."

"You was coming up the road and I was going down?"

"Yes, sir."

"You did not run back at all, did you?"

"No, sir."

"You are sure you did not look or go back, are you?"

"Certainly I am."

"Are you as positive of that as you are of all the rest you have sworn to?"

"I am, sir."

"Well, sir, will you then please to inform this jury and myself how that stone came to strike you on the back of the neck?"

Witness was evidently non-plussed, and a roar of laughter burst from bench, bar and jury, as well as the spectators.

"I am not done with you yet," exclaimed the defendant, as Mr. Dodder seemed rather uneasy and inclined to vacate the chair.

"Whose house do I live in, Mr. Dodder?"

"I consider it mine."

"Did you serve a notice on me not to use the rooms, the garret or the cellar, when I was moving in it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was there any thing else to use, sir?"

"No, sir."

"Who built the house?"

"The Plank Road Company."

"In whose possession is it, Mr. Dodder?"

"Plank Road Company."

"How did you come to say that the house was yours, when the Company have it in possession and built it?"

Another burst of laughter followed this question and poor Dodder looked as if he was sitting upon a hatchet. Dodder gave no reply.

"Now, Mr. Dodder, have you not been trying to get me out of that house, that you might get your son in my place? And have you not been to the Directors? and have you not applied to them for your son? and have you not told them things derogatory to my character?"

"None of your long preambles, Mr. Dodder; you know it is so, and I am going to prove it, too. Yes or No."

"I can't answer; I must explain."

"No explanations, sir—Yes or No."

"No."

"Did you not go to three of the Directors?"

"Yes."

"Did you not order a window put in the cellar of the house, when building, and say you wanted it there for your son's accommodation?"

"I might have done it."

"Did you not get a warrant out for me before I was bound over to appear here?"

"Yes."

"Did you not then swear that I had only assaulted you by throwing stones, but did not hit you?"

Dodder was completely staggered again—he changed all manner of colors, and moved about very uneasily in his chair.

"Come, Mr. Dodder, answer," exclaimed the defendant.

"I can't remember."

"Yes you do—come, think—did you then swear I had hit you at all, sir?"

"I might not."

"How comes it that you remember it now—three months after—and could not then?"

This was too much for poor Dodder. He looked appealingly around for relief. Nothing met his gaze but a room convulsed with laughter. His legs seemed to be under magnetic influence, and in a great desire to try their powers of locomotion. At last the defendant told him to go. "That will do, Mr. Dodder—I guess we are through with you for the present." And off he shot as if death was behind him; while the whole bar fairly screamed, as he made awful strides down the aisle, and the Court buried their faces in their handkerchiefs and shook convulsively.

Dodder No. 2 was then called—son of the old Dodder—who testified as follows:

"I was in the house—heard a noise—saw father driving cows; saw defendant come out of his house and throw stones; I ran out and a hill was between me and them, and when I got up all was over. Saw defendant throw three stones—did not see any strike."

Cross-examined by defendant.

"You were in the house, you say?"

"Yes."

"Is there not a hill twenty feet high between your house and where I was?"

"About that."

"How many stone walls, also—about four?"

"About that."

"How many plank-fences or slab-fences—two?"

"Only one, I think."

"Well, sir, how could you see through four stone walls, one slab-fence, and a hill twenty feet high? That will do, sir; you can go."

And without waiting for a reply, off went Dodder No. 2.

Distriet Attorney, on the part of the people here rested.

The defendant, then, with all the gravity becoming such an important occasion, untwisted his legs from the rounds of the chair, and with more than usual dignity walked out in front of the jury, and offered his defense as follows:

"If you please, your Honor, and Gentlemen of the Jury—I am a green hand at this ere bizziness. I am ashamed that such a

little, small consairn should ever come before an Orange County Jury. It was not my wish, I am sure. I was taken up once before, and then he only swore to an assault; but three months' thinking has put the battery to it. I acknowledge the assault, but I am justified, for he was assaulting my cow. He has tried to pick a quarrel with me ever since I went to the gate. He stones my cows, my chickens, and I can't stand it. I threw the stones; I admit it—first, fifteen feet to the right, then over his head and when I saw the cow fall as he knocked her down, then I did shave him, but I didn't hit him, and that ain't all, I'll prove it; and I ask you farmers, if you would not do the same thing? I can prove he knocked her down by my brother.

Defendant's brother was then called, and stated, that it was Sunday when the occurrence happened; saw complainant, Dodder, running after and striking at defendant's cows. Saw him strike and one fall—can't say he struck her. Defendant ran out and hallooed to him—did not mind. Defendant then threw three stones; none hit him, I went out, and when I came up to Dodder he said defendant had thrown stones at him, but he had managed by jumping and dodging not to have any hit him.

The testimony here closed.

The defendant then proceeded to sum up the cause. His honor dropped his pen, the jury leaned forward, the members of the bar were winking and nodding across to one another, and a universal tittering pervaded the room. He commenced, and his sharp, shrill voice drowned all else:

"Gentlemen of the Jury—This is the first time I was ever in such a pickle—never did I before appear before a jury of my country. This Mr. Dodder has brought me here, and I have to appeal to you, not knowing whether you are Woolly Heads, Silver Greys, Hard Shells or Soft Shells. Yet I think this Dodder will find out before I am through that I am a harder shell than he imagined.

You know, gentlemen, that I am in the employ of the Mongaup Valley, Forrestburg and Port Jervis Plank Road Company, as a gate-keeper. This Company it seems had sufficient confidence in my integrity and honesty to place me in that important station, and even if I should receive \$3,000 and steal \$1,500 of it, that's between me and the Company, and its none of Dodder's business. Now when the Company sent me up along this road to collect tolls, *this Dodder* was one of the *inhabitants I found there in the woods*, and I will say for him that he is a very fair specimen of the rest of the population. But there isn't any of them, that seem to appreciate all the benefits of this Plank Road.

It let out to civilization a class of people who never before had the idea there was such a thing as civilized life, and *this Dodder is one of them*. It is a fact that soon after I moved up there, a young woman, 16 years old, cum down out of the the mountains on the Plank Road, one day, and she had never been out before. She fairly seemed surprised to see a *white man*, and after asking a few questions went back into the woods. This Dodder was my nearest neighbor, and a good deal nearer than I wanted him, and I hadn't been there long, before I heard that he had been lying about me to one of the Directors, and I soon found out that he wanted to get his son, who was sworn here against me, in my place. But he hasn't done it yet, and if you don't convict me I reckon he won't very soon.

It won't take long to dispose of Dodder No. 2. He testifies that he saw me throw three stones at his father, and saw the "old man dodge." On cross-examination he says that he was in his own house *in the woods*, and had to look over a hill twenty feet high, and also over three slab-fences and two stone

walls. Well! if he tells the truth all I wish is that I had young Dodder's eyes. He is certainly a remarkable boy and can't deny his "*father*."

I am willing to admit that I done wrong to throw stones at Dodder, and I apologise to all the world and this county particularly, for it. The Doctors tell us that there are two causes for all diseases, predisposition and excitability. I think it was the latter cause that moved me to stone Dodder.

I therefore confess myself guilty of the assault, but the battery I *deny*! and if you find me guilty of the battery I will appeal from the decision to the Court of high Heaven itself before I will submit to it.

Now, Gentlemen, you saw Mr. Dodder and heard him swear upon me. I asked him a great many questions and I was sorry to hear him answer as he did. I might have asked him more questions—I might have asked him if he didn't stone my chickens, because they trespassed in his woods, where actually the rocks are so thick that the cats can't find their way up through them; but then I knew he would deny it, and it would grieve me to hear him. He admits that he was driving my three cows up the road, and that he struck at one of 'em, but says it was with a small switch. I have proved that this switch was a pole, about 10 feet long and about 2 inches across the butt end, and I have also proved that when he struck, the *cow fell*. It is true my witness couldn't swear that the stick hit her, he was so far off, but take the blow and the fall together, and we can guess the rest. If you, gentlemen should see me point a gun at a man and pull the *tricker*, see the flash and heard the report, and at the same time see the man drop, I think you would say that I shot him, although you might not see the ball strike him.

Now, the fact is, gentlemen, that on Sunday, I was lying on my lounge in my house, when my wife said that Dodder was chasing my cows. I jumped up and the cows coming up the road. It is true he says he wasn't driving them, but says he and the cows were both going along the road in one direction. and this was as near as I could get him to the cows or to the truth; but it is proved that the cows were going along ahead of him, and he was following after them, striking at them, with his little switch, 10 feet long and 2 inches across the butt, and I reckon you'll think he was "driving" them. I sung out to him, "Dodder, stop!" but he didn't obey my order, and I just threw a stone in that direction, which went about 15 feet over his head; at the same time going toward him. He paid no attention, and I sung out again, "Dodder, stop!" Still he didn't mind me, and then I just threw another stone; but on he came, and on I went, and I threw the third stone, which he says hit him in the back of the neck, but which I think is rather strange; as we were going toward each other as fast as we could go. But he never slackened up, and by this time we were within about eight feet of each other. I halted and hallooed at the top of my voice, "Dodder, why don't you stop!" about then he did stop and raised his 10 feet switch, as if to strike me. I sang out—"Mr. Dodder, look out! You may wollup my cows, but if you wollup me with that swith, you'll wollup an animal that'll hook?" [Here the orator made an appropriate gesture of the head, as in the act of hooking, which was followed with tumultuous shouts and laughter, that continued several minutes.]

Now, gentlemen, if you convict me, this Court can fine me \$250, and *jug* me for six months, and if you really think I ought to be convicted of this assault, *say so*, for I am in favor of living up to the laws, as long as they are laws, whether it is the Fugitive Slave Law, the Nebraska Bill or the Exeise

Laws. I will read you a little law, however, which I have just seen in a book I found here—(the speaker picked up a law book and read as follows:—"Every man has a right to defend himself from personal violence." Now I don't know whether that is law or not, but I find it in a law book, [a veteran member of the bar who was sitting near the speaker, remarked to him that it was good law.] Well, gentlemen, here is an *old man*, who looks as if he might *know something*, and he says 'tis good law. Now if you will turn to Barbour something, page 399, you'll find that the same doctrine is applied to *cattle*—(great laughter.) Therefore I take it I had a right to defend my cows against Dodder's 10 foot switch. Why, gentlemen nearly all my wealth is invested in them three cows, and you can't wonder that I became a little excited when I saw Dodder switching them with this 10 foot pole. I am a poor man, and have a large family, consisting of a wife and six children, which I reckon is doing very well for so small a man as I am, and I could not afford to let Dodder kill my cows!

Now, gentlemen, I don't believe you'll convict me, after what I have said. But if you do, and this Court fines me \$250, I shall "repudiate" because I "can't pay." And if I'm jugged for six months, why these Dodders will have it all their own way up here. But notwithstanding all this I am willing to risk myself in your hands, and if you think I ought to have stood by and not done anything, when I saw Dodder hammering my cows, why then I am "gone in," toll-gate and all.

It is true, I am a poor man, but not a *mean* one. The name of Allington can be traced to the May Flower, when she landed the pilgrims on Plymouth Rock; among the passengers was a widow, Mary Allington, with four fatherless children, and I am descended from that Puritan stock; and from that day to this, there has never lived an Allington who hadn't Yankee spirit enough to stone a Dodder for poling his Cows. *I'm done.*

Roars of laughter, during which the defendant took his seat. After a few words from his Honor the Jury retired, and in a few moments returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Old Dodder and Dodder No. 2, were at that instant seen plunging down the stairs leading to the court-yard with unbounded powers of locomotion; when the yard was gained they fairly ran, and it is supposed never stopped until the deep woods of Minisink hid them from the gaze of men.

Allington heard the verdict with the sang froid of a philosopher. No emotion, other than the turning his quid of tobacco in his mouth, and an extra squirt of juice was observable.

It may be as well to remark, that the District Attorney refused to be pitted against his eloquent opponent, and let the cause go by default, as he said not a word in reply to the speech of his opponent. The District Attorney was in a tight place, and took the wisest course to get out. It is not often he meets with such formidable prisoners.

We dined out the other day, says a cotemporary, with a citizen who enjoys a good joke. Among others, he related one of a Yankee and a Dutchman, who, when discussing politics, wound up on the relative merits of Seward and Bouck, both ex-Governors of the Empire State. Says Yankee, "Bouck has not so long a head as Seward." "Vell," says Dutchy, in a huff, "Py zounds, Seward's head is not half so thick as Bouck's."

EXERCISE.—A young lady who was recommended to take exercise for the benefit of her health, said she would *jump* at an offer and *run* her own risk.

MORN—NOON—NIGHT.

MORN calleth fondly to a fair boy straying
Mid golden meadows, rich with clover dew;
She calls; but he still thinks of naught save playing,
And so she smiles and waves him an adieu!
While he, still merry with his flowery store,
Deems not that morn—sweet morn—returns no more.

NOON cometh—but the boy to manhood growing,
Heeds not the time. He sees but one sweet form—
One young, fair face from bower of jasmine glowing,

And all his loving heart with bliss is warm.
So Noon, unnoticed, seeks the western shore,
And man forgets that noon returns no more.

NIGHT tappeth gently at a casement gleaming
With the thin firelight flickering faint and low;
By which a gray-haired man is sadly dreaming
Of pleasures gone as all life's pleasures go.
Night calls him to her, and he leaves his door,
Silent and dark—and he returns no more.

HINTS TO POETS.

WE are overwhelmed with poetry. Either the drouth has not touched the Castalian fount, or the autumn rains have swollen it. Much of the poetry that comes into our hands is written upon such delicate paper, and with such elegant penmanship, and is accompanied with such modest notes from virgin authors, that we are at our wits' end to know what to do with it. How can we decline publishing what is prepared with so much pains, and is proffered with so much delicate consideration? In order to recover our judgment sufficiently to decide upon the queries of elegant rhyme-paper before us, we beg that the Muses will be more sparing of their favors for at least two months to come. And for the guidance of those who meditate such favors for us in the future, we beg leave to submit the following hints: 1. Do not take a psalm tune and make a jingle of words match it. Greenville and Coronation are capital tunes; but they do not always inspire good poetry. 2. Do not take a rhyming dictionary and select a row of words, and then *prefix* syllables to make out the requisite number of feet. Poetry constructed upon that principle usually requires to be read backwards. 3. Do not take a foot rule and measure off inflated prose into blank verse. This is apt to confuse the reader as to the proper use of capitals and the pauses of the sentence. 4. Do not exhaust the adjectives and interjections of the English language upon rhymes against Senator Douglas and the surrender of Burnside. Turn your rhymes into votes. 5. Never send us anything "upon the recommendation of judicious friends who desire to see it in print." 6. After composing, lay aside your piece until the intoxication of the first inspiration has subsided. Keep it a month, and then read it over. 7. Do not be mortified that your piece is not published; but take it for granted that you would be more mortified if it was. [Independent.]

MISNOMERS.—Everybody has heard of the gentleman who described his country seat as having a "lemonade" in front a "porto-risco" to each wing, a "pizarro" in the rear, with an "anecdote" by which the water was conveyed into a "resurrection" in the "erie." If we had ever heard of that gentleman's having taken up his residence south of Mason and Dixon's line, we should have no doubt that he was identical with the one who, as a Louisiana correspondent narrates, has thus announced, some contemplated architectural improvements:

"I contend," said he, "among other 'pusilanimous' things, to put a 'diselcure' around that field, plant a 'harbor' in the middle,

and cut a 'revenue' up to the door. And then when I have built a 'perdition' to my house, I shall be able to receive my friends in a 'hostile' manner."

THE HOMBRE AND THE SHOWMAN.—A ludicrous scene occurred a short time since on one of our most frequented wharves, of which, perhaps, you may not have heard. It seems some hirsute hunter had captured a huge grizzly bear up among the mountains somewhere, and, intent upon "realizing" something out of him, had duly caged him, brought him to the city and placed him on exhibition in a room opening, we will say, upon Pacific wharf. Over the door he posted in conspicuous letters, the "legend" (as Phoenix would have it,) "Large Bear—the largest ever caught—Admission 50 cents." An unsophisticated, rawboned, long-legged, lank, Pike County man, fresh from the mines (excessively verdant—and matter of fact—and independent, withal,) in shuffling down the street, read the sign and thought he'd like to look at the "critter." So he paid the admission fee, and, after satisfying his curiosity, went on his way. The day after, one of our German fellow citizens opened the very next room to that where bruin was on exhibition, and posted over his door a sign on which was printed in huge capitals, "Lager Bier." Our Pike County friend sauntered long-leggedly down the street soon afterward, and was thunderstruck when he read the new sign. "Larger Bear!" said he, "Larger Bear!—why, dog-dern that other feller's eyes—he said *his'n* was the largest bear ever ketch'd—I've been *swindled*!" and as wrathful as Achilles, he made one rush for bruin's exhibition room, swept in like an ungainly thunderbolt, regardless of admission fee, and, without one word, pummelled our worthy friend, the hunter, almost to death, and utterly cleaned him out." [California Mag.]

WHAT BOOK?—"My Lord, I appear before you in the character of an advocate from the City of London. My lord, the City of London herself appears before you as a suppliant for justice. My lord, it is written in the Book of Nature—" "What Book?" said Lord Ellenborough. "The Book of Nature." "Name the page," says Ellenborough, holding his pen uplifted, as if to note the folio down.

SWITCHING OFF.—"Boys," said a village pedagogue, "what is the meaning of all that noise in the school?"

"It is Bill Sikes, sir, who is all the time imitating a locomotive."

"Come up here, William; if you have turned into a locomotive, it is high time you were switched off."

BACKBITER.—"What is the meaning of a backbiter?" said a reverend gentleman during an examination at a parochial school. This was a puzzle. It went down the class till it came to a simple little urchin, who said, "Pr'aps it be a flea."

A SUICIDAL SUPPER.—A man dying of apoplexy, in Michigan, the jury of inquest returned the following true and sensible verdict: "Died from a visitation of one beef steak, eight cold potatoes, and a fried pie."

AN advocate having lately gained a suit for a poor young lady, she remarked, "I have not anything to pay you with but my heart." "Hand it over to the clerk, if you please. I wish no fee for myself," he replied.

PARADOX.—An American sailor, although the first to give a blow, is the last to strike!

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HORSES.

BADEN-BADEN, Sept. 25th, 1854.

WE were talking of exporting American horses to Europe. After considering the price in various countries, expense of transportation, risk, &c., the principal motive, after all, must be a preference for your own country horses—without which the thing is hardly worth while. I confess to such a preference, having immense faith in their endurance, and the quantity of work to be got out of them, on the one hand, and their docility on the other. The latter is perhaps what astonishes the French the most, though they do not look upon it as an unmixed good in a horse; and perhaps a fair share of the difference is to be attributed to the different styles of driving, as your Frenchman will never let his beast go naturally, but must be fussing at him with whip or curb, to make him prance or show off in some way. But whatever be the reason, I am persuaded that the combination of speed and power, with perfect docility, is rarer in the European than in the American horse. Under the saddle, our animals (I speak of the Northern horses) have some obvious and serious faults, pulling too much on the bit, stumbling, cantering on the wrong leg, not knowing how to leap; but all these are the result of their education, or want of education. We are such a nation of *drivers*, that there is no adequate demand for superior saddle horses, or indeed for any horses *exclusively* devoted to the saddle—as a saddle horse, to be *really* a saddle horse, should be.

Be it said, too, of our horses, that if they sometimes make a rider anxious by stumbling, when they *do* fall, it is not with so much damage to themselves as a European horse experiences. In eight years' riding American horses, I have had four falls; on no occasion did the horse hurt himself enough to leave a mark of any kind, or to lose two days' work. Of English horses, I never owned but two; they both tumbled down with me—not on bad ground, either, but on perfectly smooth and level roads—and both broke their knees.

Talking of English horses, did you ever notice a prejudice that the English have against mares for harness? They consider them vicious and unsafe. From the extent of the prejudice there must be some foundation for it; and if so, it is another point to be put down to the credit of our animals, since with us mares are just as quiet in harness as geldings, and many of our sporting men *prefer* mares to drive.

One sometimes hears a good deal of the Russian trotters, but I never met a Russian who, after having seen our "flyers," did not acknowledge their superiority. A Muscovite Prince in Paris imported a pair of fast horses from our country last spring, at a high figure—I believe chiefly to breed from. They were a brown and light bay, about 15½ hands high, and made a very respectable looking team, though not remarkable for beauty. The brown was a sister of Highland Maid, but neither her appearance nor gait reminded me of her distinguished relative. I liked the bay much better, and was told she turned out better on trial, having gone her mile (near Fontainebleau) in "2:40," with about 300 lbs. behind her. The Prince remained *incognito* several months in France, at no small personal risk, solely to get his purchases in order for the overland journey home. After that, he deserves that they should turn out well.

Spirit of the Times.

CARL BENSON.

It is absurd to speak of the "seat of war," for the war can hardly be said to have a seat while it is at a stand still.

Good character is above all things else.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

A few days since, I chanced to take dinner at the house of a farmer. It was the season of the year for early peas, beans, potatoes, lettuce, &c., and finding none of these luxuries on the table, being naturally inquisitive, I inquired the reason of their absence, when the answer that most readily suggested itself was presented: "We have no time to attend to such small matters," i. e., the garden. Now is this any excuse for a mere weedy patch, with the fence inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees, instead of a good garden with a neat fence around it, so managed and arranged that every vegetable of a wholesome quality for human food should be raised in it in perfection and at the earliest seasons. No portion of the farmer's time can be more valuably improved than in the cultivation of the garden. The interest of the farmer, the comfort of his family, the good condition and health of his whole household, require such a garden on every farm in the country.

Why may not every farmer in the State have every kind of vegetable on his table as early as any gardener near the city can raise them? There is not a single reason why he should not, while there are a great many why he should. The gardener has to incur a very considerable expense in procuring hot manure for his hot beds, while the farmer has it in his barn-yard. The gardener has everything to purchase and draw a considerable distance, while the farmer has nothing to buy, &c. Some people are forever harping upon the assertion: "We have no time to attend to such small matters," and yet it may safely be asserted that an acre of ground, appropriated to a good garden, will be more profitable to the farmer than any other ten acres of the farm. These very people are fond enough of such things when they go to the city, and it is not, therefore, a want of taste. Nor is it for want of time, for this class of men often spend time in unnecessary slumber, or what is worse, repair to the store or tavern, or some other place of resort, and lounge away those hours in idleness and dissipation which might be improved in attending to "such small matters." It is simply the fault of negligence; for it would only be a source of amusement during winter, for him to construct the frame of a hot-bed, and prepare the manure and the bed for use. Having done this, and got his plants in a thrifty state, he can, in a short time, when the season arrives, get his garden ground in order and make his plantations. And then he will have all the vegetable luxuries as early as any of his town friends can purchase them. The expense that he would incur would be a mere trifle. The small quantity of lumber required is probably rotting on his premises. It only requires a little industry and attention to accomplish this, and, as said before, his enjoyments, his health, and even his interest, as well as the comfort of his family will be benefited by it. Besides this, the natural appetite calls for it, and there are few pleasures that may be so safely and beneficially indulged in. And, in conclusion, I am free to say, that when I am at a farm-house, when vegetables are properly in season, and find none of those luxuries on the table, nothing but the blue beef, salt pork and beans or potatoes of winter, I do not envy that farmer nor his family their enjoyments.

EVERITTSTOWN, 1854.

D. M.

Dollar Newspaper.

Why is the circulation of blood sometimes suspended? Because it attempts to circulate in rain!

Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

I'LL DO IT WELL.

It is said that there lives in New-England a gentleman who gave the following interesting account of his own life. He was an apprentice in a tin manufactory. When twenty-one years old, he had lost his health, so that he was entirely unable to work at his trade. Wholly destitute of means, he was thrown out upon the world, to seek any employment for which he had strength.

He said he went to find employment, with the determination that whatever he did he would do it *well*. The first and only thing he found that he could do, was to black boots and scour knives in a hotel. This he did, and did it well, as gentlemen now living would testify. Though the business was low and servile, he did not lay aside his self-respect, or allow himself to be made mean by his business. The respect and confidence of his employers were soon secured, and he was advanced to a more lucrative and laborious position.

At length his health was restored, and he returned to his legitimate business, which he now carries on extensively. He has accumulated an ample fortune, and is training an interesting family by giving them the best advantages for moral and mental cultivation. He now holds an elevated place in the community where he now lives.

Young men who may chance to read the above statement of facts, should mark the secret of success. The man's whole character, of which I have spoken, was formed and directed by the determination to do whatever he did, well. [Credit lost.]

THE WIFE.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart. The absence of content, the muttering of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidding scowl, and deserted hearth—these and other nameless neglects without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before the sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and, cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave.

MODERN GREASE.—The growth of commerce in Cincinnati exceeds anything recorded of commercial progress. In 1826 the entire value of her exports and imports did not exceed four millions. In 1854 the value of her leading articles of export and import exceed one hundred and ten millions; and if the unenumerated articles could be included, would probably reach one hundred and fifty millions.

A YOUNG GIANT.—There is an individual at present in Greenock, named Patrick Murphy, the Irish giant, a lad of eighteen years, of the extraordinary height of seven feet five and a half inches in his stockings. Weighs twenty-one stone, (294 pounds,) and measures fifty-two inches round the chest. Murphy is a native of the County Down, Ireland.

A GENIUS in New-Bedford is fitting up a steamer for the purpose of towing icebergs to India, where they sell for six cents per pound. Another proposes to do still better: to fit a screw to the berg itself, and thus avoid the expense of ship building. We go in for the latter arrangement.

NEVER run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again.

Avoid temptation through fear that you may not withstand it.

POULTRY SALE AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The "rare fowls," noticed last week, were sold at auction on Saturday. We learn that the prices obtained were far below the original cost. The fowls sold as follows:

One pair of Mandarin ducks, \$150! one pair of White swans, \$100; one White female swan, \$50; one Black Female swan, \$60; one pair of Black swans, \$99; one pair Japanese peacocks, \$100; one pair of Barnacle geese, \$40; three pair of Hoop-bill ducks, \$75; one pair of Golden pheasants, \$18; four pair of English pheasants at \$10, \$11, \$15 per pair; three male Golden pheasants at \$5, \$8 50, \$12 50, each; three male Silver pheasants at \$10, \$10 50, and \$16 each; one pair of Call ducks \$12; one Sheldrake duck, \$10; three Spoon-bill ducks, \$13; one pair of Pintail ducks, \$5; one pair of Widgeon ducks, \$12; one pair of Widgeon ducks, \$7; 3 Widgeon ducks, \$9; one pair of Gray Dorkings, \$10; 3 do., \$15; six Seabright Bantams, in two lots, \$5 each; two do., hens, \$2 each; three Golden do., \$1 87 each; three English bantams, \$1 25 each; three do., \$2 37 each; four Bramah Pootras, one cock and three hens, \$2 50 each; one Poland hen, \$1 25; one Bolton Gray hen, \$1 25; one pair of Golden Hamburgs, \$2 25; one pair of Black Spanish fowls, \$10; one pair of do., \$5 50; two Black Shanghai hens, \$3.

TURKEYS.—one pair of beautiful White turkeys, \$5.

GESE.—Two pair of Barnacle geese, \$12 and \$14; two pair of Egyptian geese, \$10 and \$16.

BRINGING UP CHICKENS WITHOUT A MOTHER.—When they are hatched, they must be placed in a box six or seven feet long, and covered with a hurdle, in order to learn the use of their feet and wings. We give this box the name of chicken nursery; it should be placed in the middle of a dung-heap to give them warmth, and small vessels placed in it with suitable food. To supply the chickens with the warmth they would find from couching under the hen, we place in the box a sort of desk, like a reading-desk to stand on a table, and we cover the interior with a lamb's skin, (I should say make only the sides and back of wood like this, and nail an artificial mother, of lamb's skin or wool, on the top.) They soon learn to run under, and thus keep their backs warm, a thing which is very essential. When the chickens begin to grow large, they are admitted to the poultry-yard. [Poultry Chronicle.]

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour remains unchanged.—Corn has advanced from 5 to 6 cts. per bush. Pork has fallen about 50 cents per barrel. Beef is a little lower.

Cotton is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. lower. Sugar is $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. higher.

The weather continues favorable, though so cold as to make ice for two nights past.

PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY, November 4, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

THERE has been a very sensible change in the weather since the last rain, and this morning it is quite cold. The effect is very apparent on the market, which is crowded with produce and purchasers of all kinds.

We quote the prices to-day about the same, with a slight falling off in the lighter kinds of produce. Turnips begin to come in quite plentifully, and are lower. We saw some of the genuine vegetable Marrow squash, so

highly prized in Boston. The wholesale price is about \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 lbs.

The market is well supplied with apples, and the prospect is that they will continue abundant. The most common kinds are Gilliflowers, Spitzenbergs, Baldwins, and Greenings.

Eggs are a shade higher. Butter and cheese, same as last week.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3 @ \$3 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; White, \$2 50 @ \$2 75; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$2 75 @ \$3 25; Virginia, \$2 50 @ \$3; Turnips, White, \$1 22; Russia, \$1 25 @ \$1 50; Beets, \$3 75 @ \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred bunches; Carrots, \$3; Parsnips, same; Cabbages, \$5 @ \$7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred; Celery, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$1 50 @ \$1 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls. Cranberries, \$6 @ \$8.

Butter, State 22c. @ 24c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Western, 18c. @ 19c.; Eggs, 21c. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.; Cheese, 10c. @ 11c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, NOV. 6, 1854.

There is to-day an advance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. over the previous week, owing, no doubt, to the favorable change in the weather. The market, though somewhat more lively, is yet dull, the brokers finding it difficult to bring the butchers to terms; and, considering the quality of their stock, it argued no little presumption to ask the prices they did. Many of the animals, in fact, were quite spare, and looked as forlorn and rough as though they had done nothing all summer but brouse.

Best quality is selling at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Fair do. do. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9c. do.
Inferior do. do. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8c. do.

Some of the brokers claimed they were getting, for the best, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; they meant, we suppose, that they were asking it.

We notice to-day 71 Chester County, Pa. steers, belonging to H. Underwood, and sold by C. G. Teed. These were fair cattle, of uniform size, and selling from 9c. @ 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

One hundred and twenty-two cattle, from Clarke Co., Ky., and owned by Castleman & Humphreys. These were fine Western cattle, and selling at 9c. @ 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Estimated to weigh 700.

Eighty-four Chester Co. cattle, owned by Killough & Harlan and sold by John Merritt. Good quality, and wanted but a little more feeding to make them right. They were selling from 9c. @ 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and weighed about 800 lbs.

Messrs. White and Ulery had 250 Chester Co. cattle, in different yards. Of these, some were in excellent condition, and selling for about 10c.

Ninety-eight Kentucky cattle, from Montgomery Co., owned by F. Ferguson, and sold by Geo. Toffey. Estimated to weigh about 750 lbs., and selling at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9c. A few sold for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., weighing 950.

Sixty-four Chester Co. steers, owned by Daniel Barnes, of the same place, and selling at 9 @ 10c. Weight about 675 lbs.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 10c.
Cows and Calves \$30 @ \$60.
Sheep \$2 @ \$7.
Lambs \$1 50 @ \$5.
Veals 4c. @ 6c.
Swine 4c. @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Mr. Chamberlain reports beeves, 7c. @ 10c.; cows and calves, \$20 @ \$60; veals, 5 @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; sheep, \$2 @ \$6 50; lambs \$2 @ \$4 50.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$50; veals, 5 @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; sheep \$2 @ \$8; lambs, \$1 50 @ \$4 50.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves, 7c. @ 9c.; cows and calves \$25 @ \$45; veals, 5c. @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,	2685
Cows,	18
Calves,	—
Sheep and lambs,	1128
Swine,	547

New-York State furnished, by cars, 217; on foot, 114; Ohio, 443; Kentucky, 379; Illinois, 296; Pennsylvania, 474; Virginia, 17.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
Robinson-st.	Sixth-st.	Sixth-st.	
Beeves,	416	551	217
Cows and calves, ..	94	41	43
Sheep and lambs, ..	7562	4866	—
Veals,	95	71	25

The sheep market has greatly improved the last week, and promises to be much better for the future.

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, re-

ports sales of 1616 sheep and lambs, sold during the past week for \$4,867 01, in the following lots and prices:

104 Sheep and Lambs,	\$227 50
83 Sheep,	187 00
340 "	1086 74
113 Sheep and Lambs,	339 24
10 Lambs,	30 50
107 Sheep,	329 00
138 "	353 37
134 Lambs,	239 55
197 Sheep,	556 99
156 "	165 62
150 "	600 00
178 "	601 50

Sales of Sheep and Lambs, at Chamberlain's by

JOHN MORTIMORE.

No. of Sheep.	Average $\frac{1}{2}$ head.	Price $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
210	\$3 75	8 cts.
126	3 50	8
120	3 75	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
236	2 70	8
197	2 75	8
100	4 25	9
140	3 50	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
342	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
100	4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
190	3 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	4 75	9
77	2 50	8
100 taken for Demarara market		
50 Lambs,	\$2 25	10
25 "	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	11

The market the early part of the week was very dull; but on Friday there was a decided improvement in both price and demand, and the prospect at present is flattering. The week closes with a limited supply on hand, and the demand fair. Mutton sold, by the carcass, in Washington Market, the early part of the week, from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 7c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; on and since Friday prices have advanced from 1c. to 2c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., as in quality. Lambs from 5c. to 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes—
Pot, 1st sort, 1853,

Beeswax—
American Yellow,

Bristles—
American, Gray and White,

Coal—
Liverpool Orrel,

Cotton—
Ordinary,

Cotton Bagging—
Gunny Cloth,

Coffee—
Java,

Flax—
Jersey,

Flour and Meal—
State, common brands,

Grain—
Wheat, White Genesee,

Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	1 40 @ —
Oats, River and Canal.....	55 @ 57
Oats, New-Jersey.....	48 @ 52
Oats, Western.....	55 @ 57
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	2 75 @ 3 —

Lime—	
Rockland, Common.....	1 bbl.—\$9 @ —

Lumber—	
Timber, White Pine.....	1 cubic ft.—18 @ 24
Timber, Oak.....	25 @ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35 @ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	18 @ 22

YARD SELLING PRICES	
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	1 M. ft. 30 @ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @ 19 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	20 @ 25
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @ 42 50
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	25 @ 32
Boards, North River, Box.....	16 @ 18
Boards, Albany Pine.....	14 @ 20
Boards, City Worked.....	22 @ 23
Boards, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	25 @ 25
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	25 @ 25
Plank, Albany Pine.....	24 @ 30
Plank, City Worked.....	24 @ 29
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	17 @ 24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25 @ 2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ 3 —
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	19 M. 24 @ 28
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22 @ 25
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19 @ 21
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17 @ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	15 @ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	20 @ 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	72 @ —
Staves, White Oak Hhd.....	90 @ —
Staves, White Oak Bbl.....	60 @ —
Staves, Red Oak Hhd.....	35 @ —
Heading, White Oak.....	70 @ —

Molasses—	
New-Orleans.....	1 gall.—22 @ 26
Porto Rico.....	23 @ 29
Cuba Muscovado.....	22 @ 26
Trinidad Cuba.....	23 @ 26
Cardenas, &c.....	— @ 24

Naval Stores—	
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	1 280 lb.— @ 4 62
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 4 50
Tar.....	1 bbl. 3 75 @ 4 50
Pitch, City.....	— @ 2 75
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 80 @ 2 —
Resin, White.....	1 280 lb. 2 12 @ 4 50
Spirits Turpentine.....	1 gall.—52 @ 54

Oil Cake—	
Thin Oblong, City.....	1 tun. 30 @ 40
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ —

Plaster Paris—	
Blue Nova Scotia.....	1 tun. 3 25 @ —
White Nova Scotia.....	3 @ 3 12

Provisions—	
Beef, Mess, Country.....	1 bbl. 11 50 @ 12 —
Beef, Mess, City.....	14 @ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16 @ —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— @ 8 —
Beef, Prime, City.....	— @ —
Beef, Prime Mess.....	1 tce. 23 @ 24
Pork, Prime.....	11 25 @ —
Pork, Clear.....	14 @ —
Pork, Prime Mess.....	11 @ 12
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	1 lb. 10 @ —
Hams, Pickled.....	— @ —
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— @ —
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	1 bbl. @ —
Beef, Smoked.....	1 lb. @ —
Butter, Orange County.....	22 @ 24
Cheese, fair to prime.....	8 @ 10

Rice—	
Ordinary to fair.....	1 100 lb. 4 62 @ 4 75
Good to prime.....	5 37 @ 5 62

Salt—	
Turk's Island.....	1 bush.— @ 52
St. Martin's.....	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 sack. 1 20 @ 1 12
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45 @ 1 60
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 62 @ 1 67

Sugar—	
St. Croix.....	1 lb.— @ —
New-Orleans.....	4 @ 6
Cuba Muscovado.....	4 @ 5
Porto Rico.....	5 @ 6
Havana, White.....	7 @ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @ 7
Manilla.....	5 @ 6
Brazil, White.....	6 @ 7
Brazil Brown.....	5 @ 6

Tallow—	
American, Prime.....	1 lb.—11 @ 12

Tobacco—	
Virginia.....	1 lb.— @ 8
Kentucky.....	7 @ 10
Maryland.....	— @ —
St. Domingo.....	12 @ 18
Cuba.....	17 @ 20
Yara.....	40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @ 60
Connecticut, Seed Leaf.....	6 @ 15
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.....	— @ —

Wool—	
American, Saxony Fleece.....	1 lb.—38 @ 42
American, Full Blood Merino.....	36 @ 37
American, 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....	30 @ 33
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....	25 @ 28
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....	30 @ 32
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....	26 @ 28

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—A person who has been engaged in Horticulture for the last twelve years, will shortly be disengaged, and desires a situation in an extensive Nursery, or in connection with a Horticultural or Agricultural Periodical. Can give satisfactory reference as to ability, &c. Address S. KINGESSING, Philadelphia, Pa.
Refer to A. B. Allen, Office of the American Agriculturist. 61-73.

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES for SALE.—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are oftener sold at \$500 or \$600 in this city. Apply to
F. WOODFORD, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand.
VALENTINE H. HALLOCK, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

P. S.—Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for package. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention. 60-1f

CY FOWLS.—Shanghai Fowls—direct importations—and Spangled Hamburgs, for sale by
WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York. Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit, in color, he is a deep red with white marks; intemper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter,
WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck.

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, AT ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care.

His Trees, &c., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent at once, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders, as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high.

Orders should be addressed to our agent in New-York, Mr. EDWARD BOSSANGE, No. 138 Pearl-st., who will give all the information desired, and mail, on application, free of charge, a detailed copy of my catalogue, with prices, in dollars and cents. 60-72

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar-st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 23-71

1,000 ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SALE.—\$100—Suitable for Belts, Masses, Shrubberies, Woods, &c., in the best and hardiest varieties, strong and well grown—delivered in Boston and New-York. Price list on application.
B. M. VATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 36-63

IMPROVED ESSEX PIGS.—The subscribers are now ready to engage pigs from Fall litters, got by their superior Boars, LORD WESTON and UNCLE TOM. Prices—\$25 per pair; \$15 a single pig.

Also, the subscriber has a lot of five from a Spring litter, which won the first prize at the New-York State Show this year; consisting of three boars and two sows. Price—\$20 each. In all cases the money must be forwarded before shipment of the pigs; which will be well boxed, and sent by express or otherwise, as desired.
W. P. & C. S. VAINWRIGHT, 59-62 Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among these are some of the choicest animals in the United States; 16 hands and over in height, and well proportioned.

Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others, in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will endure a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft plane to roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen.

Call on, or address by letter, JAMES BUCKALEW, Jamesburg, New-Jersey.
Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 24th-st., N. Y. 39

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem.
For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.
B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey 54-1f

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Staking of lands for a new Reservoir, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues in the City of New-York.

To all owners, mortgagees, lessees, occupants, and other persons, in any matter, by judgment, decree or otherwise, entitled unto, or interested in the lands or premises above mentioned, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled proceeding, at the office, No. 233 Broadway, the third story front room, at 10 o'clock, A.M., on any day (Sundays excepted) on or prior to the 21st day of October next, and to produce the evidences to your title or interest therein. In default thereof, and in case the person entitled or interested as aforesaid shall not be ascertained by or be known to the said Commissioners, or be fully known, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners.

It being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to present the report at the earliest day consistent with proper examination, and due regard to rights and interests affected, it is earnestly requested that all parties note and comply with the preceding notice, as no other or further notice will be issued.

Dated New-York, September 1, 1854.
EDWARD C. WEST, ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Commissioners.
DANIEL DODGE.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.
N.B.—All papers published in the City of New-York are requested to publish the preceding notice until the 21st day of October next, once in each week, and to send their bills, with affidavits of publication, to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings. 57

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Secretary's Office, Albany, August 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following OFFICERS are to be ELECTED, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh; and
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms;
All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 11th, 14th, 15th and 17th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 15th and 16th Wards in New-York, and the City of Williamsburg in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 15th, 16th and 17th Wards in the City of New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 15th, 16th and 17th Wards in New-York, and for the Eighth District, composed of the 15th, 16th and 17th Wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be selected for said County:
Sixteen Members of Assembly;
A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford;
A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou;
A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe;
A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt;
A Register, in the place of Garret Dyckman;
A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius;

A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clark, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath;

Two Governors of the Alms House, in the place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pinckney, appointed to fill vacancies.

A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt.

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 15th, 16th, and 17th Wards;

A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 15th and 16th Wards.
Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 14, 1854.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
The above public newspapers in the County will publish the above notice in each week until the Election, and then insert in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statute, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140.
[33-60] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street.
(near Maiden-lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting, Hangers, Pullies, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK, J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN.

AGENTS—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-1f

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano, Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York. 57

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS.—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS.—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS.—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS.—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Counter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS and WAGGONS.—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW and STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS.—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS and MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.
BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes,	Picks,	Shovels,
Spades,	Wheelbarrows,	Grindstones,
Cultivators,	Road-Scrapers,	Grindstones,
Seed and Grain Drills,	Garden Engines,	
Sausage Cutters and Slicers,	Garden and Field Rollers,	
Mowing and Reaping Machines,	Churns, Cheese Presses,	
Blacksmith Forges, Rod Mills,	Corn and Cob Crushers,	
Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods,	Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests,	
Clover Hullers,	Saw Machines,	Cotton Gins,
Shingle Machines,	Scales,	Gin Gear,
Apple Parors,	Rakes,	Wire Cloth,
Hay and Manure Forks,	Belting for Machinery, &c.	

R. L. ALLEN, 109 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskit or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.

Red and White Clover.
Lucerne.
Saintfoin.
Alyse Clover.
Sweet-scented Clover.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye.
Barley.
Buckwheat.
Oats, of several choice kinds.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Autumn, Voice of (Poetry).....	133
Apple Molasses.....	133
Backbiter.....	139
Book, What?.....	139
Cattle Show, National, at Springfield, Ohio.....	129
Cows, To make them give down milk.....	136
Cow Suit.....	137
Exchanges, changes among our.....	136
Exercise.....	139
Garden, Hints for the season.....	134
Garden, Farmers'.....	140
Grease, Modern.....	140
Guano.....	131
Guilt.....	134
Hay, twenty tons to the acre.....	131
Hopkin's Speech.....	132
Hombre and the Showman.....	139
Horticultural Nuisance.....	134
Hitching-Rod, Ashley's (Illustrated).....	137
Horses, American and European.....	130
I'll do it well.....	140
Labor, cheap, unprofitable.....	136
Manure, Liquid.....	133
Marl, New-Jersey.....	136
Markets.....	141
Misnomer.....	139
Morn—Noon—Night (Poetry).....	139
Oil, a drop of.....	133
Pansy, The.....	135
Paradox.....	139
Plants, Where from.....	137
Poets, Hints to.....	139
Poultry Show, State.....	136
Premium, Novel.....	136
Potatoes Seed, Large or Small.....	132
Prices Current.....	141
Publishers' Announcement.....	144
Similes, Popular.....	135
Storing Winter Vegetables.....	133
Suicidal Supper.....	139
Switching off.....	139
Varieties, Humbug of many.....	134
Wife, The.....	140
Wisdom.....	135

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 10.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 62.]

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

MR. J. J. MAPES AND HIS SUPERPHOSPHATE.

A week or two since we received a sheet of two printed pages headed, "From the Working Farmer for November," the burden of which appears to be an effort to excite sympathy in behalf of "Mapes's Improved Superphosphate of Lime," because the *American Agriculturist* recently published some experiments made by one of its Editors, in which that manure did not appear to the best advantage.

We should not deem this worthy of notice, did it not contain some hints at a want of integrity on the part of the Editors of this journal, because, perchance, one of the publishers happens to sell Peruvian guano, and Deburg's superphosphate of lime, as well as Mapes's, or that of any other manufacturer, which may be called for by his customers.

We will state, once for all, that the Editors of this paper embrace a number of gentlemen who are, both from principle and by special written contract, entirely disconnected from any interest in the private business of either of the publishers. This paper is edited solely with reference to developing the true principles of scientific and practical agriculture, no matter whose private interests it may advance or ignore.

Guided by these motives, we have studiously avoided any allusion to the private nostrums, or special fertilizers, either of Mr. Mapes or any other individual manufacturer. We have received numbers of letters condemning this and that particular manure, but we have given them no more attention than we should had they treated of Brandreth's pills, or the thousand and one sarsaparilla life-preservers or life-restorers. When speaking of superphosphate, we have considered it *only as* superphosphate, and not as Mapes's, or Deburg's, or Coe's, or Patterson's. During the "superphosphate war," we have frequently been called upon to give our views upon the subject; but our answer has been, that whatever is said, serves only as grounds for awakening sympathy in behalf of the would-be-persecuted, on the part of those who have the facilities of hearing only *one side* of the subject.

Our recent article perhaps demands a word of explanation. Last Spring Rev. William Clift, one of the Editors of the *American Agriculturist*, residing at Stonington, Conn., proposed, through the Norwich Examiner, (the Agricultural Department of which is

under his supervision,) to the different manufacturers of special fertilizers, to send him average samples of their manures, and he would give them "fair trial, side by side, and publish the results." We made no inquiries of his progress, and heard nothing from him on the subject, till a short time since, when he sent in, among other articles, one entitled "An Experiment on Grass with Concentrated Fertilizers."* As Mr. Clift is well known as a careful investigator, and an unbiassed experimenter, the article was published without revision; and we still deem the results valuable—as much so as one set of experiments could make them, and this was all that was claimed. Had the article been carefully examined by the conducting editors, probably all allusion to individual manufacturers would have been dropped, according to our usual custom *heretofore*. Hereafter, we do not promise to spare any individual nostrums.

With Mr. Mapes, personally, we have no controversy. He has done much to set farmers to thinking upon their profession; and possessing, as he unquestionably does, plausible native talent, he has engrossed no small share of public attention. We could have wished that he had been less a novice in practical agriculture; that his scientific knowledge had been less superficial; that he had looked deeper into, and taken more time to study, the true causes of agricultural phenomena, instead of too hastily publishing conclusions, founded on theoretical premises only. Had he done this, his opinions would have had more present weight with cautious scientific men, and ultimately with the community at large. There would, even now, be fewer persons to distrust all the aids of science, because their first hopes have been blasted. His own reputation would have been more lasting, and in the end more brilliant; and others would have found less to contend with. Mr. Mapes has been quite too careless in stating his own results to the public. One error or misstatement, discovered, casts a shade of doubt over all others he may make.

We also think it unfortunate for his reputation, that he has so publicly identified himself with a manure, in which he is privately interested. His superphosphate, however well it may have succeeded in some instances, has signally failed to give expected

* Since writing the above we learn from Mr. Clift that the superphosphate used was obtained from a quantity procured direct from the manufacturer, and for sale in the New-York market, and that he deems it a fair average of what is usually sold.

results in many others, and he must, individually, endure the odium, for he has suffered his reputation to be identified with that of his fertilizer.

We harbor no unkind feelings toward Mr. Mapes as a man, for we have no cause for so doing; but he has made himself, his teachings, and his manures, public property, and as such we must express our honest convictions of them. Had he allowed it, we should probably have kept silent, though as conservators of the public interest it is perhaps demanded of us that we raise our voice against whatever is leading into error—and such we consider the tendency of his teachings, taken as a whole.

We have no desire to enter the lists as combatants with Mr. Mapes. He will doubtless court this. One of the shrewdest advertisers in the country said to us, the other day, 'he did not care what people said of him, only so that they talked. He could make as much money out of their animadversions as out of their praises. The sympathy of the public, for the time being, always goes with the apparently persecuted, however wrong they may be.'

THE OREGON PEA.

We received a small sample of this pea, last Spring, from a friend in Mississippi, where it flourishes well, and yields on poor land a very large amount of fodder. The gentleman who sent us the seed esteems it very highly, both for food and as a renovator of the soil. We planted our seed on good soil, with a southern exposure. The seed came up well, and grew luxuriantly early in the season. They continued green through the drouth, but gave no signs of fruit or flower. We see, from the following article in the Rural New-Yorker, that other cultivators have had similar success. It is manifest, that this pea is not adapted to our climate. It will be a long while, we think, before Indian corn will find it a rival as an article of fodder.

Glowing accounts have been published of this new plant, and considerable inquiry elicited for further information. For a southern latitude, it may be all that is claimed for it. But hereabouts, those who undertake its cultivation, we opine will be much disappointed.

The writer received samples of this pea from three or four different sources the past winter, a portion of which he planted out the 6th of May, alongside the Japan pea and a Stock pea from Mississippi, on soil but mod-

erately rich. The plants came up well and made a tolerably fair growth, but not equal to either of the other kinds. Not a vestige of a flower had made its appearance on the 21st of September, when we had a frost that killed the plants, while the Stock pea had ripened a few pods, and the Japan had so far matured a portion of its fruit as to leave no doubt of its vegetative power. In fact the Japan was but little affected by the frost which completely killed the foliage of the Oregon pea. Like the Japan, the stalks and branches of the Oregon are half woody, but not of so vigorous a growth. Neither were they, apparently, affected by the drouth, but presented a green and healthy habit. The plants of both varieties have more the look of giant bush beans than of peas—the Japan having much the largest leaves, which with the stems, pods, &c., are hirsute. It may be the Oregon is an excellent renovator of the soil, but where one will have to depend on seed from a distance, it seems our northern farmers can find other plants more reliable, better tasted, and far cheaper. T. E. W.

WEEDS—COUCH GRASS.

On reading a book on the "Weeds of Agriculture," in 1830, I have made this memorandum. Although the true secret of destroying weeds has been known and partially practised for ages, yet we frequently have questions asked what is the best and surest way of getting rid of this or that weed which, by long neglect or improper husbandry, has got full and uncontested possession of the soil. The Couch or Twitch grasses are plants of the *Agrostis* family; they are the most destructive of all root weeds. If any part of them is left in the ground they grow most vigorously, and appropriate to themselves everything that is within their reach, devouring the food applied by the farmer to the ground as food for the plants he cultivates, and if they are not restrained by his utmost vigilance and the most unremitting exertions, they soon become the supreme occupiers of the soil. The White Couch (the quickens of Scotland) pushes out its strong white roots under the surface in every direction in the deep soft black land of Norfolk, Cambridge, and Lincolnshire. In this pretty soil it riots in many instances in uncontrolled possession of the whole field, particularly where the land is over-plowed; here the White Couch sends forth its strong, creeping roots, where it meets with little or no obstruction. It increases with astonishing rapidity, and also defies the vigilance and industry of the best farmer to master it. In the soft, light, sandy soil of Norfolk, near Holkham, I once saw a rick of the roots of this White Couch grass, which had during the dry, warm months of May and June been taken out of a light sandy field of about 4 acres, and dried and stacked at a public house for litter; there were from 12 to 15 tons of it. The inn-keepers said that it made excellent litter, and the horses liked it, for they eat some of it. The Black Twitch, Surface Twitch, or Black grass, is the *Agrostis stolonifera*; this is a most destructive weed, it abounds on the light stone-brashy soil of the oolitic formation, particularly on the Cotswold Hills, where the soil has been reduced by over-cropping. The farmer must be on his guard, for this Twitch is not only propagated by its seed and roots, but as its stems are long and trailing, every joint or stolon sends out roots like the Strawberry, and it soon becomes a most numerous family of destructive weeds, spreading themselves far and wide over the field, covering the whole surface with its thick mantle, so that it is difficult for any plant to live where this weed abounds. If the smallest and most insignificant part of this plant is allowed to

remain in the most remote corner of the field, it will soon by its rapid growth extend itself into the possession of the whole field again; and it is most difficult to plow the land when it is covered with this black grass, nor can it be done properly till it has been breast-plowed. We can not get rid of these weeds in any other way than by taking them out root and branch, drying them and burning them; and this is done in the Cotswold Hills by what they call "smother-burning," and thus converting the ashes of an enemy into a valuable manure for their wheat or turnips. But "prevention is better than cure;" and therefore, high farming, as it is called, will best prevent the growth of these or any other weeds. First clear the land of all weeds, and always keep it clean; apply large quantities of manure, which, with good cultivation, will produce large crops of roots; and by consuming these on the ground, and adopting the alternate system of cropping, there will be no difficulty in keeping the land free from the white or black Twitch or any other weed. About the year 1805 the value of the *Agrostis stolonifera*, as a rich and most productive and nutritious food for stock of all kinds, as green food during the whole of the winter months, was sounded forth by a Doctor Richardson, and it got the name of *Agrostis stolonifera* Richardsoni; and as it was very easily propagated, the doctor sent it into Ireland as the most valuable of all the grasses, all that was required being to mow the crop at any time of the year, then carry it from the field, and cut it in lengths of about 2 inches long with a chaff-cutter, then sow the cut grass over the field (which has been previously plowed), and then harrow and roll it, when each of the joints or stolons took root, and a large crop sown covered the ground of what the doctor called "the most nutritious food for the stock." J. M.

Agricultural Gazette.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG RABBITS.

The little rabbits are born blind and helpless, covered only with a short velvety down. On the fifth day they open their eyes; on the sixth, the liveliest fellows among them begin to peep outside the nest. At a month old they eat alone, and partake of food together with their mother. At six weeks old they no longer require the doe, and ought to be weaned. After weaning, two modes of feeding have been adopted with equal success; the first is, to introduce all the weanlings, from time to time, into a large hutch or common apartment, in which they are tended carefully, kept warm and clean, and fed several times in the course of the day. At each feeding time, every particle of victuals which has been trampled upon, is scrupulously withdrawn; and it is found that, by observing these regulations, the losses are very few or none. When two months and a half old, they are placed with those that are destined for the table. They will fatten on carrots, oats, hay and bran, with a few peas now and then.

The second plan is to keep together all the young rabbits of the same month; that is to say, they are distributed in six large hutches or apartments, care being taken to separate the males from the females by the end of the third month. From the fifth to the sixth month, all those intended for sale are disposed of, after selecting the handsomest and best tempered does to serve as breeders. Does continue prolific until they are five years old. Beyond that age it is rare to meet with rabbits surviving in a domestic state. The duration of their natural life is said to be from six to eight years, Buffon extends the term to nine.

Rabbits are sometimes injured by being

handled clumsily. The proper way to take hold of them is, to grasp the ears with the right hand, and to support the rump with the left. To seize them by the leg is apt to dislocate a limb, especially in the case of a creature that is shy; an injudicious gripe round the neck or the body may prove unexpectedly and suddenly fatal, by injury to the vertebræ, compression of the lungs or breaking of the ribs; a hasty clutch at the tail may cause the fur of that ornamental member to come off in one piece, and spoil the animal's beauty for life. The instantaneous way in which an adroit hand will kill a rabbit, apparently by the merest touch, gives a forcible hint of the caution we should use in allowing a favorite animal to be captured and pulled about by inexperienced persons.

Rabbits should be fed twice a day; at morning and night. If they are on green food, it ought to be thoroughly dried before it is given to them. This diet (green food) should principally consist of the refuse of garden vegetables, giving only a moderate quantity of cabbage, lettuce, or other cold, watery plants. *Wet herbage is deadly poison* to rabbits. The leaves and roots of carrots, all sorts of leguminous plants, the leaves and branches, or the prunings of trees, wild succory, parsley, pimpernel, &c., may be the diet of rabbits during the summer. The great point of all seasons is to have the dry preponderate over the moist. We even believe that, where the more costly kinds of dry food, as hay and corn, are not attainable, sawdust and withered leaves might be given to keep rabbits in health. A variety of food is a good thing; and surely the fields and hedges furnish this variety—all sorts of grasses, strawberry leaves, and ivy. They should have oats once a day. When the doe has young, feed her abundantly with all sorts of greens and herbage, and with carrots and the other things mentioned before, and do not think because she is a small animal that a little feeding or a little care is sufficient. [Poultry Chronicle.]

CHOLERA PANACEA.—The first physician of the poor dead King of Saxony has published a preventive of the cholera, which may be useful to our "go-ahead" countrymen. It lacks Latin, and so may be unintelligible to our Hippocrates, but its plain English can not harm "the people." Here it is:

Of warmth.....	20 parts.
Of cleanliness.....	5 parts.
Of morality.....	22 parts.
Of activity.....	1 part.
Of good sleep.....	2 parts.
Of pure air.....	10 parts.
Of tranquillity of mind.....	40 parts.

These 100 parts united form the great cholera panacea. [Boston Trans.]

Periods of Gestation of Animals.

Mare.....	11 months.	Bitch.....	2 months.
Jenny.....	11 "	Cat.....	8 weeks.
Cow.....	9 "	Rabbit.....	4½ "
Goat.....	4½ "	Rat.....	5½ "
Ewe.....	5 "	Mouse.....	4½ "
Sow.....	4 "	G'nea Pig.....	3 "

The period of incubation of domestic fowls is as follows:

Swan.....	6 weeks.	Pea Hen.....	4 weeks.
Turkey.....	4 "	G'nea hen.....	3 "
Goose.....	4 "	Hen.....	3 "
Duck.....	4 "	Pigeon.....	2 "

PRESERVE carefully the droppings from your hen-roosts, and by the mixture of a little plaster of Paris as you put them away in a dry place, you will have a manure very little inferior to the best Peruvian guano, and at one-tenth the cost.

POINTS OF AN AYRSHIRE COW.

Would you know how to judge a good Ayrshire cow, Attend to the lesson you'll hear from me now:
 Her head should be short, and her muzzle good size;
 Her nose should be fine between muzzle and eyes;
 Her eyes full and lively; forehead ample and wide;
 Horns wide, looking up, and curved inwards beside;
 Her neck should be a fine, tapering wedge,
 And free from loose skin on the undermost edge;
 Should be fine where 't is joined with the seat of the brain;
 Long and straight overhead, without hollow or mane;
 Shoulder-blades should be thin where they meet at the top;
 Let her brisket be light, nor resemble a crop;
 Her fore-part recede like the lash of a whip,
 And strongly resemble the bow of a ship;
 Her back short and straight, with the spine well defined,
 Especially where the back, neck, and shoulders are joined;
 Her ribs short and arched, like the ribs of a barge;
 Body deep at the flanks; and milk-veins full and large;
 Pelvis long, broad, and straight, and, in some measure, flat;
 Hook-bones wide apart, and not bearing much fat;
 Her thighs deep and broad, neither rounded nor flat;
 Her tail long and fine, and joined square with her back;
 Milk-vessels capacious, and forward extending;
 The hinder part broad, and to body fast pending;
 The sole of her udder should form a plane,
 And all the four teats equal thickness attain,
 Their length not exceeding two inches or three;
 They should hang to the earth perpendicularly;
 Their distance apart, when they're viewed from behind,
 Will include about half of the udder you'll find;
 And, when viewed from the side, they will have at each end
 As much of the udder as 'tween them is penned;
 Her legs should be short, and the bones fine and clean,
 The points of the latter being firm and keen;
 Skin soft and elastic as a cushion of air,
 And covered all o'er with short, close, woolly hair;
 The colors preferred are confined to a few—
 Either brown and white chequered, or all brown, will do;
 The weight of the animal, leaving the stall,
 Should be about five hundred weight, sinking offal.
 [Farmer's Gazette.]

WESTERN CATTLE—PROSPECTS AND PRICES.

In our reports of the cattle market here, we have frequently remarked upon the number of beef cattle and swine, forced upon the market before their time; and in the case of the bullcows, although the quotations by the pound indicated fair prices, the sums realized per head were often less than the cost of the animals last June; leaving the interest, pasturage, transportation, commission, attendance, risk, &c., all a total loss. This must be the case, in a great degree, upon all the droves sold in our market, composed of three and four year old steers, at \$40 to \$45 a head.

The loss upon swine, at 4c. and 4½c. a pound, is quite as bad. The cause of this comes in a great degree from the drouth, and consequent failure of pasturage and cutting short of corn crops, so that owners were unable to fatten, and feared to risk buying feed at the advanced rates or holding over until another season. For the same reason a great many cows and immature two and three year old steers and heifers have been sent to the shambles. This must affect the supply next season, so that the prospect of cheap meat is not at all flattering. Independent of this, there is a very large local western demand, occasioned by the vast immigration constantly flowing that way. The Minnesota Democrat, St. Paul, October 25th, says:

"Cattle, both for beef and work purposes, are coming in rapidly, but the demand is greater than the supply. As an instance of what has been done, we may mention that our townsman, Charles Coulter, has since the opening of the season, brought up for the supply of this market, from Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, upward of 1,000 head of beef cattle. There are a number of other persons engaged in the business, and they have been kept busily engaged all the time. The ruling price in the market is 8 cents, nett, for good cattle on the hoof.

"Work cattle are scarce and very high.

Those brought here, and they have come in great numbers, have changed hands rapidly, and scattered over the Territory, are aiding our farmers to till the generous soil. Every steamboat that arrives brings a number of them and they are driven here by land in droves."

The demand for Kansas settlers is also proportionably great; and every spring the number that is driven over the plains is almost beyond belief.

What, then, is our prospect for the winter or the next season? It is a subject of deep interest to farmers and all who feed cattle, and they should study it well, and thereon base their calculations.

The Cincinnati Price Current of November 1, says that prime beef cattle are scarce at \$6 50 a \$7 per cwt., nett, and are held firm at that price. Nothing but a short supply in the country, or short crops of beef-producing food, could induce such prices.

The same paper says that hogs sold the past week at \$3 75 a \$3 80 nett, but that was partly owing to warm weather. Of those cut up, the sides were rendered into lard, and the shoulders and hams sold at 3½ a 5½c.

The Examiner, Lexington, Mo., says that \$3 50 a \$4 for pork is all that can be calculated upon in that country, though farmers generally anticipate high prices on account of the great deficiency in the corn crop in that State. These prices of pork and beef do not correspond, and show very plainly to us that scarcity of beef cattle has more to do with the price than scarcity of feed. On the other hand there is an ample supply of hogs—too great for the corn crop of the West, and hence their low prices, here and there.

We have come to the conclusion that there is an alarming deficiency of horned cattle in the United States, and that this is the cause of high prices of beef—higher, as a universal thing, than ever known in any former year; and unless some plan can be devised to stay the wastefully wicked destruction of calves and young cattle, we may never see the day again of cheap roast beef.

One of the most feasible plans, perhaps, that could be devised, would be a law to prevent the killing of calves. Not exactly to prevent the owners from killing—for any man may destroy such property belonging to him—but a law to forbid the sale of veal calves under six weeks' old.

What if all the money now annually appropriated to agricultural societies should be given, pro rata, to the counties rearing the largest number of calves, or else divide it per capita, upon all that may be raised to the age of two years? It would do more good to the State in two years than has been done by all the money wasted upon State and County shows.

We are now killing off the calves, generally at less than a week old, and importing from the Western States all of our own beef cattle, working oxen and cows. The consequence is, we have exhausted the supply. The Western farmers, tempted by the enormous prices that have been offered them, since the railroads have been completed so as to bring cattle cheaply and rapidly into market, have sold off their unripe crop of beeves, and now they can not fill our orders, at such prices as beef could, would, and should be produced in this country, if a rational course was pursued. Our present policy is as foolish as killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Shall we allow it to become a historical fact, that America can not produce beef enough for her own use, when we shall be able to sell at a fair profit to the farmer, and still undersell every other northern section of the world; for we certainly have the means of making, not only the most, but the best beef cattle at the least cost, of any other

country; and yet we are consuming the meanest quality of cattle ever eaten by any civilized people!

A great good would be done, if our City government would prohibit the sale of all cattle, that would not pass inspection, and positively forbid any person to bring two days' old calves, or their meat within the City limits.

The prospect of any material reduction in the price of beef, for the next year, need not be indulged in; and unless something can be done to put a stop to the universal destruction of the raw material out of which beef is made, the prospect for future years is indeed a gloomy one. [Tribune.]

EXPERIMENT IN GUANO.

MR. EDITOR: An experiment, which I have just completed with guano in a small way, on peas, has resulted so favorably that I feel disposed to send the details for publication.

On a spot of sandy loam, having a rapid descent, and a southern exposure, I planted one quart of large marrowfat peas, on the 20th of March. The ground was in grass the preceding year, and was broken up in the autumn, previous to planting. In the spring I gave it a good harrowing, and sowed the peas in double drills. The quantity of guano was, as nearly as I could calculate, at the rate of one barrel per acre. It was deposited in the drills, by hand, before sowing the seed, and covered the same day, almost the same hour, it was dropped. The piece thus manured, consisted of six double rows. Immediately in contact with these rows—the soil of the entire piece being precisely of the same construction and character—I planted six others, which were manured liberally with old compost, and another six rows on the other side, manured with poudrette. The whole eighteen rows were treated precisely alike, in every respect, from the commencement; all being planted on the same day, and hoed, stuck and harvested on the same days. From the time the peas made their appearance—and they all emerged from the soil simultaneously, or nearly so, those manured with guano took the lead, and this superiority they maintained till the period of maturity arrived. The vines were not only much more vigorous in their development, but of a darker and more luxuriant green. When the fruit set, there was nearly double the number of pods on the six middle rows that there were on the others, and at harvest the excess of yield was found to be in nearly the same ratio. The six rows, dressed with the stable manure, out-stripped the six dressed with poudrette, in the relative degree of five to four, and produced a fairer and plumper grain, but less stalk, by weight. The season was for the most part dry, with only occasional showers, and those not sufficiently copious to wet down to the roots. There was but one storm of any duration from the period of planting, till harvest, and that occurred at the time the crop was in blossom. You are at liberty to do as you please with this—publish, or not.

Germantown Telegraph.

CATTLE MARKET.—The largest market ever known was held at Smithfield, on Monday. From the returns furnished, it appears that the beasts were 5,688 in number, and the sheep 46,950. The supply, even at the "Grand Christmas Show," has never been so large. Beside these, there was a large number of calves and pigs. At a very moderate calculation, the value of the animals offered for sale would amount to a quarter of a million sterling. [English Paper.]

NEVER listen to loose or idle conversation.

VALUE OF CARROTS FOR MILK COWS.

MESSRS. EDS: I have tried feeding carrots to milk cows, and will give you one of my experiments. I have, (April 15th,) seven cows in milk—one calved in June, the rest in September and October. I raised eighty bushels rutabagas and four hundred bushels carrots, and fed them to my cows, commencing the first of December. I gave them about 2½ bushels per day, at noon, the rutabagas first, and when they were all fed out, the same quantity of carrots. I found, when I had fed the latter a few days, that my cows were each giving from two to three pints of milk more per day, than when fed on rutabagas. I was feeding my cows, meanwhile, with cut hay, and 2 lbs. oil cake and meal, and 2½ lbs. wheat screenings, ground.

The thought struck me that I should like to know the value of carrots for making milk, so I selected the cow that calved last, for the trial. I weighed the hay, meal, and carrots, and fed perhaps 27 lbs. of hay, 4½ lbs. of mixed meal, and 22 lbs. of carrots, and she gave 35 lbs. of milk per day. I then left off the carrots and gave the same amount of meal, and all the hay she would eat, which was 33 lbs. per day. After feeding so for a week, I found she gave 23 lbs. of milk per day. I then gave her the carrots as before, and in eight or ten days she came up again to 35 lbs. of milk per day.

This shows that carrots are worth to me to feed cows, 82 cents per 100 lbs. Hay is worth \$20 per ton in the barn, and at 3 cents per quart, or one cent per pound for milk; 6 lbs. less hay, and 12 lbs. more milk gives 18 cents for 22 lbs. of carrots. My carrots are all gone now, or I would try one or two more cows. Next winter I hope to have another opportunity for experiment.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass. ABNER HAVEN.
Rural New-Yorker

MEADOW MUCK.

We trust that many of our readers and correspondents will haul muck that has become dry and pulverized, into their barn cellars or under cover during the fall months. If not convenient to get to barn or barn-yard, haul it on fields on which you intend to raise corn or potatoes, and put in heaps shaped so as to prevent soaking and leaching, as muck generally contains some lime and other soluble matter. If this should be attended to pretty generally by our readers and correspondents, we might expect to hear many favorable reports of the practice in the course of the ensuing season. That which is hauled to the barn or near it, should be used to mix up a fresh layer every week or so, with the contents of the privy, and to absorb the suds and discharges from the sink-spout in a vault dug near it. Some may also be used to mix with the droppings of the animals, and whenever a compost of any kind is made, muck should enter into its composition.

In any and all these ways excellent manure will be formed, which will speak for itself on the garden, corn-field or elsewhere. Muck by itself, a shovelfull in a hill, is a good application for potatoes. We hope muck will be used in all the ways named, and that we shall hear of it. [Credit Lost.]

ENGLISH FARMS AND FARMERS.—Farms occupy two-thirds of the land of England. The number of the farms is 225,318; the average size is 111 acres. Two-thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 of above 1,000 acres. The large holdings abound in the south-eastern and eastern counties; the small farms in the north. There are 2,000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,-

000 others who altogether do not hold more. There are 40,650 farmers who employ five laborers each; 16,501 have ten or more, and employ together 311,707 laborers; 170 farmers have about sixty laborers each, and together employ 17,000.

A LETTER FROM A HORSE.

As I am nothing but a poor quadruped, a mere omnibus horse, I suppose you will hardly care to publish this letter; but I hope you will do it for the sake of humanity, if not for mine. When I lived in the country, where I was raised, I was accounted a good lively beast, and the country youngsters would spend all Sunday afternoons around me, rubbing me down, admiring my fine proportions, and practicing me on the road. About four years ago, my owner getting rather hard up for money, to pay some bets he had lost on that famous mare Nancy Dawson, concluded I would bring a good price here in New-York; so he put his son Peter Adolphus on my back, and sent me down to that noted city horse-jockey Billy Button. I had often heard my master speak of Mr. Button as being a highly honorable gentleman, and as he had occasionally been in our part of the country on business in this particular line, I remembered that he used to wear a white cravat, a green cloth coat with brass buttons, and a bell-crowned hat with the brim a good deal turned up at the sides. I fully expected that, when I got among the *scrawny* city nags, the comparison would be all in my favor, and Mr. Button would crack my value up to a pretty high standard; but I was never more mistaken in my life. Mr. Button, after looking at me a while, shook his head very dubiously, and told Peter Adolphus that I was hardly the horse for this market, and in fact he thought he didn't care to buy me at any price. He made out that I had three or four horse distempers (that I had never even heard the names of before), and said I looked old enough for a horse ten years of age; though, as true as I am now a jaded old hack, my age then was only five years and a week. Peter Adolphus was taken all aback, and looked as though he thought Mr. Button would be doing him a great favor by taking me off his hands as a gift; but my dander was up a little at being snubbed down in this manner, so when Mr. Button's hand was fumbling about my mouth, I gave him a bite that I reckon he remembered for some time after. "Oh, well, Peter Adolphus," says Button at last, "I suppose you don't care about taking, the old fellow home with you again, so I guess I'll give you seventy-five dollars for him, but if it wasn't that your old dad is a particular friend of mine, I wouldn't give him stable room."

So, Peter Adolphus gave me a long, lingering look as farewell, pocketed his seventy-five dollars, and packed off home in a rail car. I now found that Mr. Button began to see all at once that I was a very valuable horse. He had Mr. Foodle and Mr. Racket to come and look at me. Well, they smoothed me down, and looked in my mouth, praised my head, admired my legs and talked of my fine points; so that I began to think that I was *some* horse after all, and pricked up my ears like an animal of spirit. Racket said I was well worth two hundred and twenty-five dollars, and Foodle offered two hundred for me on the spot: but Mr. Button shook his head (in a very different manner, though, from what he did when Peter Adolphus was on my back) and said that the best man's money in town wouldn't buy that critter unless it counted up to two hundred and fifty dollars. There was quite a run after me; a fresh arrival of a nag of character will draw the horse folks in shoals, and if I had been a prince of the Cammibal Islands I couldn't have been examined with greater interest. At

length Button got wind that Dr. Epsom wanted a good horse, so Dr. Epsom was brought to the stable; he was a thin, tall man, and had practice enough, as I afterward found to my sorrow, to kill or cure all the sick folks in town. When Button showed me off, I could see the doctor's eye glisten. He said "he wanted a horse that could stand it day and night," and Button told him "if he should have a horse made to order he couldn't hit the mark better than to buy me," and after a little parley I was sold for two hundred and fifty dollars, when a black boy mounted me and rode me to the doctor's stable. Here my troubles began; I had no companion to share my labors or spell me off, and, as the doctor said, I had to be on the strain day and night.

How many dismal, dreary hours, in the cold, dark nights of winter, I have spent standing before the doors of my owner's patients, it is not in *horse arithmetic* to compute. As you may suppose, in a year or two, my constitution began, to break, and I found some of those distempers that Button told Peter Adolphus about, creeping over me in earnest. I lost my flesh and got spiritised to such a degree that Dr. Epsom concluded he wanted a more sprightly nag, so he sold me to the omnibus proprietors to whom I now belong. Ah! what a tale I could here disclose of anguish and horse suffering. It would draw tears, I am sure, from anything but an omnibus driver. How I was whipped, and raced, and over-driven and over-laden, and jerked on my haunches every minute or two to take in passengers, no tongue but the tongue of an omnibus horse can tell. I sighed for my old place at Epsom's, which, hard as it was, seemed in comparison, a horse paradise. I longed for death, and as my eye occasionally caught a glimpse of the glassy surface of the river, I sighed for a chance to jump in and drown myself. I thought that the highest point of endurance in horse agony had been reached, but I was yet to find a deeper depth in the refined cruelty of beings who call themselves human. Some demon, who takes special delight in inflicting curses on horse flesh, put it into the heads of my owners to reduce their omnibus fare to *three cents*. Now, from being beaten as it were, with ox goads to make us go, my companions and I are threshed with scorpions. The greatly increased number of passengers at the ridiculously low fare, and the long spell of intensely hot weather, (ended a few days since,) have kept us for the last two months in a state of living death.

Four of my poor brethren; who one after another groaned and panted with me in our toilsome lagging, have dropped dead at my side. I have not many days more to live myself, and some few mornings hence, should you pass through the Bowery, you will see my poor racked and beaten carcass lying in the gutter, with my visible ribs and ghastly countenance objects of derision to the passers-by. Oh, I weep as I write this, for horses have sensibilities as well as men; more keen, I should hope than *some men* have. You probably remember that there is quite a rise of ground in Chatham-square. Do try and be here some afternoon, between six and seven o'clock, when the pressure of travel is up town, and you will see us, with almost bursting veins and perpetual lashing, we are straining up hill with an omnibus containing outside and in from thirty to thirty-six passengers. I have no doubt that the ghosts of my deceased brothers are flitting about this scene of their late torture, this place of inquisition for the blood of the wretched victims of my race. At the stables where I spend a brief portion of my miserable life, I am accustomed to hear the stable boys very freely consign each other to a certain place, the name of which I shall

not even mention, for the reason that *gentlemen* who will visit our establishment I notice never speak of it. I understand that the climate of this place is excessively hot, and that it is intended as an abode of punishment for wicked bipeds, especially those who abuse poor horses and other animals. Well, you know, Messrs. Editors, that we horses have but little idea of theology, so you will not think me a very immoral animal when I acknowledge that sometimes, when I have been dragging my wearisome load up the horrid ascent of Chatham-square, I have not only felt that my owners, the driver, and all the passengers who were so cruelly overburdening me, were fast hastening to the warm region to which I have alluded; but, in my heart's agony, I have even wished they were there now.

With great respect, I remain your exhausted and broken down
BARBAROSSA.
Commercial Advertiser.

AN ECCENTRIC MRS. BIDDY.

Nothing seems so aimless and simple as a hen. She usually goes about in a vague and straggling manner, articulating to herself cacophonous remarks upon various topics. The greatest event in a hen's life is compound, being made up of an egg and a cackle. Then only she shows enthusiasm, when she descends from the nest of duty, and proclaims her achievement. If you chase her, she runs caekling; if you pelt her with stones, she streams through the air caekling all abroad till the impulse has run out, when she subsides quietly into a silly, gadding hen. Now and then, an eccentric hen may be found, stepping quite beyond the limits of hen-propriety. One such has persisted in laying her daily egg in the house. She would steal noiselessly in at the open door, walk up stairs, and leave a plump egg upon the children's bed. The next day she would honor the sofa. On one occasion she selected my writing-table, and scratching my papers about, left her card, that I might not blame the children or servants for scattering my manuscripts. Her determination was amusing. One Sabbath morning, we drove her out of the second-story window, then again from the front hall. In a few moments she was heard behind the house, and on looking out the window, she was just disappearing into the bed-room window on the ground-floor! Word was given, but before any one could reach the place, she had bolted out of the window with victorious cackle, and her white, warm egg lay upon the lounge. I proposed to open the pantry-window, set the egg-dish within her reach, and let her put them up herself, but those in authority would not permit such a deviation from propriety. Such a breed of hens could never be popular with the boys. It would spoil that glorious sport of hunting hen's nest. [Independent.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM AND FARMER.—A Vermont paper says: "Among the conspicuous men in the Vermont Legislature is Mr. B. G. Brigham, of Fairfield. He owns and cultivates 1,300 acres of land. Among his barn-yard items are two hundred and twenty cows, twenty horses, and five yoke of oxen. In his dairy he makes butter only. The average yield of butter from the milk of each cow is one hundred and fifty pounds. Two huge 'dasher' churns are set in motion by two 'horse-powers,' and the butter is 'worked' by the old-fashioned 'paddle.' His stock of cattle consume about five hundred tons of hay annually. 20,000 lbs. of pork, 500 bushels of wheat, from 400 to 500 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, and from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of potatoes, are among his yearly products. 'The Man of Uz,' in his best estate, could not do better than this. Mr.

Brigham himself is got up with a breadth of beam, and in a style of magnificence proportionate to the extent of his possessions and agricultural products—he standing 6 feet 4 in his boots, and weighing, by one of Fairbanks' patent balances, 300 lbs. precisely."

RAIN IN JULY AND AUGUST.

THE following statement, showing the amount of rain which fell in the different States of the Union during the months of July and August, we copy from the Washington Globe. We presume it was compiled from the records in the Smithsonian Institute:

In the following statement we have grouped adjoining States and sections, where the amount of rain which fell was nearly the same. The figures giving the amount of rain are intended to represent the average, according to observations taken in different parts of each State:

In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, it was very dry during both July and August. Rain in July, one and a half inches; in August, one half inch.

In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, plenty of rain fell during the month of July, nearly or quite up to the average, but hardly any in August. Rain in July, three and a half inches; in August, half an inch.

In New-York State in July, two and a half inches of rain fell—about an average. During the month of August there was but little rain in the northern section—half an inch; in the southern, one inch; and in the city one and a half inches.

In New-Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, there was no drouth in July. Rain in July, three and a half inches; in August one inch.

In western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, rain, during July, fell one and a half inches—in some places less; in August, one half inch.

The amount of rain which fell in Maryland and northern Virginia, according to the tables, is nearly the same. Some parts of Maryland suffered from the drouth more severely than others. Rain in July, one and a half inches; in August one and a half inches.

In both North and South Carolina there was plenty of rain during the two months, and the papers in both States during the prevalence of the dry weather complained of too much rain in July. Rain in July, five inches; in August, four and a half inches—nearly an average.

In lower Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, there was no drouth in either the month of July or August, but rather more than the average amount of rain fell. Rain in July, five to six inches; in August, five to six inches.

In Upper Georgia, Alabama, and Upper Mississippi, a fair amount of rain fell in both months. Rain in July, two inches and a half; in August three inches.

In Lower Mississippi and Texas, during both months, abundant rain; very profuse rain in July, five to six inches; in August five to six inches.

Rain in Tennessee, in July, two and a half inches; in August, half an inch.

In Kentucky, during both months, the drouth was very great, and the crops suffered severely, though a fair amount of rain fell. Rain in July, one and a half inches; in August, one and a half inches.

In Indiana, during both months, there was a fair amount of rain in most parts of the State, but not up to the average. Rain in July, two and a half inches; irregular, in August, two and a half inches.

In Illinois Missouri, and southern Iowa, extending west to Fort Kearny, and taking in western Arkansas, but little rain fell in either July or August. Rain in July, one inch; in August, one inch.

In northern Iowa, rain in July, four inches; in August three inches; plenty of rain.

In Wisconsin there was great abundance of rain, more than an average in July. Rain in July, in some parts, eight inches; other parts, four and a half inches; at the Falls of St. Anthony, five inches; in August, from two and a half to three inches

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

George D. Norris of New-Market, in the northern part of Alabama, and within a few miles of the Tennessee line, where the thermometer sometimes sinks to zero, and again rises so as to render fire uncomfortable, has been for many years past very successful in keeping the sweet potato. He expresses the opinion in the Farmer's Companion, that sweet potatoes may be kept as well at the north as at the south. He does not usually lose a peck in 400 bushels. His method is in substance as follows: Provide a good open shed, on a dry, well-drained piece of ground, around which a good trench is cut. As soon as the autumnal frosts have killed the leaves, carefully dig the potatoes, handling them as if eggs, and make piles of them under the shed, each pile containing say ten or twenty bushels. The separate piles are, for the sake of removing a portion as wanted, during warm weather in winter, without disturbing the rest. Immediately cover each pile thickly with good wheat straw (not hay,) as light injures them, and cover the straw with a foot of earth. The shed keeps the whole dry. This is the whole process. It is found much better than packing in barrels with sand, which retains the moisture and rots them. The moisture is absorbed by the straw. They should never be bruised. The most successful keeper of the common potato we ever knew, always covered his large heaps (seventy or eighty bushels) with straw packed a foot thick, which absorbs the unnecessary moisture, so that he rarely lost a peck in one of these large heaps. Only three or four inches of earth was needed outside the straw; and if he had covered the whole with a shed, doubtless the roots would have been still more secure from any danger.

Country Gentleman.

CURING SHEEP SKINS WITH WOOL ON.—Take one teaspoonfull of alum and two of saltpeter; pulverize and mix well together, then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together, leaving the wool outside. Then fold up the skins as tightly as you can and put them in a dry place. In two or three days, as soon as they are dry, scrape them with a blunt knife till clean and supple. This completes the process, and makes a most excellent saddle cover. Other skins which you desire to cure with fur on, may be treated in the same way.

A LARGE YIELD OF CORN.—The "Elkton (Md.) Democrat" says that at Battle Swamp, G. J. Fisher, Esq., has raised 1,600 bushels of corn, on a sixteen acre lot, in that neighborhood, which two years ago was a sedge field. The lot had guano applied to it three times in that period; the first application was 200 lbs., the second 150, the third 400 lbs. to the acre, making in all 750 lbs. The corn was a white gourd seed, planted two and a half and three feet apart, with four stocks in a hill, and matured early.

You had better be poisoned in your blood than your principles.

ALL ABOUT COOKING EGGS.

TO BOIL EGGS.

Put a pint of water into a small pan; when boiling, put two eggs in, and boil according to size—from two and a half to four minutes. Fresh-laid eggs will not take so long, and if only just set, are excellent for clearing the voice.

To boil them for toast, they require six minutes; take them out, throw them in cold water, remove the shell, and cut them into slices; put them on the buttered toast, a little pepper and salt, and serve. These are excellent with a little ketchup put on the eggs, then bread-crumbed, salamandered over, and serve.

BAKED EGGS.

Put half an ounce of butter into a small tin pan; break four eggs in it, keeping the yolks whole, throw a little pepper and bits of butter and salt over; put in the oven, or before the fire, till set, and serve. They will take about six minutes doing.

POACHED EGGS.

Put in a small pan half a pint of water, half a teaspoonful of salt, three of vinegar; when boiling, break carefully in the pan two nice eggs, simmer for four minutes, or till firm, but not hard; serve either on toast or fried bacon, or ham, or spinach, and on any minced and seasoned vegetable.

MIXED EGGS.

Break four eggs into a frying-pan, in which you have put two ounces of butter, a little salt and pepper; set it on the fire, stir round with a wooden spoon very quickly, to prevent sticking to the pan; when all set, serve either on toast or dish. Fried bacon cut in dice, a little chopped onions, or mushrooms, may be added to the above.

EGGS AND BACON.

Cut some bacon very thin, put into a frying-pan half an ounce of butter, or fat, lay the bacon in it; when fried on one side, turn over, and break one egg on each piece; when the eggs are set, put the slice under the bacon, and remove them gently into a dish. Ham may be done the same.

EGGS CONVENT FASHION.

Boil four eggs for ten minutes, put them in cold water, peel and slice thin one onion, put into a frying-pan one ounce of butter; when melted, add the onion, and fry white, then add a teaspoonful of flour, mix it well, add about half a pint of milk, till forming a nice white sauce, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter ditto of pepper; when nicely done, add the eggs, cut into six pieces each, crossways; toss them up; when hot through, serve on toast.

EGGS AND SAUSAGES.

Boil four sausages for five minutes, when half cold cut them in half lengthways, put a little butter or fat in frying-pan, and put the sausages in and fry gently, break four eggs into pan, cook gently, and serve. Raw sausages will do as well, only keep them whole, and cook slowly.

OMELETTES.

Break four eggs into a basin, and half a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter ditto of pepper, beat them up well with a fork, put into the frying-pan one ounce and a half of butter, lard, or oil, which put on the fire until hot; then pour in the eggs, which keep on mixing quick with a spoon until all is delicately set; then let them slip to the edge of the pan, laying hold by the handle, and raising it slantways, which will give an elongated form to the omelette; turn in the edges, let it set a moment, and turn it over on to a dish, and serve. [Exchange.]

PROSPERITY is no just scale; adversity is the only true balance to weigh a friend.

NEVER speak lightly of religion.

Horticultural Department.

GRAPES RIPENING EARLIER THAN FORMERLY.

METHOD OF CULTIVATION MORE IMPORTANT THAN CLIMATE.

In a recent conversation with Dr. Underhill, of Croton Point, he informed us that both the Isabella and Catawba are evidently ripening earlier, from year to year. Ten to twelve years since the earliest bunches of Isabellas were ready for market about the first of October. The past season they were equally forward on the 12th of September. This season has, however, been a remarkable one, and some allowance is to be made on that account; but last year, and the year before, the grapes were as mature about the 18th of September, as formerly at the end of that month.

Dr. U. thinks the Isabella may be cultivated much farther north than has generally been supposed, by reducing the amount of fruit to the vine, so that there may be a greater flow of sap, and by this means an earlier growth and maturity secured. He thinks much more depends upon the method of manuring, pruning and the general plan of cultivation, than upon climate, since they often ripen poorly even in Virginia and Maryland, when improperly managed, and yet, in the same season, ripen well in Massachusetts.

GRAPE BORDER FOR OPEN CULTURE.

We have just finished a border, and as it fills up our ideal of what a border ought to be, we will give our method of proceeding, and items of expense, for the benefit of all lovers of grapes. It is undoubtedly true, that you can grow grapes in any soil that will grow corn; but grapes, in their perfection, can only be grown so far north as New-England, with extra care. We think perfect grapes at any reasonable cost, are much cheaper than the poor, sour, mildewed articles one often sees under the names of Catawbas, and Isabellas. Well ripened grapes are always salable, at good prices, while a poor article can neither be eaten nor sold with profit.

The part of the garden selected for a border had recently been cleared of stones, and for two successive years, had been trenched and heavily manured. It slopes about two feet in fifty, so that a drain, laid parallel with the surface, would carry off all the water. It is so situated that the water from the sink-drain can be turned on to the upper end at pleasure, and be made to run the whole length of it.

On this slope we cut a ditch four feet wide and four feet deep. In the bottom we found gravel and sand which was screened for the purpose of mixing with the water-lime. The pebbles also furnished excellent packing about the joints of the tile. When the ditch was properly graded at the bottom, we drew a line from one end to the other, very "taught." This served as a guide to perfect the grade where it was not even, and to lay the cement. The cement we prepared by mixing a bushel of water-lime with two

bushels of sand. The mixing was done in a dry state, and then about a pail full made into mortar at a time.

Taking a straight-edged board, three inches wide by six feet long, we placed it flat-wise immediately upon the line, and commenced laying the mortar and smoothing it with a common trowel. When we had put down cement the length of the board, we immediately put down the horse-shoe tile upon it; moving the board along the next six feet, we repeated the operation, and so on, until the whole sixty-five feet of the border was finished. The foundation of the border was now laid, the lower end of the drain emptying on to a terrace below, and the upper end communicating with a chimney, so as to give a constant circulation of air after the ditch was filled up. The next step was to guard the joints of the tile against the dirt which would naturally work into the crevices. We put around each joint enough of sifted pebbles to completely cover it, making a strainer. As an additional precaution, and to furnish lime for the plants, we put in a load of oyster-shells, completely covering the tile.

The next step was to furnish food for the vines for a long series of years. We procured from a butcher's yard a half ton or over of fresh bones, the heads of beeves, calves, and sheep, with scraps of wool, hair, and skin, and laid them immediately upon the oyster-shells. On the bones we put a layer of corn-stalks and salt hay, as a still further protection to the drain. We then filled in a few inches of the earth that had been thrown out of the ditch. The next item of food for the vines was a layer of charcoal cinders, taken from the privy vault. This was covered with muck, two or three inches deep. Coarse stable-manure was laid upon this, then a layer of surface-earth, then stable manure, &c., and finally surface-soil finished the border.

We planted two Catawbas and four Dianas in this border, mixing crushed bones and the saturated charcoal cinders with the soil about the roots of each plant.

A border thus thoroughly prepared, we think, will have several advantages over ordinary planting. It will pass off the excess of water in the Spring, and raise the temperature of the soil so that the vines will start earlier, and the fruit will come to maturity several days sooner. We think Catawbas can be grown further north, in this way, than in undrained soil.

The constant circulation of air through the drain will be a good safeguard against the drouth of our Summers. The grape is a gross feeder and often suffers from the drouth.

Liquid manures can be applied in any quantity without damaging the roots of the vines. The soap-suds from the sink-spout can run upon the border, through the Summer, furnishing the vines with potash, and giving fruit and foliage the greatest luxuriance. Potash is a specific fertilizer for the grape. We think, also, the drain will be a great safeguard against the mildew.

It will, perhaps, be thought that this is too

much trouble and expense for a few grapes. But "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," will be found a safe maxim in gardening. The bill is not very extravagant. One bushel of lime, 50 cents; one load of bones, \$2; oyster shells, 50 cents; manure, \$3; four days' labor, \$4; sixty horse-shoe tiles, at four cents each, \$2 40—making the whole bill \$12 40. If any one thinks this too much to pay for grapes for his family, for a generation, he appreciates that fruit less than we do. Any man of common ingenuity can do the whole work, and where the manure is made upon the premises the expense would be lessened. The vines were of our own growing, and these we have not reckoned in the cost. If they must be purchased, it will bring your whole bill within twenty dollars, which is much less than many a head of a household wastes on much meaner gratifications.

FACTS IN GRAPE CULTURE.

E. A. MCKAY, of Naples, N. Y., gives, through the Horticulturist, some interesting facts in regard to the mode adopted by him in the cultivation of an acre of Isabella grape vines. The vines were planted five years ago last spring, one vine to a square rod. The holes are dug to about two feet deep and six to eight feet across. In the bottom of each of these holes was placed half the carcass of an ox—a drove of eighty oxen having died in the neighborhood while on their way to market. The holes were then half filled with good surface soil. Sixteen loads of leather shavings, which had been accumulating at a currier's shop, were then divided equally among the 160 holes, which were then filled by surface soil, mixed with the leather. A bushel of well-rotted stable manure, mixed with the same quantity of charcoal dust, completed the preparation for the vines. He states that most of the vines measured last spring, a foot in circumference, some of them fifteen inches, and one seventeen inches. He allowed them to bear considerably the past season, and the quality of the fruit was so superior as to command fourteen cents apound, when most grapes of the same kind were selling at the same place at twelve and a half cents a pound. The crop of the present season he estimated at 20 lbs. to the vine, or 3,000 lbs. to the acre. He states that he has repeatedly dug down to the bones, and found them "completely surrounded with a net-work of living, fibrous roots."

SULPHUR WITH LIME VS. MILDEW.

In a small vineyard here, 34 feet long, two vines were planted, one at each end; three shoots were trained horizontally from each other alternately. At the end of five years the shoots from each had nearly reached the opposite ends; they have been spurred and have borne abundant crops every year, a little fire heat has been used, and the fruit ripens generally about the middle of August. In June, 1852, although it will be observed the vines were trained horizontally, mildew made its appearance in spots all over the house; a little sulphur was used, but the disease increased over every shoot, leaf and bunch, and the grapes were nearly all useless. Again, in June, 1853, the mildew made its appearance, sulphur was more liberally used, but the disease increased, although checked a little, and the bunches were all affected. This year, 1854, early in February, the house was washed with lime-

water with a little sulphur in it, every available piece of plaster and brickwork, the fine included, being operated on; in June, the same suspicious spots of mildew made their appearance; in the evening when the flue was just hot enough to bear the hand on it, it was done over with a mixture of sulphur and water, with a little lime in it, and again repeated at a week's end. The mildew entirely disappeared, and the grapes ripened at the usual time, an excellent crop. The idea of washing the flue with sulphur was taken from an article in your volume for 1853, and I think it is an invaluable recipe. D. S. WOODBRIDGE, Suffolk. *Gardener's Chronicle.*

SEEDLING PEACHES.

WE consider it to be an object for all engaged in the cultivation of peaches to regard more favorably the importance of raising seedling peach trees, and not depend too much upon raising foreign varieties by budding. September is the most favorable month for selecting pits of the most choice kinds to grow seedlings from. Procure peaches of the largest and most desirable sorts, ripening from the middle of August to the last of September, and a few October peaches of good quality. When the pulp is removed, place the pits in separate parcels, according to variety, in a cool and rather moist place. We prefer white peaches, because in a cold, wet season the yellow varieties are more acid. If possible save no pits from a tree that grew in a garden or orchard where inferior kinds were grown; if this can not be done, get them from trees as far distant as possible.

At any time before the ground freezes up, select a safe place—put the pits in the earth and cover them with about three inches of soil, and permit them to remain unmolested until early in the Spring. Having prepared the ground, mark it off into drills with a plow or hoe. Crack such of the pits as are not opened by the action of the frost; plant them about ten inches apart in the drills, and cover about two inches. When sufficiently large prune all the branches off that are below one foot from the ground. Cut none from the tree above a foot.—in after culture trim according to the shortening-in mode of pruning. Transplant at one year old.

If proper care is observed in selecting and preparing the pits, there will hardly be a failure in having peaches as good, probably some superior, to the parent trees, the seedlings often partaking of the qualities of the two kinds growing near each other.

Michigan Farmer.

ABELIA UNIFLORA.

THE management of this really pretty, hard-wooded green-house plant is very simple, and although it is considerably less vigorous in habit than *Abelia floribunda*, it flowers much more freely than that species, producing, when well grown, its delicate purplish-white pentstemon-like flowers in profusion. Cuttings of this *Abelia*, selected from the half-ripened wood, root readily in the propagating house, if inserted under a bell-glass not later than the middle of October. The contents of the cutting-pot should be one-third crocks for drainage, one-third finely-sifted peat and sand, surmounted by an equal quantity of clean silver sand. By the second week in November the cuttings will be sufficiently rooted to dispense with the bell-glass; the young plants should then be gradually inured to light and air, preparatory to being removed to their winter quarters, on a shelf as near the glass as may be convenient, in an airy part of the green-house, where, if proper care be taken not to over water them, by the first week in the following March the young stores

will have acquired sufficient strength to be potted singly into 3-inch pots. For compost use two-thirds turfy peat and one-third sharp sand. After potting, and until the roots begin to penetrate the fresh mould, the plants should be kept close, after which they can be removed to the platform or stage of the green-house. They will now commence growing freely, the pots will become filled with roots, so as to require a second shift into 5-inch pots. The same compost as before should be again employed; pot firmly, and drain well. The plants should be neatly staked and tied out, and should be rearranged in their former situation. They will now require plenty of water and a constant supply of air; and in order that the future specimens may exhibit a stocky and furnished appearance, the laterals should not be permitted to grow (without being stopped) any length beyond what the intended shape of the plants require. Pursue this course until the middle of the following August, when the final shift for the season may be given with safety, using 6-inch pots for the purpose. They should be allowed to complete their growth, and be wintered in the green-house. Treated as above, this *Abelia* may be had in full bloom by the end of the following May, and it will continue to produce a good supply of flowers during the three succeeding months. R. MILES. *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS society will hold its sixth session at Cleveland, on the 5th of December. An effort is being made to collect a valuable class of facts in regard to fruit culture at the West. A circular, addressed to the members, requests each to come prepared to submit accurate information on the following points, viz: The fruits cultivated in his region, both by himself and others, giving the proper name, and all local and other synonyms within his knowledge. The character of both surface and subsoil where each fruit is grown; the aspect and elevation; whether level or sloping; the varieties of soil; locations; manures, method and time of applying them; productiveness; pruning, &c.

The influence of the stock on the health and duration of the varieties grafted, or budded on the same, and the relative merits of the two modes of propagation, if any. Also the relative effect of root grafting—as practised by many nurserymen—and stock grafting, on the health and duration of the tree.

Observations on insects injurious to fruit, trees, and vines. The diseases or maladies to which they are subject, with the best modes to counteract these evils—with any other information of interest on the subject.

A NEW PLAN TO SAVE PEACH TREES.—A writer in the New-York Times recommends the sowing of tansy about the roots of peach trees, as a means of preserving them. He says that he once knew a large peach tree which was more than forty years old, while several generations of similar trees, in the same soil, had passed away. This led to an examination, and a bed of tansy was discovered about the trunk. It was naturally inferred that the preservation of this tree to such a green old age was attributable to the presence of this plant. I was decided to try the experiment on others, and accordingly a few of the roots were placed about each of the other trees on the premises, some of which gave signs of decay. Not only has it preserved for several years the sound trees, but renovated those that were unsound. The odor of the plant, he says, doubtless keeps off the insect enemies of this kind of tree, and it might have the same effect on others, as the plum, apple and pear, as well as the elm, sycamore and other ornamental trees.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 15.

A WORD TO CARELESS CORRESPONDENTS.

WE publish the following letter received, that the writer may know that we have his money, and that his paper will be sent when he tells us to which one of the seventeen Milfords, in the United States, it shall be mailed—and also to call attention to the necessity of avoiding a very common thoughtless habit :

MILFORD, NOV. 2, 1854.

MESSRS. ALLEN & Co.:

Gentlemen: Please send me the Agriculturist to this office for one year. I inclose two dollars to pay for the same.

Respectfully yours, G. E. D—.

It is annoying to receive, as we frequently do, letters to which we can not reply; and probably correspondents frequently complain of our inattention, when the fault is all their own. If the Post-master's stamp on letters, when this is readable, did not give us a clue to the State, as well as the town, our correspondents' favors would still more frequently receive no reply. We keep an alphabetical index of the names of Post-offices where subscribers reside, but not of the individual names, as this would be an endless task.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

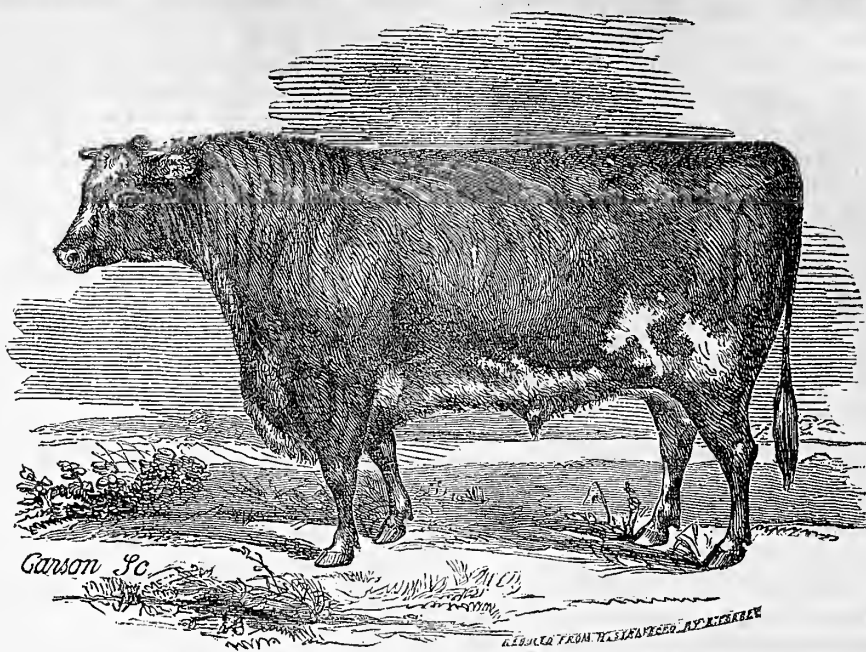
PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

WE have had frequent inquiries of late as to the preparation of Osage orange seed before planting; and we republish some of the methods which have proved most successful:

The seed of the Osage orange is so closely bound up in the fibrous substance of the fruit, that it takes a long time for it to receive from the soil enough moisture to induce sprouting. To effect this, the process recommended by H. P. Byram, of Louisville, Ky., is a good one, viz: Put the seed to soak two weeks before planting, in vessels containing not more than two quarts each, and let it stand for three days. The water is then turned off, and the seed, covered with a cloth, is set in a warm room, taking care to keep it moist. If the weather prove favorable the process may be hastened by placing the vessel in a hot-house; in either case, the seed is planted as soon as it begins to germinate.

It has also been recommended to soak the seed in warm water, until it begins to swell; or, after having soaked twenty-four hours, that it be tied up in a bag and buried in moist earth, examining it weekly to see when the sprouting begins. There is also another method—of soaking the seed *two weeks* before planting.

Our method has been, to steep the seed in a mixture of warm water and soot, and after letting it stand eight days under the stove, to sow it in ground carefully prepared, and in drills eighteen inches apart, after the manner of peas. In about six weeks, it comes up, and after being weeded and properly attended to, grows vigorously.



MESSRS. MORRIS AND BECAR'S STOCK.

DUKE OF GLOSTER

ABOVE we have the pleasure of presenting our readers with a cut of the Short Horn bull Duke of Glo'ster, (11,382), one of the very choicest animals that was ever imported into this country. He was calved Sept. 14th, 1850; got by Grand Duke (10,284), out of Duchess 59th, by 2d Duke of Oxford (9,046); Duchess 56th, by 2d Duke of Northumberland (3,646); Duchess 51st, by Cleveland Lad (3,407); Duchess 41st, by Belvidere (1,706); Duchess 32d, by 2d Hubback (1,423); Duchess 19th, by Hubback (1,423); Duchess 12th, by the Earl (646); Duchess 4th, by Ketton 2d (710); Duchess 1st, by Comet (155); by Favorite (252); by Daisy Bull (186); by Favorite (252); by Hubback (319); by J. Brown's Red Bull (97).

The Duke of Glo'ster was purchased at the late Earl Ducie's sale, in August, 1853, for 650 guineas (\$3,250), by Messrs. Becar and Morris, of New-York. These gentlemen had instructed their agent to bid as high as 1,200 guineas (\$6,000), rather than not obtain him. He was left after his purchase with Mr. Tanqueray, of England, till last month, when he was shipped to his owners in New-York, where he arrived in excellent health, and was immediately sent to the farm of Mr. Morris, at Mount Fordham, Westchester. We are informed that if his owners would have left him in England, they could have taken 1,000 guineas (\$5,000) for him, so highly is he esteemed there.

The Duke of Glo'ster, though in excellent health when we called to examine him, active and in good working order, was not in what may be termed *tip-top show condition*; having suffered somewhat, as all large animals inevitably must on a long voyage across the Atlantic. We intend to speak of him critically hereafter, when he has got completely over the effects of his voyage; and therefore content ourselves at present by saying, his color is nearly all red, mingled with a little white; and that he has the characteristics in an eminent degree of the fam-

ous Duchess tribe of Short Horns, as bred in such high perfection by the late Thomas Bates, of Yorkshire. The engraving of the Duke of Glo'ster, above, is a good likeness, and our readers can judge from that as well as ourselves, whether this high bred and famous animal is worthy of their consideration.

After examining the bull we walked out to an adjoining meadow to take a look at Duchess 66th, also purchased at Earl Ducie's sale, at the same time as the Duke of Glo'ster. For her, Messrs. Becar and Morris paid 700 guineas (\$3,500), the highest price ever yet given for a Short Horn cow in England. If her present owners would have left her there, they could also have taken a large advance over what was paid for her; but as they are quite as able to hold such animals as John Bull himself, and moreover take no little pride and pleasure in breeding choice stock, and are ambitious to stand as high as any other gentlemen in this department, they wisely, as we think, declined all offers, and brought her to this country as a mate to the Duke. Her color is rich roan. She is of great size and constitution, a deep milker, fine in all her points, and one of the most noble and imposing cows we ever looked at. She will be a wonder among the public when brought to the show yard, that is certain.

Duchess 66th was calved October 25th, 1850; got by 4th Duke of York (10,167), out of Duchess 55th, by the 4th Duke of Northumberland (3,649); Duchess 38th, by Norfolk (2,377); Duchess 33d, by Belvidere (1,706); Duchess 19th, by second Hubback (1,423); &c., as in the pedigree of the Duke of Glo'ster above.

We congratulate Messrs. Becar and Morris, and the public, upon the acquisition of such valuable stock; and all we have left to desire is, that it will breed long and well here, and be duly appreciated by our countrymen.

HAVE no very intimate friends,

THINGS I SEE HERE AND THERE.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

I sometimes see two families living side by side, with nearly the same means and the same in numbers; and one is in constant turmoil and confusion, and the other always quiet, pleasant and agreeable. What makes the difference? In one the lady has been rightly and thoroughly educated for her profession, and in the other every thing connected with house-keeping is new and distasteful. To one the broom and the dish-cloth and the gridiron are familiar things. She does not consider her hands polluted by any of the implements of cooking, and she never has a servant as wise as she is herself in the mysteries of pounding and compounding, and therefore she is never deceived and never imposed upon.

The other hates the sight of a kitchen, and knows nothing about the preparation of any article of food which she is in the habit of ordering, and therefore does not know whether she can afford it, nor whether, if prepared, it is done as economically as it might be and should be.

In one there are three servants, and every thing is half done and at "loose ends;" and in the other there is one servant, and a place for every thing and every thing in its place. What makes the difference? Only this: that one lady sees to every thing herself—looks into every nook and corner, and saves every crumb and scrap, and the other sees to—nothing.

I am far from thinking that every lady should cook, or wash, or iron, any more than that every man should dig, and plow, and mow, and thresh, when he can do something else to much better advantage. But the work of a farm is never done well when the owner does not sometimes work with his men. So the work of a house is never done well when she who directs does not prove that she can practice as well as preach.

I do not know a more thorough lady than this one whose house is always in such thorough order, nor one whose hands are so expert in every species of labor—one of the proofs, of which there are many, that a true lady makes the best house-keeper, and one who is not capable of making a good house-keeper is not capable of being a lady! though she may be very delicate, and knows how to bow, and courtesy, and dress, and dance.

I often hear it remarked of a family of daughters, "What excellent wives they will make!" because they are great workers. But those who work most do not always accomplish most. They often waste more than they save by their labor. It is a prevalent idea among farmers, and mechanics especially, that they must not think of having a lady for a wife, because they need a wife to work. While it is only a lady, a well-educated lady, who can work efficiently, economically, and systematically. No woman, under any circumstances, should be obliged or consent to drudge the whole time. Those who do, neglect their children, and destroy their health—make a wreck of their

nerves, and become fretful and useless ere life is half spent.

Comparisons are often made between our grandmothers and the mothers of the present day, recounting the great labors the former performed. But it was not so difficult obtaining good help in those days as in these, and those who were at all well off did not think of doing without it. Those who did, drove their children out of sight to take care of themselves, did what they could, and left the rest undone. They ate and drank, and lived from day to day, and year to year; but they did not live comfortably, or as Christian people should.

I know ladies whose husbands are enjoying an income of ten thousand dollars a year, who wash all the dishes of the family morning and evening, if the house is full of company, and rub the silver, skim the milk, take care of the butter, make all the sweet-meats, and go through the kitchen and pantries every morning and see that every thing is in order. These things they consider no part of a servant's business, as they certainly are not. This thorough supervision is every woman's duty, and every true woman's pleasure.

The farmer may work hard all summer and fall, but all the winter—especially in these days of threshing-machines—he may rest. But for his wife there is no rest—winter and summer are alike—"the work is never done."

Men, and farmers especially, are proverbial for liking to "live well," and it is this "living well" which makes slaves of the women the world over. They do live on the fat of the land—live a great deal too well for their health, and many of them too well for the interest of their pockets. Those who work hard need good nourishing food, but grease is not nourishing, and this ingredient is altogether too common in the dishes upon farmer's tables. The frying-pan is too frequently resorted to, for no kind of food, meat, vegetable, or cake, is healthy, fried. Meat should be roasted, broiled, or boiled, and cakes should be baked. This is the decision of all good physicians and physiologists; but people are such slaves to their palates, that it seems impossible to give any efficiency to the laws of health or comfort.

A farmer's family always have comfortable food: flour, rye, Indian corn, and buckwheat, with eggs, cream and milk in abundance, which may be moulded into infinite varieties of good things that are palatable and healthy.

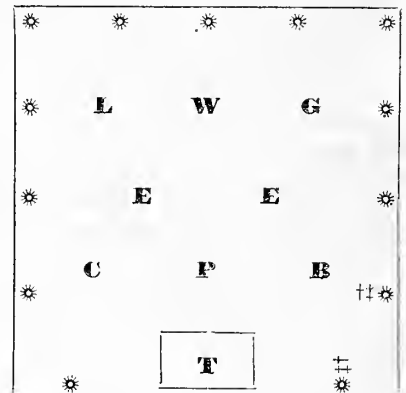
When a young lady buys her crockery, it is just as well, and as cheap, to get that which corresponds, and will give a pretty look to her table, as to get a dozen different colors and forms; and then it does not take so long, when once the art is acquired, to arrange a table in a neat and orderly manner, as it does to have things here, there, and every where, in a different place every time.

On the table from which I have made this drawing, I dare say, no article has varied a hair's-breadth from its position for ten, and, perhaps, twenty years. It looks so simple,

and I know will look to many so ridiculous, that I hesitated long about transferring it to the *American Agriculturist*; but I know so well the way hundreds and hundreds of tables are laid, from mere thoughtlessness, that I venture to set this, hoping those who have every thing in "apple-pie order" will have patience with me for attempting to teach those who I know do not.

Fig. 1, is the breakfast and tea table, which are so nearly alike as to need but one representation; and I set a common, old-fashioned square table, presuming these are still the most common—though I hope they are not, as oval ones are prettiest and most convenient.

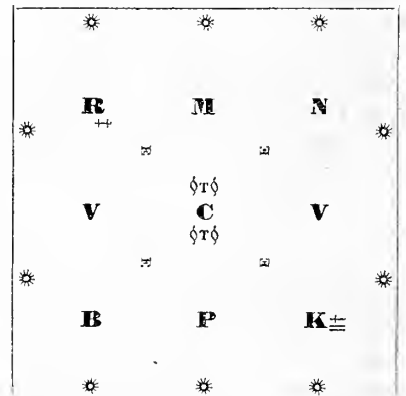
Fig. 1.—Breakfast and Tea.



T..Tray. W..Warm bread or muffins—meat, for
B..Butter. G..Cold bread. [breakfast.
P..Preserves. L..Cake—Salt and pepper at breakfast.
C..Cheese. E E..Extras.
*..Plates. *††..Plate, knife and fork.

Knife and fork handles together, blade of knife toward the plate. Tray always covered with a white napkin—cups and saucers on the side toward the lady who pours the tea, and sugar-bowl and cream-pot opposite.

Fig. 2.—Dinner.



R..Butter. M..Meat. N..Sauce or cheese.
††. Vegetables. C..Castor. E E E E..Extras.
B..Bread. P..Potatoes. K±±..Pickles,
\$T\$ \$T\$. Salts, with spoons crossed each side—or in opposite corners of the table.

My table, it will be seen, is a good old-fashioned country table. It is not genteel in the city to have cheese for tea, (or any thing else!), but this fashion is very little heeded in the country.

At breakfast and supper the lady pours the tea while the gentlemen help to eatables. The quickest, most convenient, and handsomest way of helping at dinner, is, for the gentleman to put upon his plate meat and the vegetables nearest to him, and the lady put upon her plate those nearest to her, and then exchange, and each having supplied the plate taken from the other, hand it to those nearest, and so on, till all are helped.

Boys' Corner.

COUNTRY VS. CITY CHILDREN.

COMFORT TO ASPIRANTS AFTER CITY LIFE.

AMONG all the grateful gifts of summer, none, I think, has been deeper and more various, than the sight of the enjoyment of the children. I do pity children in a city. There is no place for them. The streets are full of bad boys that they must not play with, and the houses of furniture that they must not touch. They are always in somebody's way, or making a noise out of proper time—for the twenty-fifth hour of the day is the only time when people think children should be noisy. There is no grass for their feet, no trees for climbing, no orchards or nut-laden trees for their enterprize.

But here has been a troupe of children, of three families, nine that may be called children, (without offense to any sweet fifteen,) that have had the summer before them to disport themselves as they chose. There are no ugly boys to be watched, no dangerous places to fall from, no bulls or wicked hippogriffs to chase them. They are up and fledged by breakfast, and then they are off in unencumbered liberty till dinner. They may go to the barn, or to any of three orchards, or to either of two woods, or to either of two springs, or to grand-ma's, (who are the very geni of comfort and gingerbread to children.) They can build all manner of structures in wet sand, or paddle in the water, and even get their feet wet, their clothes dirty, or their pantaloons torn, without its being reckoned against them. They shuffle along the road to make a dust in the world, they chase the hens, hunt sly nests, build fires on the rocks in the pastures and fire off Chinese crackers, until they are surfeited with noise; they can run, wade, halloo, stubb their toes, lie down, climb, tumble down, with or without hurting themselves, just as much as they please. They may climb in and out of wagons, sail ships in the water-trough at the barn, fire apples from the sharpened end of a limber stick, pick up baskets filled with brilliant apples in competition with the hired men, proud of being "almost men." Their hands, thank fortune, are never clean, their faces are tanned, their hair is tangled within five minutes after combing, and a button is always off somewhere. The day is a creation especially made for children. Our Noble has been at least equal to one hand and one foot extra for frolic and mischief, to each of the urehins. But grandest of all joy, highest in the scale of rapture, the last thing talked of before sleep, and the first thing remembered in the morning, is the going for a-nutting. Oh! the hunting of little baskets, the irrepressible glee, as bags and big baskets, into which little ones are to disembogue, come forth! Then the departure, the father or uncle climbing the tree—"oh! how high!"—the shaking of limbs, the rattle of hundreds of chestnuts, which squirrels shall never see again, the eager picking up, the merry ohs! and ouches! as nuts come plump down on their bare heads, the growing heap, the approaching dinner by the brook, on leaves yellow as gold, and in sunlight yellower still, the mysterious baskets to be opened, the cold chicken, the bread slices—ah! me! one would love to be twenty boys or a boy twenty times over, just to experience the simple, genuine, full, unalloyed pleasure of children in a wood, with father and mother "a-nutting!" [Independent.

FORTUNE when once let go is seldom caught.

KEEP good company or none.

FORTUNES OF A PIN.

IN the year 1789, a boy, called Lafitte, first appeared in Paris. He was poor, and greatly desired to obtain an inferior place in a banking-house. Furnished with a letter of introduction, he went to the house of a rich Swiss banker to ask for employment. He was friendless, timid, and care-worn, and the banker thinking him unfit for a clerk, told him he had no room for him in his office.

The lad left the banker's richly gilded room with a sad heart. While crossing the court-yard, with drooping head, he saw a pin on the ground; he stooped down, took it up, and placed it carefully in the corner of his coat. He did not think at the time that this act, so trifling in itself, would be the turning point in his life, and the means of his future splendid success.

The banker saw from his window what had taken place, and, attaching great importance to trifles, he was impressed by the circumstance. This simple action gave him a key to the character of Lafitte. It was a proof of order and prudence. And he thought that a young man who could thus take care of a pin, would surely make a good clerk, and merit the trust and good wishes of his employer.

The same evening Lafitte received a note from the banker, offering him a situation in his counting-house, and asking him to come and fill the place at once.

The discerning banker was not deceived in his hopes; for he soon found that the young pin-saver possessed all the good qualities he expected. From a clerk Lafitte soon advanced to be cashier, and at length was received into partnership, and afterwards became the owner of the largest bank in Paris, and one of the richest men in the world. He was not only rich, generous, great and powerful, but was chosen a deputy of the people, and made President of the Council of Ministers, and was in every respect the most influential citizen of France.

Credit Lost.

STOLEN FRUIT.

IN Gunning's "Sketches," a new English book, he tells this story of Dr. Ogden, Professor of Geology:

The Doctor had taken a great fancy to a lad who had been in his service three or four years; he was much pleased with his management of a garden which was attached to his house, and of which he was particularly fond. A cherry tree which had been planted some time, which should have produced very choice fruit, had constantly failed. To the Doctor's great delight it at last showed signs of bearing, and about a dozen cherries after a while began to assume a tempting appearance. Returning one day from his ride, he missed some of his cherries and accused the boy of having taken them. "I have not touched them," replied the boy, "as true as God's in heaven," (a very common mode of assertion among inferior people at that time,) "That's a good lad! sit thee down, and I'll give thee a glass of wine, for thou wouldst not tell me a lie!" Going to a closet he put a pretty strong dose of antimonial wine into a glass which the boy drank off, and was preparing to leave the room but his master kept him in conversation. At length the boy was making a hasty retreat, saying he did not feel well. "Do not quit the room," said the doctor, "sit thee down thou wilt soon be better; and ringing the bell, he ordered a jug of warm water, which he administered very freely, at the same time providing a basin. The cherries soon made their appearance, as the Doctor anticipated, to the great consternation of the lad. "Where's the God in hea-

ven?" said the Doctor. "Thou miscreant! get thee out of my house!" He quitted it the same day, but not till the Doctor had shown him his will, in which he had left him two hundred pounds.

MY MOTHER KNOWS BEST.

A party of little girls stood talking beneath my window. Some nice plan was on foot; they were going into the woods, and they meant to make oakleaf trimming, and pick berries, and carry luncheon. Oh, it was a fine time they meant to have. "Now," said they to one of their number, "Ellen, run home and ask your mother if you may go. Tell her we are all going, and you must." Ellen, with her green cape bonnet, skipped across the way, and went into the house opposite. She was gone some time.

The little girls kept looking up to the windows very impatiently. At length the door opened, and Ellen came down the steps. She did not seem to be in a hurry to join her companions, and they cried out: "You got leave? You are going, are you?" Ellen shook her head and said that her mother could not let her go. "Oh," cried the children, "it is too bad! Not go! it is really unkind in your mother." "Why, I would make her let you." "I would go, whether or no."

"My mother knows best," was Ellen's answer, and it was a beautiful one. Her lip quivered a very little, for I suppose she wanted to go, and was much disappointed not to get leave; but she did not look angry or pouting, and her voice was very gentle, but firm, when she said: "My mother knows best."

There are a great many occasions when mothers do not see fit to give their children leave to go where and do what they wish to; and how often are they rebellious and pouting in consequence of it. But this is not the true way, for it is not pleasing to God. The true way is cheerful acquiescence in your mother's decision. Trust her, and smooth down your ruffled feelings by the sweet and beautiful thought, "My mother knows best." It will save you many tears and much sorrow. It is the gratitude you owe her, who has done and suffered so much for you.

LEARN ALL YOU CAN.

NEVER omit any opportunity to learn all you can. Sir Walter Scott said, that, even in a stage-coach, he always found somebody who could tell him something he did not know before. Conversation is frequently more useful than books for purposes of knowledge. It is, therefore, a mistake to be morose and silent, among persons whom you think ignorant, for a little sociability on your part will draw them out and they will be able to teach you something, no matter how ordinary their employment.

Indeed, some of the most sagacious remarks are made by persons of this description, respecting their particular pursuit. Hugh Miller, the Scotch geologist owes not a little of his fame to observations, made when he was a journeyman stone mason and working in a quarry. Socrates well said that there was but one good, which is knowledge, and one evil, which is ignorance. A gold digger takes the smallest nuggets, and is not fool enough to throw them away because he hopes to find a huge lump some time. So in acquiring knowledge, we should never despise an opportunity, however unpromising. If there is a moment's leisure, spend it over a good or instructive talking with the first person you meet.

JUDGE not the rich by their wealth, or the poor by their poverty.

Scrap-Book.

TO MY LOVED ONE IN HEAVEN.

THE eye must be dark that so long has been dim,
Ere again it may gaze upon thine;
But my heart has revealings of thee and thy home,
In many a token and sign;
I need but look up, with a vow to the sky,
And a light like thy beauty is there;
And I hear a low murmur like thine in reply,
When I pour out my spirit in prayer.

And though, like a mourner that sits by a tomb,
I am wrapt in a mantle of care;
Yet the grief of my bosom—O, call it not gloom!
Is not the dark grief of despair.
By sorrow revealed, as the stars are by night,
Far off a bright vision appears;
And hope—like the rainbow—a being of light,
Is born, like the rainbow, in tears.

I know thou art gone to the home of thy rest;
Then why should my soul be so sad?
I know thou art gone where the weary are blest,
And the mourner looks up and is glad;
Where love has put off, in the land of its birth,
The stain it had gathered in this;
And Hope, the sweet singer that gladden'd the earth,
Lies asleep on the bosom of bliss.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

BY F. L. BANKS.

I.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For all human ties that bind me;
For the task by God assigned me;
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

II.

I live to learn *their* story
Who've suffered for my sake;
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd History's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

III.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
'Twixt Nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each grand design.

IV.

I live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by Reason,
And not alone by Gold;
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

V.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance;
For the wrong that needs resistance;
For the Future in the distance,
And the Good that I can do.

AT COURT.—A person recently returned from Europe, told his friends he had been presented at Court there.

"Did you see the Queen there?" asked one.

"Wall—no—I didn't see her, 'zactly; but I seed one of her friends—a judge. Yer see," he continued, "the Court I was presented at, happened to be a Police Court."

BETTER LAUGH THAN CRY.

So say we. There's no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over all the ills that flesh is heir to. The best way is to stand up to the rack, and take the good things and the evil as they come along, without repining, always cheering yourself with that philosophical, "better luck next time."

Is dame fortune shy as a weazel? Tell her to go to Jericho, and laugh in her face. The happiest fellow we ever saw, worked hard, slept upon a plank, and hadn't a shilling in his pocket, nor even a coat upon his back.

Do you find disappointment lurking in many a place? Then throw it away, and laugh at your own folly for so long pursuing it.

Does fame elude your grasp? then laugh at the fools that are so often her favorites. She's of no consequence, and never buttered a piece of bread, or furnished a man a suit of clothes.

Is your heart broken by some maiden fair? Then thank God that you escaped with your neck, and make the welkin ring with a hearty laugh. It lessens the weight of one's heart amazingly.

Take the advice, under all circumstances, "laugh dull care away." Don't be in a hurry to get out of the world; it's a very good world, considering the creatures who inhabit it, and is about as full of fun as it can be. You never saw a man cut his throat with a broad grin on his face; it's a grand preventative of suicide. There's philosophy and good sense, too, in laughing—it shows a clear conscience, and a sincere gratitude for the things of life, and elevates us above the brute creation. So here goes for good humor, and we put in for our share while the ball is rolling.

PAT AND THE OYSTERS.

PAT, who had been transplanted, had been sent by his master to purchase a half bushel of oysters at a quay, but was absent so long that apprehensions were entertained for his safety. He returned at last, however, puffing under his load in the most musical style.

"Where have you been, Pat," exclaimed his master.

"Where have I been? Why, where should I be? To fetch the oysters."

"And what in the name of St. Patrick kept you so long?"

"Long! be my soul, I think I have been pretty quick, considering all things."

"Considering what things?"

"Considering what things? why, considering the gutting of the fish, to be sure."

"Gutting what fish?"

"What fish? why, blur-an'-owls, the oysters."

"What do you mean?"

"What do I mean? why. I mean that as I was resting down forment the Pickled Herring, having a dhrop to comfort me, a gentleman axed me what I'd got in my sack."

"Oysters," says I.

"Let's look at 'em, says he, and he opened the bag. "Och! thunder and praties," says he, "who sold you these?"

"It was Mick Carney," says I, "aboard the Poll Doodle smack."

"Mick Carney, the thief of the world! What a blackguard he must be to give them to you without gutting."

"Aint they gutted," says I.

"Mischief a one," says he.

"Musha, then," says I, "what'll I do?"

"Do?" says he, "I'd sooner do it myself than see you abused."

"And so he takes 'em in doors and guts them nate and clane, as you'll see," opening,

at the same time, his bag of oyster shells, that were as empty as the head that bore them to the house."

THE IRON INDIAN;

OR A RIGHT HANDER BADLY INVESTED.

"Thank you, I don't care if I do," said a fast young man, with a large pressed brick in his hat, as he surged up to the Indian that stands in front of Van Cott's tobacco-store, in Broadway, with a bunch of cast iron cigars in his hand. "I'll take one, I smoke sometimes," and he reached out to take the proffered weed, but the Indian would not give it up. He hung on to the cigars like grim death. "Look here, old copper-head," said the fast young man, "none of that, no tricks upon travelers, or there'll be a muss, you and I'll fall out, somebody'll get a punch in the head." The Indian said never a word, but held on to the cast iron cigars. He was calm, dignified, unmoved, as an Indian should be, looking his assailant straight in the face, and no muscle moving a single hair. "Yes! yes! Look at me old featherhead! I'm one of 'em, I'm around, I'm full weight, potato measure," and he placed himself in a position, threw back his coat and squared off for a fight. All the time the Indian said never a word, looked without the least alarm unwinkingly straight into the face of the fast young man, still holding out the cigars in a mighty friendly way. The young man was plucky, and just in a condition to resent any sort of insult, or no sort of insult at all. He was ready to "go in," but the calmness and imperturbability of the Indian rather cowed him, and he was disposed to reason the matter. "I'll take one," said he, "certainly; I said so before, I freeze to a good cigar; I'm one of the smokers. My father was one of the smokers, he was; one of the old sort, and I'm edition number two, revised and corrected with notes, author's hand-writing on title-page, and copyright secured. Yes, I'll take one." But the Indian said not a word, all the time looking straight in the face of the fast young man, and holding on to the cigars. "Look here old gimlet-eye, I'm getting riled, my back's coming up, and you and I'll have a turn; smell of that, old copperhead;" and he thrust his fist under the nose of the cast-iron Indian, who said not a word, moved not a muscle, but kept right on, looking straight into the face of the fast young man, as if not caring a fig for his threats, or taking in at all the odor of his fist. "Very well," said the fast young, "I'm agreeable—I'm around; look to your ugly mug, old pumpkin head;" and he let go a right-hander, square against the nose of the cast-iron Indian, who never moved an inch nor stirred a muscle—looking with calm, unchanged dignity, as before, in the face of his enemy. "Hallo," cried the fast young man, in utter bewilderment, as he reeled back half-way across the side walk, with the blood dripping from his skinned knuckles; "Hallo! here's a go—here's an eye-opener—here's a thing to hunt for around a corner. I'm satisfied, old iron-face, I am. Enough said between gentlemen." Just then he caught sight of the tomahawk and scalping-knife in the belt of the savage, and his hair began to rise. The Indian seemed to be making up his mind to use them. "Hold on," cried the fast young man, as he dodged round the awning post. "Hold on—none of that—I apologise—I squat—I knock under. Hold on, I say," he continued, as the Indian seemed to scowl with peculiar ferocity. "Hold on, very well, I'm off—I've business down the street—people are home waiting for me—can't stay," and he bolted like a quarter horse down Broadway, and his cry of "Hold on," died away as he vanished beyond the lamp-lights up Columbia-st. [Albany Register.

A DIG WITH A LADY'S PARASOL.

PUNCH, you naughty fellow!—You laugh at our bonnets, and the funny way in which we ladies wear them. I only wish you gentlemen would look at your own dress a little before you think of laughing at ours. Our bonnets, after all, are not half so ugly as your hats—nasty black things, that have no more shape in them than an elephant's leg. I'm sure I should be sorry to put the slice of a chimney-pot on my head! I wish you could see yourselves—you would be a little more careful then how you go out of your way to ridicule us. As for your scarfs, also—I would sooner go bare-necked than put round my throat anything half so nonsensical. Why, I have seen young gentlemen wear neck handkerchiefs no thicker than the ribbon we should think of putting round the neck of a kitten. They are not half so broad as watch-ribbons. I declare, in size they are no broader than the white satin favors we tie up wedding-cake with. You will be wearing your shoe-strings for a neck-tie next. I will tell you what they put me in mind of—whenever I see one of these pretty dears, I imagine he is the favorite lap-dog belonging to some lady, and has slipt his string. The next morning I expect to read in the papers an advertisement, describing his hair, ears, and eyes, and offering a reward of ten shillings if any one will return him to his disconsolate mistress. Mind, these are not shop-boys—these are not lawyer's clerks, or medical students; but elegant young men, who part their hair down the middle, indulge in the most extraordinary shirt-collars, sport black stripes down their legs, and altogether pretend to some degree of taste. Then the shirt-collars!—No military stock ever strangled a poor, unfortunate soldier half so cruelly as one of these “all round collars” cut and torture the unfortunate physiognomy that is locked up in it. What! if I were to direct public attention to these stupid stripes down your trousers? What do they mean? Are they useful? Are they even ornamental? Is it not an affectation of the military style, which argues that those who adopt it are anything but military men? Must you be marked all over like a giraffe!—must you be scored about with broad gashes like a leg of pork? You only see those black lines on the body of a mule; and we all know that the mule is the nearest approach to the donkey. I will not say anything more—but will simply conclude by asking you *cher Punchey*, if you think it is fair to attack us for anything ridiculous?—the ridicule with us sinning only on the side of beauty—while you, gentlemen, if you do sin in matters of dress, are sure to sin on the ugly side. I wonder you are not ashamed of yourselves.

Lady Correspondent of Punch.

STATISTICS OF MUSCULAR POWER.—Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect this, he has, in maturity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, and sixty-seven in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute; and therefore 3,840 in an hour, 92,160 in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings, and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence, nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another is said to lose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and it can travel only fifty paces in a day; a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds; but a lady-bird can fly twenty

million times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; an eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour; and a Canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. A violent wind travels sixty miles in an hour; sound, 1,142 English feet in a second. [Bueks.]

A MOTHER'S SUGGESTION ABOUT TRAINING CHILDREN.

WE have a friend, somewhat advanced in life, who has that best certificate of ability in a mother, viz: a most exemplary family; and we are often greatly interested in hearing her tell anecdotes of her experience in bringing them up. Some of these are too good to be lost, and for the benefit of our lady readers we repeat one.

When our friend was yet a young mother, she had two daughters, one less than two years older than the other. The eldest, Julia, was a petite beauty, very delicately formed, with regular features, clear complexion and bright golden ringlets. The second, Helen, was of larger growth, more childlike, with less of the statuary perfection of form and feature, a paler cheek and straight hair, which obstinately refused to be curled. Her principal beauty was the love-light in her serious contemplative face which was not so obvious to strangers. The children were so nearly of one size, and so constantly dressed alike, that they were thought to be twins; but the younger was comparatively unnoticed.

They were constantly together, while visitors at home and strangers abroad were daily or hourly exclaiming, “Oh, what a beautiful child! what lovely hair!” when looking at the elder sister. One day, after some ladies had passed out who had been very lavish of expressions of admiration for the golden curls, the little Helen came up to her mother's side, and with an unshed tear in her eye looked up and asked, “Mother, is not Helen's hair pretty, too?”

This was a revelation to the mother, and taking her up, she caressed the unpraised hair, and said how beautiful it was for mother, and how mother loved Julia and Helen both alike, and how dear they were to her. But experience had taught her that she could not prevent strangers admiring and caressing the one child, while they passed the other unnoticed, and thus make the one vain and the other sad. So, after a severe mental struggle, she resolved to sacrifice the external beauty of the elder to preserve her spiritual loveliness, and in half an hour Julia's golden curls and Helen's straight tresses were lying side by side in a paper envelope. In speaking of it she said, “Oh, it *did* appear so hard to cut off those curls, for I had been so proud of them; but when it was done, there was little difference in the children's appearance, and people took but little notice of them.”

At the age of three years the little Helen was beautiful in her shroud, and at thirty Julia wears her curls with a different grace and humility from what she would have done had she never so lost them, or been taught ever to esteem others more than herself.

Pittsburg Journal and Visitor.

NO EAR FOR MUSIC.—A soldier, many years ago, was sentenced for desertion, to have his ears cut off. After undergoing the brutal ordeal, he was escorted out of the court-yard to the tune of the rogue's march. He then turned, and in mocked dignity thus addressed the musicians, “Gentlemen, I thank you! but I have no further use for your services. I have *no ear* for music.”

CHEAP MICROSCOPE.

THERE is a man who sometimes stands in Leicester-square, London, who sells microscopes at one penny each. They are made of a common pill-box; the bottom taken out, and a piece of window glass substituted; a small hole is bored in the lid, and therein is placed a lens, the whole apparatus being painted black. Upon looking through one of these microscopes, I was surprised to find hundreds of creatures, apparently the size of earthworms, swimming about in all directions yet on the object glass nothing could be seen but the small speck of flour and water, conveyed there on the end of a lucifer match, from a common inkstand, which was nearly full of this vivified paste. I bought several of these microscopes, determined to find out how all this could be done for a penny. An eminent microscopist examined them, and found that the magnifying power was 20 diameter. The cost of a lens made of glass of such power would be from 3s. to 4s. How, then, could the whole apparatus be made for a penny? A penknife revealed the mystery. The pill-box was cut in two, and then it appeared that the lens was made of Canada balsam, a transparent gum. The balsam had been very cleverly dropped into the eye-hole of the pill-box. It then assumed the proper size and transparency of a well-ground lens. Our ingenious lens maker informed me that he had been selling these microscopes for fifteen years, and that he and his family conjointly made them. One child cut the pill-box, another the cap, another put them together, his wife painted them black, and he made the lens.

Dickens's Household Words.

PULLING TOGETHER;

OR A HINT FOR THE NEWLY MARRIED.

A bridegroom requested his wife to accompany him into the garden a day or two after the wedding. He then threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side, and exclaimed, “pull the line!” She pulled at his request as far as she could. He cried, “pull it over.” “I can't,” she replied. “Pull with all your might!” shouted the whimsical husband. But in vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line so long as the husband held on the opposite end. But when she came round, and they both pulled at one end, it came over with great ease. “There” said he, “you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it is when we both pulled together. If we oppose each other it will be pleasant to live. Let us, therefore always pull together.”

WHO WILL MAKE A GOOD WIFE.

WHEN you see a young woman who rises early, sets the table and prepares her father's breakfast cheerfully, depend upon it she will make a good wife. You may rely upon it that she possesses a good disposition and kind heart. When you see a young woman just out of bed at 9 o'clock, with her elbow upon the table, gasping and sighing, “Oh, how dreadfully I feel,” rely upon it she will not make a good wife. She must be lazy and mopish. When you see a girl with a broom in her hand sweeping the floor, with a rubbing board or clothes line in her hand, you may put it down that she is industrious, and will make a very good wife for somebody. When you see a girl with a novel in her left hand and a fan in her right, shedding tears, you may be sure that she is unfit for a wife. Happiness and misery are before you, which will you choose?

The man who is truly just will flourish in spite of envy.

The market this week commenced favorably, and as long as the weather was cool the demand was good and prices fair, owing probably to the rather light supply offered; but there is a decided change since Wednesday. Sheep and Lambs are more plenty, though the unfavorable weather has a tendency to reduce them about 14c. $\text{\$}$ lb. The week closes with an abundant supply on hand, and the prospect of weather bad. Mutton has been selling by the carcass in Washington Market from 4c. @ 8c. $\text{\$}$ lb., and lambs from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11c., as in quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes—				
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lb.	—	@	7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 25	@	—	—
Beeswax—				
American Yellow.....	—	28	@	30
Bristles—				
American, Gray and White.....	—	40	@	45
Coal—				
Liverpool Orrel.....	1/2 chaldron	—	@	11 50
Scotch.....	—	—	@	—
Sidney.....	8	@	7 50	—
Pictou.....	8	@	—	—
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb.	7	@	7 50
Cotton—				
Ordinary.....	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Middling.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8
Middling Fair.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10
Fair.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Cotton Bagging—				
Gunny Cloth.....	1/2 yard	—	@	13
American Kentucky.....	—	—	@	—
Dundee.....	—	—	@	—
Coffee—				
Java.....	1 lb.	12	@	13 1/2
Mocha.....	—	14	@	14 1/2
Brazil.....	—	9	@	11
Maracaibo.....	—	10	@	11
St. Domingo.....	(cash)	9	@	10 1/2
Flax—				
Jersey.....	1 lb.	8	@	9
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands.....	8 25	@	8 50	—
State, straight brands.....	8 62 1/2	@	—	—
State, favorite brands.....	8 81	@	9 —	—
Western, mixed do.....	8 62 1/2	@	8 75	—
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	9 25	@	9 37 1/2	—
Michigan, fancy brands.....	9 50	@	—	—
Ohio, common to good brands.....	9 12 1/2	@	9 37 1/2	—
Ohio, fancy brands.....	9 31 1/2	@	9 50	—
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	—	@	9 50	—
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 25	@	9 50	—
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 75	@	10 50	—
Canada, (in bond,).....	8 62	@	8 75	—
Brandywine.....	9 55	@	9 50	—
Georgetown.....	9 25	@	9 50	—
Petersburg City.....	9 25	@	—	—
Richmond Country.....	—	@	9 25	—
Alexandria.....	9	@	9 25	—
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	9	@	9 25	—
Rye Flour.....	6 50	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 50	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	1/2 bush.	—	@	19 50
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee.....	1/2 bush.	2 43	@	2 50
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,).....	—	2	@	2 10
Wheat, Southern, White.....	—	2	@	2 20
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	—	—	@	—
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 25	@	2 40	—
Wheat, Western and Mixed.....	1 90	@	2 08	—
Rye, Northern.....	1 21	@	—	—
Corn, Round Yellow.....	—	@	84	—
Corn, Round White.....	—	@	85	—
Corn, Southern White.....	—	@	86	—
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	—	@	83	—
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	—	@	—	—
Corn, Western Mixed.....	—	@	81	—
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@	—	—
Barley.....	1 40	@	—	—
Oats, River and Canal.....	—	@	55	—
Oats, New-Jersey.....	—	@	48	—
Oats, Western.....	—	@	55	—
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	1/2 bush.	2 75	@	3 —
Line—				
Rockland, Common.....	1/2 bbl	—	@	89
Lumber—				
Timber, White Pine.....	1 cubic ft.	18	@	24
Timber, Oak.....	—	25	@	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	—	35	@	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo)	18	@	22
YARD SELLING PRICES				
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	1/2 M. ft.	30	@	40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50	@	19 75	—
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	—	@	40	—
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	—	@	20	—
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@	42 50	—
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	—	@	25	—
Boards, North River, Box.....	16	@	18	—
Boards, Albany Pine.....	14	@	20	—
Boards, City Worked.....	—	@	22	—
Boa ds, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	—	@	25	—
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	—	@	25	—
Plank, Albany Pine.....	—	@	24	—
Plank, City Worked.....	—	@	24	—
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	—	@	17	—
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	—	@	22	—
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	1/2 bush.	2 25	@	2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	—	@	2 75	—
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	1/2 M. 24	@	—	—
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	—	@	22	—
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	—	@	19	—
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	—	@	17	—
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	—	@	32	—
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	—	@	15	—
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	—	@	20	—
Staves, White Oak, Pipc.....	—	@	72	—
Staves, White Oak Hhd.....	—	@	90	—
Staves, White Oak Bbl.....	—	@	60	—
Staves, Red Oak Hhd.....	—	@	35	—
Heading, White Oak.....	—	@	70	—
Molasses—				
New-Orleans.....	1/2 gall.	22	@	26
Porto Rico.....	—	23	@	29
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	22	@	26
Trinidad Cuba.....	—	23	@	26
Cardenas, &c.....	—	@	—	24

Plaster Paris—

Blue Nova Scotia..... 1/2 tun. 3 25 @ —
 White Nova Scotia..... 3 — @ 3 12 1/2

Provisions—

Beef, Mess, Country..... 1/2 bbl. 11 50 @ 12 —
 Beef, Mess, City..... 14 — @ —
 Beef, Mess, extra..... 16 — @ —
 Beef, Prime, Country..... — @ 8 —
 Beef, Prime, City..... — @ —
 Beef, Prime Mess..... 1/2 tce. 23 — @ 24 —
 Pork, Prime..... 11 25 @ —
 Pork, Clear..... 14 — @ —
 Pork, Prime Mess..... 11 — @ 12 —
 Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels..... 1/2 lb. 10 — @ —
 Hams, Pickled..... — @ —
 Shoulders, Pickled..... — @ —
 Beef Hams, in Pickle..... 1/2 bbl. — @ —
 Beef, Smoked..... 1/2 lb. — @ —
 Butter, Orange County..... 22 — @ 24 —
 Cheese, fair to prime..... 8 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Rice—

Ordinary to fair..... 1/2 100 lb. 4 62 @ 4 75
 Good to prime..... 5 37 1/2 @ 5 62 1/2

Salt—

Turk's Island..... 1/2 bush. — @ — 52
 St. Martin's..... — @ — 52
 Liverpool, Ground..... 1/2 sack. 1 20 @ 1 12 1/2
 Liverpool, Fine..... 1 45 @ 1 60
 Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's..... 1 62 @ 1 67

Sugar—

St. Croix..... 1/2 lb. — @ —
 New-Orleans..... 4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
 Cuba Muscovado..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
 Porto Rico..... 5 — @ 6 1/2
 Havana, White..... 7 1/2 @ 8 —
 Havana, Brown and Yellow..... 5 — @ 7 1/2
 Manila..... 5 1/2 @ 5 7 1/2
 Brazil, White..... 6 1/2 @ 7 —
 Brazil Brown..... 5 — @ 5 1/2

Tallow—

American, Prime..... 1/2 lb. — 11 1/2 @ — 12 1/2

Tobacco—

Virginia..... 1/2 lb. — @ — 8 1/2
 Kentucky..... 7 — @ — 10 —
 Maryland..... — @ —
 St. Domingo..... 12 — @ — 18 —
 Cuba..... 17 — @ — 20 —
 Yara..... 40 — @ — 45 —
 Havana, Fillers and Wrappers..... 25 — @ — 1 —
 Florida Wrappers..... 15 — @ — 60 —
 Connecticut, Seed Leaf..... 6 — @ — 15 —
 Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf..... — @ —

Wool—

American, Saxony Fleecce..... 1/2 lb. — 38 — @ — 42 —
 American, Full Blood Merino..... 36 — @ — 37 —
 American, 1/2 and 1/3 Merino..... 30 — @ — 33 —
 American, Native and 1/3 Merino..... 25 — @ — 28 —
 Superfine, Puled, Country..... 30 — @ — 32 —
 No. 1, Puled, Country..... 26 — @ — 28 —

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
 Ten cents per line for each insertion.
 Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
 Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
 Ten words make a line.
 No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—A person

who has been engaged in Horticulture for the last twelve years, will shortly be disengaged, and desires a situation in an extensive Nursery, or in connection with a Horticultural or Agricultural Periodical. Can give satisfactory reference as to ability, &c. Address S., Kingessing, P. O., Philadelphia Co., Pa. Refer to A. B. Allen, Office of the American Agriculturist. 61-73

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES FOR

SALE.—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are oftener sold at \$500 or \$600 in this city. Apply to 60-11 F. WOODFORD, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

CHOICE POULTRY.—C. C. PLAISTED,

of Great Falls, N. H., (late partner of Dr. John C. Bennett,) now offers for sale a large lot of choice POULTRY, viz:
 Four trons of Brahma Pootras, last year's fowls, from \$12 to \$18 a trio; 30 pairs of Chickens, from \$6 to \$10 a pair—bred from the Brahmas exhibited by Bennett and Plaisted, at the National Poultry Show, February last, and which were premium fowls. (Mr. P. has just sold the cock alone for \$50, to F. B. Bernard, of New-Orleans, La.) One trio of Hong Kongs, last year's fowls, price \$15; 4 pairs of Canton Cochins China Chickens, price \$8 a pair; 3 trons of Black Shanghais, price \$10 a trio; White Shanghais \$6 a pair; 24 pairs of Sumatra Pheasant Games—splendid fowls—at \$6 a pair; a few pairs of Malacca Games, at \$10 a pair; also English, Irish, Spanish, and Indian Games, at \$6 a pair, and one pair of very large Hong Kong Geese, price \$20.
 N. B.—The above lot of Poultry are all PURE BRED, and warranted as such. They are only offered at such very low prices because I have not room to keep so many through the Winter.
 Money may be sent at my risk, if inclosed and mailed in the presence of the Post-master. 62-65

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE

RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The Plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand. VALENTINE H. HALLOCK, Poughkeeps, N. Y.

P. S.—Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for postage. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention. 60-11

FANCY FOWLS.—Shanghai Fowls—direct

importations—and Spangled Hamburgs, for sale by WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J. 52-6

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR

SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter, WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck. 60-11

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, AT

ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care.

His Trees, &c., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent at once, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders, as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high.

Orders should be, as usual, addressed to our agent in New-York, Mr. EDWARD BOSSANGE, No. 138 Pearl-st., who will give all the information desired, and mail, on application, free of charge, a detailed copy of my catalogue, with prices, in dollars and cents. 60-12

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS &

CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar-st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants inclosing a postage stamp. 23-71

1,000 ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR

\$100—Suitable for Belts, Masses, Shrubberies, Woods, &c., in the best and hardiest varieties, strong and well grown—delivered in Boston and New-York. Price list on application. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 56-63

IMPROVED ESSEX PIGS.—The sub-

scribers are now ready to engage pigs from Fall litters, got by their superior Boars, LORD WESTON and UNCLE TOM. Prices—\$25 per pair; \$15 a single pig.

Also, the reserved lot of five, from a Spring litter, which won the first prize at the New-York State Show this year; consisting of three hours and two sows. Price—\$20 each.

In all cases the money must be forwarded before shipment of the pigs; which will be well boxed, and sent by express or otherwise, as desired. W. P. & C. S. WAINWRIGHT, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y. 59-62

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Abelia Uniflora.....	151
African, a sharp.....	157
Cattle—Duke of Glo'ster (Illustrated.).....	152
Cattle Market.....	147
Cattle, Western, prospects and prices.....	147
Carrots, Value of for milk cows.....	148
Children, country vs. city.....	154
Children, a Mother's suggestions, &c.....	156
Cholera Panacea.....	146
Corn, a large yield of.....	149
Cow, Points of an Ayrshire (Poetry).....	147
Court, at.....	153
Correspondents, a word to careless.....	152
Eggs, all about cooking.....	150
English Farms, &c.....	148
Farm, a magnificent.....	149
Fruit, Stolen.....	154
Grape Culture, facts in.....	151
Grape Borders, &c.....	150
Grapes ripening earlier than formerly.....	150
Gestation of Animals.....	146
Guano, experiments in.....	147
Heaven, to my loved one in (Poetry).....	155
Horse, a letter from.....	148
Indian, the Iron.....	155
Laugh than Cry, better to.....	155
Learn all you can.....	154
Mapes, Mr. J. J., and his superphosphate.....	145
Markets.....	157
Muck, Meadow.....	148
Mildew, Sulphur with Lime vs.....	151
Microscope, Cheap.....	156
Mother knows best.....	154
Muscular Power.....	156
Name, What's in a.....	157
Ohio Pomological Society.....	151
Osage Orange Seed.....	152
Pat and the Oysters.....	153
Parasol, a dig with a Lady's.....	156
Peaches, seedling.....	151
Peach trees, a new plan to save.....	151
Pea, the Oregon.....	145
Pin, Fortunes of a.....	154
Potatoes, keeping sweet.....	149
Poultry—an eccentric Mrs. Biddy.....	149
Prices Current.....	158
Pulling together.....	156
Rabbits, management of young.....	146
Rain in July and August.....	149
Sheep skin, Curing with wool on.....	149
Snake Story.....	157
Things I see here and there.....	153
Weeds—Couch Grass.....	146
What I Live for (Poetry).....	155
Wife, who will make a good.....	156
Woman, Extraordinary.....	157

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 63.

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,
SEE LAST PAGE.

CONCENTRATED FERTILIZERS ON CORN.

We recently reported an experiment with these fertilizers upon grass. A friend has applied them to corn, and put them in competition with stable-manure, sending us the results, in a letter, which was not quite so carefully written as his experiments were conducted. He is a careful and observing cultivator of the soil, and we have entire confidence in the accuracy of his statements. It will be seen that these manures are as good for corn as grass, and that, if one is under the necessity of purchasing, they are much cheaper than stable-manure, at fifty cents per half cord, at the place of delivery. His standard for comparison is stable manure, spread in the field, at one dollar a load, [½ a cord.] His experiments are highly interesting, and will bear study. He writes:

For the full understanding of these experiments, I will state that, the ground selected was sward land, and what I should call a gravelly loam. It was plowed about the 20th of May last, in strips one rod wide, and planted four rows to each breadth, with medium-sized yellow corn.

The stable-manure was taken from a heap outside the barn, made from good hay fed to neat cattle, nearly free from litter, and drawn in a common ox-cart, and spread on the land before plowing.

The manure, from grain fed to swine, was made in a covered pen, with tight plank floor, and soil from the fields used as an absorbent. The bones were dissolved in sulphuric acid, mixed with twice its quantity of water.

I have estimated the yield by husking on the hill, and counting eighty pounds of sound ears a bushel, and have brought both the crops and fertilizers to acres. I used both De Burg's and Mapes's superphosphate of lime, but found so little difference in the effect that I have not encumbered the statement with the amount of each. In order to ascertain the exact value of the fertilizers, or their comparative value, it will be necessary to keep an account of the crops, as long as there is a difference between the manured and unmanured parts of the field.

Every one acquainted with our *hard soil*, knows that, as respects the stable-manure, it would take ten years to exhaust it. After using some thirty tons of guano, during a period of eight years, I am confident that its beneficial effects will be seen on the soil as long as stable-manure. In the following ex-

periments, I think only one half the cost of the fertilizers should be charged to the first crop. I have no doubt that three years' trial will show that this is more than belongs to it. I estimate the value of the stable-manure at one dollar a load spread upon the ground; the superphosphate at 2½ cents a pound; the guano at 2½ cents, and the dissolved bones at 1½ cents a pound; the leached ashes at 6 cents a bushel; the value of the manure, made from a bushel of corn fed to swine, at 15 cents.

I had one strip plowed twice the usual depth, and the consequence was a diminution of the crop one quarter. I do not mention this as an objection to deep plowing. It requires no experiment to show that six inches of good soil is more productive than the same soil mixed with six inches of dead earth. It is equally evident that a soil 12 inches deep, is much more valuable than one 6 inches, of the same composition.

EXPERIMENTS.

No. 1—No manure; yield, 28 bushels.

No. 2—500 pounds of superphosphate of lime; yield, 46 bushels. Increase of crop, 18 bushels. Cost of fertilizer, \$12 50. Increase for each dollar, one bushel and 14 qts.

No. 3—690 pounds of guano; yield 50½ bushels. Cost of fertilizer, \$19. Increase of crop, 22½ bushels. Increase for each dollar, one bushel and 6 quarts.

No. 4—300 pounds of superphosphate and 640 of guano; yield, 58 bushels. Cost of fertilizers, \$25 10. Increased yield, 30 bushels. Increase for each dollar, one bushel and 6½ quarts.

No. 5—320 pounds of guano, mixed with 640 of dissolved bones; yield, 51 bushels. Increased yield, 23 bushels. Cost of fertilizers, \$18 40. Increase per dollar, one bushel and 8 quarts.

No. 6—1,040 pounds of guano and 400 of superphosphate; yield, 74½ bushels. Increase, 46½ bushels. Cost of fertilizers, \$38 60. Increase per dollar, one bushel and 6½ quarts.

No. 7—16 loads of stable-manure; yield, 35½ bushels. Increased yield, 7½ bushels. Cost of manure, \$16. Increase per dollar, 15 quarts.

No. 8—32 loads of stable-manure; yield, 42½ bushels. Increase, 14½ bushels. Cost of fertilizer, \$32. Gain per dollar, 14½ qts.

No. 9—16 loads of stable-manure and 200 bushels of leached ashes; yield, 44 bushels. Increased yield from ashes, 8½ bushels. Cost of ashes \$12. Gain per dollar, 22½ qts.

No. 10—16 loads of stable-manure and 640 pounds of superphosphate; yield, 49½ bushels. Cost of superphosphate, \$16. Gain per dollar for superphosphate, 28 quarts.

No. 11—32 loads of stable-manure, 320 pounds of guano and 320 of superphosphate; yield, 60 bushels. Increase for superphosphate and guano, 17½ bushels. Cost of guano and superphosphate, \$16 80. Gain for each dollar, one bushel and ¾ of a quart.

No. 12—640 pounds of meal fed to swine, equal to 108 bushels of corn; yield 43 bushels. Increase, 15 bushels. Cost of manure, \$16 20. Gain for each dollar, 30 quarts.

We throw these statements into tabular form, for convenience in the comparison.				
No. of Experiment.	Quantity of Fertilizer per acre.	Yield of an acre.	Increase.	Cost of manure.
1	No manure	28	18	\$12 50
2	500 lbs. of superphosphate of lime	46	18	19 00
3	690 lbs. of guano	50½	22½	25 10
4	300 lbs. superphos. and 640 guano	58	30	38 60
5	320 lbs. guano and 640 dissolved bones	51	23	18 40
6	1,040 lbs. guano and 400 superphosphate	74½	46½	38 60
7	16 loads stable-manure	35½	7½	16 00
8	32 loads stable-manure	42½	14½	32 00
9	16 loads stable-manure and 200 bushels leached ashes	44	8½	12 00
10	16 loads stable-manure and 640 superphosphate	49½	13½	16 80
11	32 loads stable-manure and 320 superphosphate	60	17½	16 20
12	Meal from 640 lbs. swine	43	15	16 20
Increase for each dollar, with manure, is given.		Bus. Qts.	Increase of crop for each dollar, with manure.	Bus. Qts.
		1 14	1 14	1 14
		1 06½	1 06½	1 06½
		1 08	1 08	1 08
		1 06½	1 06½	1 06½
		0 15	0 15	0 15
		0 14½	0 14½	0 14½
		0 22½	0 22½	0 22½
		1 00½	1 00½	1 00½
		0 30	0 30	0 30

It is worthy of notice, in this table, that you get your money back again for manure, just as surely, when you apply it in large quantities, as in small. The 16 loads of manure gives you 15 quarts for a dollar, and 32 loads 14½ quarts. In three of the experiments with guano, you get about one bushel and 6 quarts for one dollar. The economy of home-made superphosphate, to be used with guano, is clearly shown.

We are much obliged for these valuable experiments, and hope to hear from this cultivator often.

For the American Agriculturist.

PREPARATION OF SOIL—TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES, ETC.

It is a well known fact that the deeper and more thoroughly a soil is pulverized, the better it is for the growth of fruit-trees. It has, doubtless, been observed that where the soil is shallow, the growth of the tree is slow, and, in dry summers, scarcely at all, while that of another standing in deep soil but a few feet distant, is very rapid. What makes this difference? The soil may be no more fertile in the one case than in the other; it may, even in the latter instance, be less fertile. The truth is simply this: in the one case, all the elements are made available, while in the other they are not. It is impossible for the roots to penetrate the hard subsoil, and in these circumstances, we may no more expect a rapid growth, than a rank corn-field on two inch soil.

A thoroughly pulverized soil is just as necessary for fruit trees as for grain; and yet how few carry it out in practice. Nearly all our agricultural journals are replete with instructions on the proper transplanting and culture of trees, and yet how few carry it out in practice. One good example will effect more than volumes written on the subject. A tree properly planted may be made to grow fifteen or twenty feet high in six or eight years, with tops as many feet in diameter, besides yielding a fair crop of fruit; and who would not rather pay eight or ten cents for the trouble, than only two cents and wait twice as long before any fruit could be expected. And yet the latter is too common among farmers. They acknowledge the error, but assign as a reason, that "it is too much work to prepare the soil two feet deep, for every tree." But planting an orchard, it should be remembered, is not a thing of yearly occurrence, and seldom takes place but once in a life time. And this consideration alone, should incite us to do it in the best possible manner. We can not cheat fruit trees, or even slight them, and expect a suitable reward. On the contrary, the reward is usually in proportion to the labor, which, be it little or much, is sure to display itself in one way or another. Deep and thorough preparation of the soil is, therefore, the first step in the cultivation of fruit-trees; and as such an operation requires much hard labor, I propose to show the method which I have employed this fall, in planting about two hundred pear trees.

For two years the soil has been plowed a foot in depth, well manured, and planted with corn. This fall I staked out the ground for the rows, and plowed the land with a Michigan soil plow, about ten feet wide, and 16 inches deep, *actual measurement*. This was done by going twice or thrice in a furrow. When one furrow was completed, I hitched on the subsoil plow and broke up the substratum at least ten inches deeper. A land being thus finished, the dirt was scraped out right and left from the place where the tree was to stand, to the depth of sixteen or eighteen inches. This left a spot about eight feet in diameter, from which the earth was removed down to the unbroken soil, taking care to leave the dirt as near the holes as possible, so as to facilitate the labor of filling them again. Having finished a row of holes, I stir up the subsoil with a spade and pick, ten inches deeper, breaking all the lumps to pieces, and then throw in and mix together about three inches of the surface. I then hitch on the team, and by means of a back furrow, fill the hole about half full of dirt, on which is placed four or five bushels of well prepared compost, from the same yard. The manure is then covered over with dirt, and the tree set on about even with the surface, as the soil prepared in this

way will settle, and bring the trees to the proper depth. Finally the best soil is placed about the roots, and a pile of dirt packed about the trees, so as to keep them erect during the winter. In the spring I shall remove this dirt, and work in a good top dressing of compost about the roots.—Many of my trees, treated in this way, send out branches three and four feet long in a single season. And even the past summer, dry as it has been, some have grown two and three feet, and appeared to suffer but little from the drouth. Many of them, on the other hand, planted after the old style, have grown but a few inches, and some not at all. I have sometimes been ridiculed for being thus particular in preparing the soil; but the best defense I can make is, to show the difference between the result of the two methods.

Ten years ago I transplanted a few trees, when the soil was broken only as deep as we commonly plow; and, although the soil has been well stirred about them each year, still they have grown but little, and have yielded no fruit. This fall I am retransplanting them, as they should be. Where the soil is rather barren, all the subsoil is thrown out of the hole, and a wagon load of alluvial or sods from the highway, is deposited in each hole. Ashes, bones, tan-bark, chip-manure, saw-dust, and all such materials, are well mingled with the soil about each tree. On my hard, compact land, I think as much of corn-cobs, and tan-bark, as of any other kind of manure. My ashes, instead of being deposited in the ashery for a year, or sold for a few cents per bushel, are immediately scattered around the fruit trees, and they return me, in fine fruit and healthy trees, double what they come to in dollars and cents. One word more by way of obviating the objection against transplanting trees in this manner in the spring, because it interferes too much with the ordinary business of the farm.

Let the ground or holes be prepared in the fall, or even in the winter, and then it will consume but little time in the spring to put out the trees. I am preparing the holes this fall for several hundred trees; and, if the ground is not frozen, I intend to work at them during the winter. I throw out all the subsoil, to the depth of two feet, and eight feet in diameter, and let the frost and rain act upon it; and by the time the season for transplanting arrives, this dirt soil will be as fine as ashes.

Whether this will pay, is a question often asked me. Were I not assured that labor and money, thus invested, is not far better than cash at twelve per cent interest, I should abandon the operation at once.

LAKE RIDGE, N. Y.

S. EDWARDS TODD.

COVERING FOR FRAMES.—I notice that some of your correspondents are desirous of ascertaining what will make a good substitute for matting or other extensive materials for covering frames and pits. The general faults with all substitutes recommended are, weight, clumsiness, and their easy destruction. I beg to suggest the use of galvanized iron netting, and straw; the straw being placed between two pieces of netting, as thickly as desired, and the whole united at different points by wire, both to keep an uniform flat surface, and to prevent the straw escaping at the edges. A stout lath might be fastened at each end, whereby strength and a better holding upon removal would be gained. The iron wire is advertised at a low price, and most folks can find some spare straw.

SOUTHSEA, Hants, Oct. 21.

C. F. PALMER.

THE difference between a carriage-horse and a carriage-wheel is this, one goes best when tired, and the other don't.

FOREST TREES.

At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, held in the city of Paris, M. Chevaudier developed a portion of the results of five years' study and experiments upon the *manuring of forests*, and the augmentation of their annual yield. This question has an interest in France which can hardly be understood in America, where the difficulty is rather to clear the ground of its woody growth, than to stimulate it to greater fruitfulness. M. Chevaudier commenced his experiments in 1847, believing it as possible to assist trees in their growth as flowers, grass and animal plants. Why could not art interfere to restore to the soil the mineral substances withdrawn from it by the roots of the trees, and by them conveyed to their trunks and branches? Because woods spring up of themselves, and appear to flourish without the aid of man, was it not nevertheless probable that a system of amelioration of the soil might urge them to a more luxuriant vegetation? The great difficulty in the way of such attempts was the length of time necessary to devote to them. When Franklin wished to convince his fellow-citizens of the good effects of plaster of Paris upon a soil deficient in lime, he simply sprinkled, in the midst of a meadow, a quantity of powdered plaster, tracing several words in huge letters. A few weeks afterward the lime had sunk into the soil, but the words traced upon the meadow stood out from the rest by the richer color and the double height of the vegetation. But in order to convince one's self in sylviculture, that such or such a manure or substance acts favorably or otherwise, study for whole years, and application of the system to a very large extent of land, were indispensable. After five years' steady devotion to this specially, M. Chevaudier communicated the substance of his discoveries to the Academy. He commenced his experiments by choosing, among the substances that their cheapness rendered accessible, such as could restore to the soil the elements of the azote or salt withdrawn from it for the support of the forest. As sources of azote, he employed the salts of ammonium; as sources of mineral substances, he used wood ashes, which contain the whole mineral portion of the wood before its combustion. He also tried lime, the salts of potash and of soda, the phosphate of bone lime, plaster, and the sulphate of iron; and earthy substances, the residue of factories, or salts of potash and soda, (*oxy-sulphuret calcium*), which had already been, and with advantage, tried in the valleys of the Vosges. It would be impossible to transcribe the tabular view drawn up by M. Chevaudier, which gives the individual history and the bill of health of five thousand five hundred and thirty subjects—pines, cedars, oaks, beeches, larches, etc., etc. I have only room for the general conclusions, which may be divided into four categories: 1st. Substances whose fertilizing action was more or less marked. These were, the oxy-sulphuret of calcium, the chlorhydrate of ammonia, plaster of Paris, wood-ashes, sulphate of ammonia, lime, non-calced bones and poudrette. 2d. Substances whose fertilizing effect was slightly marked or doubtful. These were, the carbonate of potash, coagulated blood, calcined bones, an equal mixture of nitrate of potash, non-calced bones, sulphate of iron and carbonate of lime, and an equal mixture of nitrate of potash and non-calced bones. 3d. Substances which seemed to have no effect at all—the carbonate of soda, the nitrate of potash and sea salt. 4th. Substances which seemed to have had an injurious effect—the sulphate of iron, and equal mixtures of sulphate of iron with lime. The residuum of soda and potash works, known by the name

of the oxy-sulphuret of calcium, generally supposed to be utterly useless, has been proved, by M. Chevaudier's experiments, to be the most wonderful substance ever employed for fertilizing purposes. It augments the growth of forests over one hundred per cent. In the neighborhood of soda-works, there are huge piles of it, the accumulation of years. At Marseilles it is thrown into the sea, while there are, throughout the department, vast pine plantations upon which it might be applied with great advantage.

Home Journal.

THE BEST METHOD OF STORING AND PRESERVING POTATOES DURING THE WINTER.

At the Whitby Farmers' Club, Charles Hudson, Esq., in the Chair, the following most valuable remarks were made in the course of a short discussion on the above subject:

W. Frankland, Esq., said he considered that very much depends on the state the potatoes are in when taken up. As regards his own, this year, they had been partially attacked with the disease, and he thought at one time they were going to be very bad; but they have turned out much better than he expected. Those diseased he sorts out as he takes them up. He then thinly spreads the good in his out-houses, when they are taken up wet; but this year they are so dry and clear that he has laid them much thicker. He lets them lie ten days or a fortnight to sweat, and then sorts them into three sorts, marketable, for sets, and the bad and small for pigs, &c. In about another fortnight he stores them in pies in the field, as by keeping in the house all the winter they are apt to shrivel, and do not look so blooming in the spring.

Mr. Geo. Welburn, of Fylingdales, said that he sorts his in the same way as Mr. Frankland, and spreads them accordingly; he has an out-house on purpose for storing them for the winter, and therefore never makes pies in the field. As soon as he thinks they are fit to put by, he stores them in his potato-house, and covers them with straw and dry sods. He takes particular care of his sods from year to year, always preserving them from wet. By these means, living as he does near the fishing town of Robin Hood's Bay, which he supplies all the winter, he can get easily at them at all times, whether frost or snow, which he could not were they in pies in the fields.

Mr. T. Ward, of Bannial Flat, said he does the same as Mr. Frankland as far as he has room in his out-houses; but as he grows a large quantity he can not take, perhaps, such minute pains and care of them. He causes them all to be sorted as they take them up, and leaves all the diseased and bad ones on the land, and then turns his pigs in to consume them. He first puts the good in small heaps in a field, and covers them with straw, and lets them lie in this way about a fortnight to sweat; he then has them properly sorted, and stores them in pies in the fields for the winter. He thinks Mr. Welburn's plan a good one, where there is a proper storing house.

Mr. E. Ormeston, of Struggleton, said that he puts all his potatoes in the house the same as Mr. Welburn. He is very particular in sorting them, as he believes that the diseased potatoes infect the good; but in a few weeks after they have been taken up and sweated, they may then be stored for the winter, he having houses for the purpose.

All the other members present concurred in the opinion that potatoes must be allowed time to sweat before they are stored away for the winter, and the diseased regularly

sorted from the good, as there is no doubt of the disease being contagious.

Mark Lane Express.

RAILWAYS AND AGRICULTURE.

WE have received a well printed pamphlet of forty pages, containing the address of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, before the North Carolina Agricultural Society, at the recent annual show. From many interesting passages we select the following:

One of the most striking manifestations of the industrial enterprize of the age is the struggle man is now engaged in, with the obstacles presented by nature—in opening channels of communication, in laying down the pathways of trade and commerce, in pioneering the way for the iron rail and steam-engine. The vast stores of the Incas of Peru dwindled into insignificance compared with the hundred of millions that have been expended in these monuments of human industry in the United States, in England, in France; and their march is onward toward the steppes of Asia. In their construction man has achieved victories over the elements, of which Archimides never dreamt. It was the boast of Napoleon, that while Hannibal had scaled the Alps, he had turned them—but the engineer has done more than either of these great conquerors; he has tunneled them—not for the march of desolating armies, but for the transit of the products of the pursuits of peace—for the conveyance of the traveler in comfort and safety, beneath the roaring avalanche above his head. And what are railroads, but the veins and arteries through which the products of agriculture, either in their crude state or as fashioned in the workshop, circulate, in seeking the markets of commerce. While railroads are dependent upon the products of agriculture, yet the two are inseparably identified in interest. They act and react on each other. It is upon the productions of the field and the workshop the railroad must rely for the materials of freight, the very means of subsistence. But then again, the construction of the railroad, by the benefits conferred, in contiguity to market, chapening the cost of transportation, increased convenience in procuring the comforts and luxuries of life, affords a stimulus to the land-owner to improve his land to the highest capability of production; and as the products of the land are increased, the railroad finds increased employment, and enhanced profits. This is no mere theory. Experience has every where proven it to be true. It is a mistake then to suppose—a mistake in which the farmers of South Carolina indulged in for many years, to an almost fatal extent—that it is the speculator and the capitalist, who are principally interested in the construction of railroads and the advancement of internal improvement. Until within a very few years, the farmers of this State supposed, and demagogues found it to their interest to foster the delusion, that the only interest the farmer had in works of internal improvement, was the interest on the State debt caused by their construction. But the diffusion of intelligence, and the teachings of experience, have proven that productive labor, after supplying the producer's immediate wants, are valueless without markets in which to sell; and that markets are valueless without the means of reaching them.

If any young man wants to reach the "high top gallant mast of felicity," let him make a journey through Maine, sitting on the back seat of a stage coach between two down east girls, with only one piece of spruce gum for the three to chew. The editor of the Boston Herald has tried it.

DISEASES OF FOWLS.

A CHAPTER ON ROUP.

I think it due, not only to the author of a paper which appeared in your Chronicle some time ago, on "The American cure for roup," but also to poultry fanciers in general, that I should inform you of the result of several experiments I have made lately in the treatment of that infectious and hitherto fatal malady.

In the early part of last spring, roup appeared in my yard, attacking first my game fowls, (which inhabit a building at some distance from the other poultry,) and soon running through the whole flock, which have continued to manifest more or less of its symptoms ever since.

In their treatment, I gave a very fair trial to every remedy that has, as far as I know, been yet suggested—from the old "cock-feeders'" mixture of rue, garlic, and butter, to calomel, blue pill, jalap, pepper, &c., &c., with various other compounds of my own suggestion, both for external and internal application. These several modes of treatment, many of them based on scientific principles, appeared, however, of little use in stopping short the disease, although I ultimately lost but one bird; and I was beginning to think that this malady was one which would run a certain course, in spite of every precaution and remedy. When I first read the article I have already alluded to, in the Poultry Chronicle, I tried the simple remedy there suggested, viz: a saturated solution of alum, a dessert-spoonful of which I gave, internally, twice a day, injecting about a tea-spoonful into the nostrils each time by a glass syringe.

In every instance, thus far, it has never failed to effect a cure in from twenty-four hours to three days, according to the stage of the disorder, and the symptoms manifested.

I have given it to birds so swollen in the face, that they could hardly see; to others rattling in the throat; to some with the clear, watery discharge from the nostrils; to others with the purulent discharge of a more advanced stage, and that with the most signal success in every instance.

Yet, I do not wish to infer that this preparation must necessarily be efficacious in every instance; nay, I still think that if allowed to run on too long, and prey too far upon the constitution, roup will be found very difficult to cure.

I must acknowledge at the same time that, in my opinion, this remedy is far more certain if applied in the earlier stages, when its astringent effect upon the inflamed mucous membrane lining the cavities of the nose and fauces, are most important and beneficial.

I fear that I have already trespassed too far upon your time and patience, yet, if they can be of any service to you, permit me to add a few remarks upon roup in general, some of which may be new, and some merely backing out the theories and suggestions of others.

How seldom we see roup manifested in the farm-yard, where the poultry are too often little cared for, and are permitted to roost in any out-house, no matter how much exposed and filthy. Yet, how is it that we find fowls, perhaps of the same breed, indulged in every way, both as to diet and housing, suffering so severely from this disorder? Is not this, to a certain extent, the very reason?

The birds are brought to an artificial state of growth and system by high feeding. They are secured for the night in a building at all times rendered close by their own breath, and the exhalations of their own bodies, and in addition to this, sometimes warmed by pipes of hot water, or a gas apparatus.

Relaxed and heated by such a process, they leave their roosting-place at early dawn, (for no artificial treatment can change this natural instinct,) and at once begin breathing a totally different atmosphere, sometimes damp, sometimes frosty, and at all times chill.

Such sudden changes must, and do influence them most prejudicially, sowing the seeds of catarrh, roup, inflammation of the lungs, and consumption. Catarrh in fowls, I am convinced, is merely a premonitory symptom of roup, and if checked early, and properly treated, viz., by removing the bird affected to a dry and moderately warm house, allowing it a pretty generous diet, and giving a few grains of rhubarb and blue pill, will soon pass off, and leave behind no evil effects.

But, on the other hand, if neglected, will run on, and become an established roup; and once let this disorder enter the yard, there is no knowledge when its deadly infection may disappear.

I fancied that I had quite got rid of it by the cure of my fowls, by having my houses thoroughly lime-washed out, and thrown open to the air for a week, and also by having provided new vessels for the fowls to drink out of. But on turning some fresh poultry into the yard, I found that before they had been there two days they were as bad as the others had formerly been, although not one of the old stock remained in the yard.

I believe roup to be a disease intermediate between the influenza in man, and the glanders in the horse, and proportionately fatal accordingly as it approaches in symptoms one or the other of these diseases.

It may be brought on primarily by suffering a catarrh to be neglected, by the breathing of an infected atmosphere, or by a healthy bird drinking from the same vessel in which infected birds are in the habit of drinking; for when a fowl thus affected, drinks, the discharge from the nostril is apt to run into the water, thus tainting it, and so rendering it highly infectious for other fowls.

Poultry Chronicle.

W. W. B.

STALE BREAD.—M. Boussingault, the great chemist, says that the common belief of the cause of the conversion of new into stale bread is, that it gets dry, or, in other words, that it loses water. He, however, took a loaf weighing 8 lbs., out of the oven, being then, in its interior, at a temperature of about 207 degrees. This loaf he suspended in a room of 61 to 66 degrees, and the loss of heat carefully noted. After 25 hours, the temperature of the bread had sunk to that of the room, and the loaf had lost 0.008 per cent. of its weight—water of course. It was now half stale, and the crust no longer hard. At the end of the sixth day, the bread was thoroughly stale, although it had lost only one ten-thousandth of its weight by drying. Boussingault, therefore, regards staleness in bread as due to a gradual change in its molecular condition, and not to a loss of water.

CORN CAKE.—A special premium was awarded to Mr. Charles W. Wampole, at the late fair of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, for a corn cake, made after the following recipe:

"Take the whites of eight eggs; one-fourth pound each of corn starch, flour and butter; half pound sugar; one tea-spoonful of cream of tartar; half tea-spoonful of soda. Flavor with almond to suit the taste."

Why are country girls' cheeks like French calicoes? Because they are warranted to wash and retain their color.

SONG OF THE FARMER.

BY THE "PEASANT BARD."

GIVE to the lord his palace grand,
And halls of splendid pride;
A fig for all his dignities,
And all his pomp beside!
Give me the FARMER's peaceful home,
Beneath the maples high,
Where Nature's warblers wake the song,
The waters prattling nigh.

The citizen may love the town,
And Fashion's gaudy show;
The brilliant pageantry of Art
May please the eye, I know;
But Nature's charms delight the heart,
All simple though they be;
The acres broad, the streamy vales,
The lowing herds for me!

What though the bronze is on our cheek,
Toil calloused in our hand,
With honest pride we stand erect,
The nobles of the land;
For "patriot Truth," that spirit bright,
In this wide world so rare,
Points proudly to the Farmer's home,
And cries—"My own are there!"

CHORUS:

Then here's to him who tills the soil,
The true, the strong, the brave!
Without him Art would fly the land,
And Commerce leave the wave;
And yet no frown of hauteur cold
Distinguishes his manly brow;—
Hail to the FARMER! thrice all hail!
Lord of the mighty Plow!

MUSKETOES AND WORSE INSECTS.

STILL unable to find my authority for the "sawdust of juniper wood," the artemisia, recommended by Dr. Hooker, and the rue, by another correspondent, have frequently occurred to me as remedies for another pest still more complained of by travelers. It is an old saying that neither fleas nor bugs will bite where there is a sprig of wormwood or rue in the bed; and, although these herbs may not be procurable when most wanted, they both furnish a powerful essential oil, of which a half pint (or smaller) bottle, wrapped round with a yard or so of folded muslin, and packed in a tin box, might form a part of the traveler's equipage. Opening this box, putting a few drops of the oil in the muslin, and squeezing it well to diffuse the oil all through it, and spreading this cloth between the sheets an hour before going to bed, the insects might be effectually quieted, if not expelled, so long as the odor remains, which would be the whole night. The same cloth would serve repeatedly, and form a safe package for the bottle. But another essential oil, having an odor like juniper mixed with wormwood, but more powerful—that of turpentine, may be obtained almost wherever paint is used, is very cheap, and known to be extremely repugnant to bugs, and therefore, probably, to fleas. This may be used in the same manner, and may procure the traveler a good night's rest, when he otherwise would be driven from his couch.

J. PRIDEAUX.
Gardiner's Chronicle.

TREES.—The Humboldt California Times mentions a spruce pine log, 26 feet long, which turned out 1,000 feet clear stuff, without knots or windshakes. The tree made 13,000 feet clear lumber. We don't believe it can be beat in the country, though we have trees of other species much larger—for instance, the red wood—that are estimated to turn out upward of 100,000 feet. That one tree will build two houses, each two stories high and 50 feet square, furnishing all the square timber, planks, shingles, &c., would not be credited in the Atlantic States.

THOUGHTS OF AN OLD SMOKER.

THE National Magazine for November contains the following article on tobacco smoke, to our mind, one of the most interesting discussions of its merits and demerits, that has appeared among all the tracts and treatises on the subject the last ten years have seen. Do not pass it by, smokers, for you can testify of its verity; and ye who do not smoke, read it that you may not.

A quarter of a century ago, I began to master two difficult attainments; I learned to shave and I learned to smoke. Of these two attainments, smoking was incomparably the hardest; but I managed it. What has it cost me? I have smoked all sorts of tobacco, and, as I suppose, in almost all forms. I began with cigarettes, advanced onward to cigars, then to Maryland tobacco, then to returns, then to bird's-eye, and thence to the strongest shag. I have bought and smoked cigars at all prices, and of all manufactures, from the suspicious articles, six of which may be bought for sixpence, and which probably are innocent of any connexion with nicotiana, save a slight tinge with its juice, to the costliest Havana. I have been fanciful in cigar tubes, and also in pipes, though to no alarming extent, having never paid more than a dollar and a half for a tube, and a dollar and a quarter for a meerschaum; and, after all attempts to be fine, preferring the naked cigar, or the half yard of clay. I have spent money, too, on instantaneous lights of many sorts. When phosphorus boxes, containing a small bottle of fiery mixture, and about a score of matches, cost seventy-five cents each, I gave that for one. When lucifer matches were invented, and sold for twelve cents a box—less in quantity than may now be bought for a cent—I patronized the manufacture. I have used German tinder, fusees, and a dozen other kindred inventions; and all these, costing money, have served me only for the lighting of my pipes or cigars.

Looking at it then, altogether, and taking into account cigar-cases, cigar tubes, tobacco, pipes, and matches; considering, too, that I have been a constant and persevering, though not an enormous smoker, I may safely and fairly conclude that, take one time with another, smoking has cost me half a dollar a week for twenty-five years.

A half a dollar a week; that is to say, twenty-six dollars a year; making for the whole period, and without reckoning interest, either compound or simple, the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars. Now, this I repeat, is keeping within compass; and a friend at my side tells me that double the amount a week would be nearer the mark; but as, during ten years past, I have not exceeded the more moderate computation, I shall let it remain.

Six hundred and fifty dollars—setting aside the consideration of interest—is a large sum. If, twenty-five years ago, instead of a tobacco-box I had set up a money box, and dropped into it a weekly half dollar, I can not avoid the conclusion that I should be now six hundred and fifty dollars richer than I am; and there are many things I could do with six hundred and fifty dollars. It might serve me for a year's housekeeping, for my establishment is on a humble scale; or it might set up my eldest boy; or it might furnish my house. Or, if the half dollar week had been devoted to a life insurance, and I were to die to-morrow, my family would be the better for my self-denial by one thousand five hundred dollars. Or if I had spent half a dollar a week on literature, my library would now be, and much to my advantage, larger than it is. Or if, laying aside selfish considerations, I had set apart the half dollar a

week to works of charity and mercy, the world might have been the better for it. Many a heart-ache might have been relieved by the six hundred and fifty dollars which I have puffed away. I think, then, that if I had to begin life again, I would not learn to smoke.

I know it may be said that the same arguments could be raised against this, that, and the other superfluity, which might be done without. But I am not writing about this, that, and the other superfluity; I am writing about tobacco-smoke.

To turn to another thought; I am not quite sure that smoking is a healthy practice. I know it is not necessary to health, for I see my friends who do not smoke are not troubled with diseases to which those of us who do are subject. My wife does not smoke, and, so far as I can see, she does not suffer from the privation. I might go a step further, and say, I have a strong suspicion that sometimes smoking disagrees with some of us, and is rather detrimental to health than otherwise. Certainly, excessive smoking is injurious; but who shall draw the line of demarcation between moderation and excess? As for myself, I do not know that smoking has ever hurt me. It is true, when I have a bilious head-ache, I nauseate the smell of tobacco-smoke, but so do I nauseate also the smell of roast-beef. Still, as I firmly believe that I am none the better for smoking, I think, if young again, I would not learn to smoke.

Then, again, I can not help the conviction that smoking is rather the reverse of a sweet and cleanly practice. To be sure, my friends praise me for not betraying my habit; nevertheless, there are times when I am glad to rinse my mouth, and purify my garments, and fear that, after all, I carry about with me unmistakable tokens of what I have been doing. And I am quite sure that some of my smoking friends, who are less particular than I am, and especially those who cultivate dirty German pipes, are never free from the peculiar perfumery of stale tobacco. And as this is far from being pleasant to me, who am a smoker, I am sure it can not be pleasant to those who are not smokers. Moreover, the expectation which smoking provokes is far from a pleasant or cleanly habit. On these accounts, then, had I to pass through life again, I think I would determine to pass through it without learning to smoke.

Again, I think that smoking does not add to a man's respectability. I am not sure that it has not, sometimes, a contrary tendency. This may depend on circumstances. Certainly, some men of the highest respectability do not think it any derogation to be seen at times inhaling the vapor of a cigar or a pipe; but no one can say that they would not be equally respectable were they known to avoid smoking as an evil thing. Whereas, on the other hand, some have notoriously lost caste by being numbered among the smokers; and, in fact, I am reluctantly compelled to admit, if a smoker be reckoned a respectable man, it is in spite of his habit, and not because of it.

Once more, it is not to be denied that a good many people in the world are so fastidious and weak, some smokers say, as to think smoking a disagreeable habit. They do not willingly admit a smoker into their houses, because they dislike his accompaniments. Well, say that it is fastidiousness, and affectation, and "all nonsense"—though, friend and fellow-smoker, we have no right to say that—but suppose it be, the effect is the same; our practice makes us disagreeable, causes us to be shunned, and sometimes, if we don't take care, to be shut out from good society.

True, so far as I am concerned, I avoid this evil—the chance of being disagreeable, or

thrust out from good society—by never smoking except where smoke is welcome. But it is not pleasant, at times, to be debarred a favorite resource for passing time. There is a little bit of self-denial required, I think, when a man would, but dare not put a pipe in his mouth. And as, more or less often, such sacrifices must be made by the smoker who has consideration for others as well as for himself, or who has indeed due consideration for himself, I would, I think, if my youth could be renewed, avoid the need for this self-denial by not learning to smoke.

I think, moreover, that smoking is not one of the things which help to push a man onward in the world; and I am mistaken if, sometimes, the habit is not like a clog to keep him back. I am very sure that a young man, for instance, is not more likely to obtain a situation of responsibility and trust because he knows how to handle a cigar in an elegant manner, or is refined in his appreciation of the best ooonoke; I have a strong impression, on the contrary, that such a one would prefer keeping this acquirement in the back-ground. In other words, I can not but be persuaded that—all things else being equal—the man who does not smoke has a better chance of success in the world than the man who does; and as, if I were young again, I should wish to succeed, if possible, I think I would not learn to smoke.

And I do not wonder that men of business, and employers generally, look with suspicion upon tobacco-smokers; for though a youth or a man, in spite of this practice, may be a valuable workman, it is not to be denied that the smoker at times lays himself open to temptations, strongly tugging at him, to draw him aside from integrity and honor. It is not every smoker that can puff away at a *dry pipe*; and the youth who, to be manly, puts himself to the discomfort of learning to smoke, is likely also, with the same object in view, to learn to tittle. In short, I fear it would be found, if curiously and strictly sought into, that smoking often leads to sottishness. I fear also that, as with every other needless expense, it leads sometimes to dishonesty. It is not always that a youth or a man can afford to dissipate twenty-five cents a week, nor twelve cents either, in smoke. But a dollar a week would not suffice for the vespertine or nocturnal cigar and glass of many a "fast" youth of the present day. Where do they get their quarters?

Well, I never spent more than I thought I could honestly afford on smoke (perhaps they do not either), and I never needed to wet my pipe; but because of the temptations which beset the smoker, I think, could I go back again to the morning of life, I would not learn to smoke.

Again, I do not think that smoking is generally necessary as an aid to mental exertion, or an incentive to profound study. I can not subscribe to the motto, "*Ex fumo dare lucem*;" that is to say, so far as tobacco smoke is concerned. There have been philosophers, poets, statesmen and divines, among the smokers; so have there been among the non-smokers. And I am compelled to conclude that wisdom does not coyly clothe itself in vapor. On the contrary, I am bound to acknowledge my reluctant belief that if the tobacco-pipe is sometimes a help-meet to the pen, it quite as often happens that the pen is the bond servant of the pipe. Therefore, were I to begin the world again, I think I would not learn to smoke.

I think, lastly that it is very disgusting to see beardless youths, and boys just entering their teens, puffing and spitting in the public streets. It was but an evening or two ago that I met a little manikin, about four feet in height, and probably twelve years of age, with a face as smooth as a girl's, sucking furiously at a dirty mereschau nearly as

long as his arm, till the ashes in the bowl glowed with a burning heat. And the most charitable wish I could frame for the poor misguided lad was, that before he got to the bottom of his pipe, he might be desperately sick.

Seriously, I have observed so many mischiefs connected with smoking—have known so many shipwrecks made by it, ay, even of faith and good conscience—have seen so much time wasted, so much money, too, and so much health—and have witnessed so much deterioration of character in some who have given themselves up to the practice, to be led captive by it at its will—that though I may have escaped, by God's help, its worst evils, yet if I had to begin life again, I would not—I think I would not—learn to smoke.

CORN HOEING AND TOP DRESSING.

In looking over the mode of cultivation practised by those most successful in growing the corn crop, and especially the statements of those who have taken premiums for large products of this cereal, we almost invariably find that clean culture and top-dressing were practiced. The corn was hoed at an early stage in its growth, after first going through it several times with the cultivator so as to mellow the soil as far as possible; and then to each hill some stimulant was given, such as plaster, ashes, (leached or unleached), or a mixture of the two. In a few weeks the cultivator and hoe were used again, and the stalks thinned to four in the hill; nor did this suffice, for if time allowed, before the corn became too large to admit of the passage of the horse, the cultivator was again employed, and another dressing with the hoe given. At this stage in its growth the ground becomes so shaded by the luxuriant leaves of the grain that little further attention is needed.

Experience confirms what reason teaches, that large crops of corn can only be grown on rich and well cultivated soils. The structure and size, and the rapid growth of the plant, show that it requires to be well supplied with the necessary food for its growth and perfection. It possesses the power of elaborating healthy aliment from coarser food than almost any other cultivated plant; hence its great value as a preparatory crop when such manures are used. It draws largely upon the air, and hence needs that its large leaves be kept healthy and fresh, not parched and rolled by drouth or discolored by the presence of stagnant water in the soil.

Plow deep, manure freely, plant early, hoe and top-dress with ashes or plaster, keep the soil mellow and flat, and allow no weeds to grow, and your corn crop will repay well all your care and attention. Neglect it, and "nubbins" will be your reward.

Rural New-Yorker.

PACIFIC MILL AT LAWRENCE.—The largest and most comprehensive mill in the world is the Pacific at Lawrence. The floor surface of this immense structure is *sixteen acres*—the largest mill in England is eleven and a half acres. There are now in operation 40,000 cotton spindles and 10,000 worsted spindles; and these are to be increased to 80,000 and 20,000 respectively. There are 1,200 looms in operation, to be increased to 2,400. These, with 2,000 hands, produce 300,000 pieces of cloth per annum, one-half delaines. The weekly consumption of cotton is 20,000 lbs., say 1,500,000 per annum, and 500,000 lbs. wool. Once a month the two thousand hands assemble at the cashier's office, where Mr. Clapp pays out \$500,000 to them for wages, appropriating to each one the exact amount she has earned.

Lowell Courier.

Franconia. On the same plot are 5 hills New-Rochelle blackberries, and one hill of white blackberries; one large pink peony on the north-east corner, and 4 sage roots. During the past season there have been raised on this plot 8 dwarf pear trees from the bud; 10 hills early nutmeg potatoes; 3 hills crook-neck bush squashes; 2 hills of corn; 13 cabbages; some parsley roots, and over eight quarts of very fine strawberries. The strawberries are grown between the white and red Antwerp raspberries.

On the plot I, beside the trees indicated by the figures, and described below, there are 8 currant bushes; 8 gooseberry bushes, of a large green variety, name unknown; one climbing rose, near 40; one white fragrant peony, near 54; one wormwood plant, near 41; one yellow rose; one garden Isup-plant, as it is called; and 7 flower roots of various sorts. During the past season there have been raised on this plot 30 gooseberry plants, from cuttings; 29 Angers quince stocks, which are now budded with a variety of pears; 6 two-year old dwarf pears, to be removed; one row, across the plot north and south, of early beets; three rows of early radishes; two rows of bush beans; one bed of early beets, which furnished more than was used by the family; 8 cabbages; 4 dahlias; and lettuce in abundance. Two crops of radishes were grown round the edge of the beet bed. Mr. S. says he generally plants radishes around the beds of beets, onions, &c., as they are soon grown and out of the way.

The plot J, beside the trees indicated and 7 flower roots and 6 dahlias, has produced, the last season, 2 beds of onions with radishes; 2 beds of early peas; 2 rows of early nutmeg potatoes, in drills; one bed of late beets, for winter use, and 30 late cabbages. The ground occupied with early peas and potatoes was afterward sown with Russia turnips, which did not do well on account of the drouth.

The plot K, was planted with bush beans, potatoes, and some winter squashes.

The plot L, L, beside the trees, is chiefly devoted to vegetables. There are 4 blackberry bushes, and a row of flowering plants along the walk Q from the house to the privy; R. On the plot L, L, there have been cultivated the past season, early cucumbers, potatoes, sweet and chicken corn, bush beans, Lima beans, a bed of peas, gherkins and late cucumbers, for pickling; nasturtions, and some winter pumpkins among the corn and potatoes.

N, is a cold-grapery, 14 by 32 feet, containing a cistern, a simple force-pump, and 25 grape vines, of the following 13 varieties, viz: eight Black Hamburgs; three White Muscats of Alexandria; two Royal Muscadine; two Grizzly Froignan; two Chasselas de Paris; one Chasselas de Fontainebleau; one Red Chasselas; one Black Prince; one Black St. Peters; one Zinfandel; one White Froignan; one Dé Candolle; one golden Chasselas. Ten of these are planted in front; ten against the back wall; three at one end, and two at the other, the pump occupying the place of one vine.

M, is a grape border, 18 by 32 feet. Around the edge of this there has been raised, the past season, melons, winter squashes, and large peppers, for pickling green. The roots of the front vines in the cold grapery spread out under the sill into the border.

O, is a raspberry border, by the side of the fence. Mr. S. says the vines should have been placed far enough from the fence to admit a walk.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

Where there is more than one tree of the same kind and variety, the figure indicating its location is repeated. 1, horse-chestnut; 2, dogwoods; 3, elms; 4, English mountain-ash; 5, cherry trees, of the following seven varieties, viz: one each of Mammoth, Yellow Spanish, Coe's Transparent, White-Heart, Honey Heart; two Black Tartarian; and a Black Mazzard to be grafted with the May Duke.

6, common red cherries; 7, dwarf May Duke cherry; 8, dwarf apples—fall pippins, and Wagoner; 9, Norway spruce; 10, balsam firs; 11, white pine; 12, fir tree; 13, Denny plums; 14, imperial gages; 15, green gages; 16, Seckle standard pear; 17, standard pears, grafted with Lawrence and Beurre Clairgeau; 18, standard pears, grafted with Bartlett and early bell; 19, peaches of the following varieties: two each of Morris White, Snow peach, Crawford's late Melocoton, Yellow Melocoton, Yellow Rarripe, and Darien peach; and one each of Nutmeg, Magistrate, Druid Hill, Heath Clingstone, Old Mixon freestone. There are nine trees of natural fruit and some budded ones, but names unknown.

20, Dix pear, standard; 21, apricots of two varieties, viz: Moorpark and Dubois's Early Golden.

22, plum tree, name unknown; 23, red Siberian crab apple; 24, snowball bush; 25, Isabella grape vine; 26, Catawba grape vine; 27, Coe's golden drop plums; 28, Chinese sand pear, standard; 29, apple trees, of the following three varieties, viz: fall pippins, Newtown pippins, and Esopus Spitzenburg. 30, quince tree. The following pear trees, from 31 to 69 are all dwarf pears: 31, Flemish beauty; 32, Bartlett; 33, Josephine d'Malines; 34, Soldat Laborer; 35, Glout Morceau; 36, Beurre Easter; 37, five varieties, names unknown; 38, Columbia; 39, Vicar of Winkfield; 40, Seckel; 41, Louise Bonne de Jersey; 42, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 43, Madeleine; 44, Beurre d'Arenberg; 45, Lawrence; 46, Caillac; 47, Bonne des Zees; 48, Swan's orange; 49, Beurre Brown; 50, Passe Colmar; 51, Doyenne gris; 52, Napoleon; 53, Beurre Diel; 54, white Doyenne; 55, Beurre Clairgeau; 56, Urbaniste; 57, Doyenne Boussock; 58, Bezi d'Esperin; 59, Beurre d'Amanlis; 60, Winter Nelis; 61, Beurre Langelier; 62, Brande's St. Germain; 63, Bell Lucrative; 64, Van Mons Leon le Clerc; 65, Beurre d'Anjou; 66, Golden Beurre of Bilbao; 67, Jaminette; 68, Doyenne d'hiver nouveau or d'Alencon; 69, Buffum; 70, Bartlett standard. [No. 70 is omitted by the engraver; it is west of No. 38, in the center of the square formed by the 4 numbers 19.]

71, hop vine; 72, rhubarb, two varieties—one Victoria and the other unknown; 73, Concord grape; 74, Charter Oak grape; 75, tanzey; 76, red raspberries; 77, black raspberries; 78, (omitted by engraver—should be in the dotted line crossing the upper part of G and J.) currant bushes—Victoria, white and red Dutch; 79, rose of Sharon; 80, climbing roses, of the following six varieties: Double Red Michigan, Baltimore Belle, Mohican, Noisette, Solfaterre, and William Jesse.

81, lilac; 82, boxwood; 83, rose bushes; 84, tea plant. The rest of the borders, C, C, C, C, contain a variety of shrubs, among which are the following: two flowering almonds; three Corchoruses; two snowberries; two sweet-scented shrubs; one flowering currant; one barberry; one yellow rose; one moss rose; three Burgundy roses; three damask roses; one Marquis Bocella; one Dubourg; one Mrs. Bosauquet; one Reine de Fontenay; one Agrippina; one Elegans; one Fabvier; and several others, names unknown. In the borders, also, are peonies, pinks, tulips, daffodils, primroses, lilies, gladioles, dahlias, hollyhocks, bluebells, &c.

We have thus put down somewhat minutely the names of the various trees, shrubs, vegetables, &c., which we saw growing during the past season, on a plot of ground containing only 19,680 square feet—it requires 21,800 feet to make half an acre—and, as we remarked in the former article, we found them all so arranged as to avoid any appearance of confusion. We have given the names of the varieties not so much to recommend them, as for a guide or index to new hands at cultivating small plots.

Mr. Smith states that, in order to make the most of a small space, he sets the peach trees between others that are longer-lived, expecting to gradually remove the former, after getting three or four crops. So in planting apple trees, it is better to set them twice as thickly as they will ultimately be needed, and gradually remove the limbs from one half of them when they interfere, and finally, cut them out altogether. The produce of the trees thus removed would amply repay their expense.

There are many other common garden vegetables not named above, such as carrots, parsnips, celery, spinach, &c.; These Mr. S. remarked that he does not require for his own use, and therefore does not grow them. Just back of the lot there is a bed of asparagus, in a salt-meadow, where it flourishes finely.

EXTENSIVE YIELD OF GRAPES.—Mr. E. A. McKay, of Naples, Ontario Co., was in yesterday with a box of grapes of his own raising. He has one acre of ground from which he has gathered over 10,000 pounds this year. The soil is sandy loam with gravelly sub-soil, similar to that about the Bay. His vines are in rows, running N. 16° E. Mr. McKay has sold in New-York, in Montreal and Quebec, and at other places, the amount named, for which he has probably averaged 15 cents per pound. He puts them up very handsomely in small boxes and they keep well. His grapes are the Isabella variety and are much improved by his system of cultivation. [Rochester American.]

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 22.

EXPERIMENTS—DETAILS WANTED.

On page 166 our readers will find an article with an illustration, which will doubtless interest every one, as it gives the details of a method actually adopted for using a small plot of ground to good advantage. On the first page some instructive experiments with concentrated fertilizers are given. Another article on this page gives other experiments.

We place a very high value upon experiments of this kind when carefully made. They teach us far more than can ever be learned from theory. We wish correspondents would be very particular in recording the minute details, such as the character of the soil originally; the kind of forest trees that grew naturally upon it; the former manuring and cropping; the character of the subsoil; the inclination of the surface, if it is not level; the kinds of rocks, and loose stones, and pebbles mingled with the soil; the time of sowing and planting; subsequent weather, &c., &c. All these details are interesting and important for those at a distance.

HOW TO MAKE FAIRS PAY.

We found in our visits to the County Shows, this fall, that all of our friends had not learned the secret of making them pay their own expenses. Their reliance for funds was upon the annual subscription of members, and the gratuity bestowed by the State. The State patronage is very desirable for a time, until these institutions are fairly established, when they ought to sustain themselves.

The failure to do this is not to be wondered at, for these societies often fall, of necessity, into hands that have no experience whatever in the management of public enterprises. It is with great difficulty that they contrive to sustain the Shows, from year to year, even with the legislative help. Economy is often practiced in the wrong place, and the premiums are hardly sufficient to call out any spirited competition among those who have the best samples of fruit, vegetables, or the finest animals, to exhibit.

In one county, whose Show we visited, we found a very large concourse assembled, for two days in succession. Probably there were four or five thousand people in attendance. There was no admission-fee charged, to see either the live stock or the fruits and vegetables, and the multitudes dispersed without doing any thing to help the finances of the society, that had provided for them a rich entertainment. Had an admission-fee of only ten cents, been charged, hardly an individual would have failed to go in, and it would have raised four or five hundred dollars, or more, for the use of the society. This properly expended in premiums, would have called forth a fuller representation of the products of the county, and would have made the fair more successful. There are multitudes, in all our rural districts, that will thus pay an indirect tax to the society, who

will never pay an annual subscription of one dollar or more.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NITRATE OF SODA AND GUANO.

We have received and read, with much interest and profit, the first part of the fifteenth volume of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Notwithstanding the reputed enterprise of the Yankee Nation, the farmers over the water greatly excel us in the promptness with which they publish, for general use, the more valuable portions of agricultural intelligence, gathered into the archives of their various societies. In the volume before us articles bear date as late as the 12th of June, of the current year. When shall we get the published Reports of the New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, and other State Agricultural Societies for 1854? We fear not till the matters of which they treat shall have become in part stale, if not valueless by age.

The Journal referred to is one of the most valuable of its kind any where published. We have selected several portions to lay before our readers. We have only room this week to allude to some experiments on the subject placed at the head of this article.

The land experimented upon was a peat bog, reclaimed in 1850, thoroughly drained, and a coating of six inches of clay was put upon the entire surface. It was first cropped with oats, then with turnips, and again with oats, and seeded down with grass. In March of last year it was divided into three portions, and treated as follows: the first portion nothing; the second, 448 lbs. of guano; the third, 224 lbs. of nitrate of soda and 112 lbs. of salt.

The yield from the first portion was 3,080 of hay; from the second portion, (guanoed,) 5,940 lbs.; from the third portion, (nitrated,) 6,600 lbs. The value of the hay from the plots, respectively, was \$26 25, \$50 62, and \$56 25. The cost of the guano, nitrate and salt is not given. Taking them at their average price in this country, the cost of the guano would be about \$11, and the nitrate of soda and salt, taken together, would amount to very nearly the same sum. Deducting this cost from the value of the increased yield, and we have a direct profit, from the 448 lbs. of guano, of \$13 37; and from the 224 lbs. of nitrate of soda, with the 112 lbs. of salt, a profit of \$19.

The experimenter, Jas. Dyce Nicol, remarks that he prefers the nitrate, because it requires little moisture to convey it to the roots of plants. A strong dew appeared to carry it down in one night, and in less than two days afterward the grass turned to a dark luxuriant green color, while the guano is comparatively ineffectual till the fall of a good shower of rain.

Similar experiments upon barley and oats, on a mossy loam with a mixture of clay, resulted in favor of the guano. It is to be noted, however, that in these experiments no salt was used.

HAVE the courage to do right at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

CIDER—WHAT IT IS MADE OF.

A few years ago, while stopping in a town in Massachusetts, we fell into a little "temperance discourse" with an old farmer, who was praising up the virtues of his good cider. Finding all our other arguments useless, we tried to carry our point by appeals to his love of cleanliness. But he was equally invulnerable on this point. "His cider was made of clean apples and was nice enough for the king."

We finally agreed to meet him next day, and examine the apples collected at the cider mill. Arriving at the mill, we together measured off the quantity required for one barrel of cider, and commenced looking them over. The result was that one heap of clean apples contained *one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six* wormy specimens. We of course could no longer contend that such fruit would not produce a rich flavored, and peculiarly nutritious beverage. Our friend gave up his point, but soon after found a relief in "the fact," "that the cider worked itself off clean," and that although new cider might not be so pure, fermented cider was quite so. He did not, however, inform us *how* the cider purified itself, or by what process the "worm juice," is separated from the apple juice; nor have we yet found any one who could solve the mystery. Till we do we shall prefer father "Adam's ale."

ANOTHER NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

On Thursday evening last quite a number of gentlemen, mostly managers of the National Poultry Society organized last January, met at the Astor House to talk over the subject of an Annual Show. There was a unanimous opinion expressed that there should not only be a National Show, the coming winter, but also that a strong effort should be made to get up an exhibition on a larger and more magnificent scale, if possible, than any hitherto held in this country. A committee on premiums was appointed, and they were instructed to prepare a premium-list, offering still larger sums than were given at the first exhibition. The committee consists of Messrs. Solon Robinson, Wm. DeLemano, and G. W. Tuttle.

A committee was also appointed to prepare and publish an announcement of rules and regulations, to appoint judges, and make all other necessary preliminary arrangements, and to have charge of all matters relating to the show. The committee of arrangements consists of Messrs. John N. Genin, M. P. Beers, Lorillard Spencer, J. S. Oatman, and Benjamin Haines.

A resolution was unanimously adopted alluding to the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Barnum had carried out the task undertaken by him at the former exhibition, and earnestly inviting him to assume the same responsibility for the forthcoming show. Mr. B. acceded to the invitation, and promised to do still more than formerly, as he should have a much greater time for preparation. We predict a gathering of fowls worthy of at least a short pilgrimage to witness.

WILD TURKIES.—The inquiry of the editor of the Poultry Chronicle is received, and will be replied to soon through the columns of the *American Agriculturist*.

EIGHT ACRES OF PLASTERING.—A subscriber says that the plastering of the Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, (see advertisement,) covers a surface equal to eight acres.

THE VINE DISEASE is making sad havoc—if sad it can be called—throughout most of the vine-growing countries of Europe. Recent intelligence shows that the blight has been far more prevalent than at any former period.

POTATOES ON HALF AN ACRE.—The Hartford Courant says that an Irishman, near Belchertown, Mass., has raised 300 bushels of potatoes the past season, on half an acre of peat swamp. Evening Post, please make a note of this.

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY FARMER has changed hands and place of publication. It will hereafter be published monthly, at Amherst, Mass., by the Editor, Professor Nash. The price (formerly 50 cents) hereafter is to be \$1 a year. We wish much success to this efficient co-laborer in the field of agricultural improvement.

CREAM HILL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—We have received the annual catalogue of this school, located at West Cornwall, Conn. The plan of the school is to receive a limited number of pupils into the family of the teachers, and to give them instruction in the various branches of science, and at the same time, out-door exercise and instruction upon the farm. We can not speak at present so much from personal observation of the advantages of the school; but hope to look into them more particularly when our usual farm visits or lectures shall call us that way. The school is under the care of Messrs. Samuel W. Gold, M. D., and Theodore S. Gold, M. A.

BOOK NOTICES.

We have just read a new book, published by J. C. Derby, of New-York, entitled "THE NEWSBOY;" author unknown. We found it so interesting that we finished its 557 pages at two sittings. It is written in good style, is well adapted to awaken generous and noble sentiments, and, in short, *pays* for reading—which is saying much for a now-a-days' book. Those influenced by our opinion will secure and peruse the book. Price \$1 25.

THE WIDE-AWAKE GIFT, and Know-Nothing Token, for 1855. By "One of 'em." Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. New-York: J. C. Derby.

Whatever objections one may have to the origin of this book, he can certainly have none to the book itself. It is thoroughly American in its character, being mostly compiled from the works of the most eminent writers and orators of our country, and contains, among other things, the Constitution of the United States. It is neatly bound in cloth, and ornamented with a full-size por-

trait of Daniel Webster. We do not admire the title; though that is a matter of little consequence. It is pleasant, in these days, to get hold of a book containing something more than splendid titles and pompous prefaces.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—In our advertising columns our readers will often find matters of special interest. In this number we refer them particularly to the advertisements of Andre Leroy's nurseries, at Angers, France, and to the poultry of Mr. Plaisted, Great Falls, N. H. We would also call the attention of gardeners and horticulturists to the one addressed "To Horticulturists," by S. at Kingessing Post-office, Philadelphia Co., Penn.

For the American Agriculturist. NEW JERSEY FARMING.

It does not require a great deal of very acute observation to discover that many important points in farming need to be carried into practice, in order to place New-Jersey farming and her farmers where they should be; and to draw attention to this fact, I can not speak of it as a system, so much as the want of all system. Occupying as she does a commanding situation between two of the most important markets in the world, one on each side of her, she ought to be fully up to the times in farming, if nothing else. Hence the propriety of more liberal investments to secure to herself the benefits of this trade.

The lower parts of the State, bordering upon the Philadelphia market, are generally understood to be in better condition than the more northern counties, owing to the presence of marl beds, the great value of which is beginning to be understood and appreciated. We have in our counties (Morris, Sussex, and Warren) no marl of much consequence; but we have what is perhaps fully equal to it, and which may be easily obtained at a reasonable cost—I mean lime and muck, two good fertilizers which, if judiciously applied, would cause nature to smile upon us and yield her increase abundantly—and when I say judicious in this case, I mean liberal. Farmers generally do not devote as much strength of purse and labor upon the collection of manures, and the making of compost heaps, as they should; not for the sake of pleasing others, but for their own profit. There are few farmers but can testify to the value of very rich land, as they are always loud in its praise. As an illustration, I may mention my own garden this season. I have been for two or three years enriching it by the most liberal application of manures, for a particular purpose. Last spring I planted cabbage in different parts of it, and raised heads that weigh from 15 to 20 lbs. or more. I have sold the most of them for 12½ cents per head, and have some for which I am offered 1 cent per pound. Besides the great and satisfactory increase of crops, the land is easier worked and much more to be relied upon for a paying crop. All these are not trifling advantages, and although it is but a repetition of a familiar fact, yet there is too small a proportion of farmers who realize these advantages.

Every practical man should, therefore, urge a liberal system of composting manures, as the farmers' true source of wealth.

Another point in New-Jersey farming worthy of consideration, is the products of the soil. All lands are not grass lands, neither are all lands grain or fruit lands. Neither can the one always be conveniently adapted to the other, and at a reasonable expense. Any attempt at this, with ordinary means, is what I call ill-directed labor. Grain, if your land is in good heart, is always a cash crop, and, at modern prices, certainly a paying one. Instance the continued high prices of bread stuffs. Buckwheat we may quote as worthy of particular note; it is a grain that grows on very ordinary soil, and yet it is in demand at \$4 per hundred pounds in flour—here in the very heart of a buckwheat growing country.

But the great point wherein I consider New-Jersey farmers behind the times, is in the raising of fruit. All along the great rail-way and river thoroughfares of New-York State, and, indeed, the Western States at large, particularly Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana, they understand this matter, and with the genuine go-ahead-iveness of true born Yankees, they are planting immense orchards of every kind of fruit adapted to the climate; and while a Jerseyman plants a peach orchard or two and then stops, these *wide-awake* Yankees will walk right into the pockets of consumers, and laugh and grow fat on Jersey indifference.

If any State in the Union is favorably located for the profitable growing of fruit, it is New-Jersey—her soil is perfectly congenial to the growth of fruit. We would advise Jerseymen to delay the liberal planting of fruit trees no longer; but to avail themselves of every opportunity at hand to compete with their prosperous neighbors. W. D.

MORRISTOWN, New-Jersey.

For the American Agriculturist. VERMONT VS. CALIFORNIA.

* * * In looking over your paper I noticed an article relating to California products. I am sure we need not go out of old Vermont to beat them. I raised, the present year, six squashes, from two seeds, weighing 806 pounds—the smallest weighing 86, the largest, 140½ pounds. Also, watermelons nearly as large as the Californians'. I would be very happy to forward seeds by mail to any one of your readers who desires to cultivate them. JOHN McKEE.

BRISTOL, Addison Co., Vt.

WATER RAM.—A correspondent, from Halifax, N. C., thus writes us in regard to one on his premises:

I am satisfied that no ram has ever worked more successfully than mine. It is placed about forty feet from the spring, which has a fall of ten feet, and a copious supply of water—as more escapes from the spring, by another source, than goes to supply the ram. The discharge-pipe is 116 feet in length, half an inch bore, and the place where the water is discharged, at the rate of sixty gallons an hour, is 70 feet perpendicular above the bend of the ram. It has seldom stopped during the two years it has been at work, and only at such times as the ravine was filled by heavy rains, or when the flange of the pipe was out.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

ON A WIFE'S DAGUERRETYPE.

No sunbeam gliding o'er the earth,
E'er played a kinder part;
It stayed awhile
To catch thy smile—
When it was won,
Stole lightly on,
And touched thy husband's heart

"SCAT."

THE editor of the Albany (N.Y.) State Register thus discourseth upon the subject of cats and caterwauling:

Our landlord is the owner of a block of twelve houses—six on Pearl street and six on Broadway—the lots meeting midway between the two streets. On the rear of these lots are the out-houses, all under a continuous roof, some twelve feet high, twenty wide, and say a hundred and forty long. In the rear of the Broadway dwelling-houses are one-story tea-rooms, or third parlors, the roofs of which you can step on from the windows of the second stories of the houses. Well, what of all that? asks the reader.

There's a great deal of it. We don't pretend to know how many cats there are in the city of Albany—indeed, we never heard that they were included in the census. We do not pretend to say that all congregate on the roofs of those out-houses nightly, but if there's a cat in the Sixth Ward that don't have something to say on that roof every night, we should like to know who owns it. We are against cats. We regard them as treacherous and ungrateful animals—as having but small moral developments. We are against cat-erwauling generally, and especially in the night season, when honest people should be in bed and asleep. We don't like to be awakened by their growling and crying, and the hundred of other nameless noises by which they frighten sleep from our pillow. We give the owners of the cats that hold their conventions on the roofs of our landlord's out-houses notice that we've a double barreled-gun, powder, shot, and percussion caps. We've got a bundle of clubs and a basket of brick-bats, and if any cat fails to appear at the usual time in the morning, the best place to look for it, in our judgment, is on that roof.

Last night—it may have been 1 o'clock, or 2, or 3—we were awakened by the awfullest screaming and sputtering, and growling, that ever startled a weary man from his slumbers. We leaped out of bed under the impression that at least twenty children had fallen into as many tubs of boiling water. We threw open the window and stepped out upon the tea-room; we do not intend to exaggerate, but we honestly believe that we saw not less than three hundred cats over against us on the roof of the out-houses, each one of which had a tail bigger than a Bologna sausage, his back crooked up like an ox-bow, and his great round eyes gleaming fiercely in the way of caterwauling. Two of the largest—one black as night, the other a gray or brindle—seemed to be particularly in earnest, and the way they scolded and screamed and swore at each other was a sin to hear. We can not undertake to report all they said. A decent regard for the proprieties of language compels us to give only a sketch of the debate:

"You miserable, big-tailed, hump-backed, ugly-mugged thief," screamed the gray. "I'd like to know what you're out here for this lime of night, skulking and creeping, and

noising about in the dark, poaching upon other people's preserves."

"Very well! mighty well!" was the reply, "for you to talk, you black-skinned, ogre-eyed, growling and sputtering robber, to come upon this roof sticking up your back and taking airs upon yourself. I'd like to know what business you've got to be prowling around and crowding yourself into honest peoples' company."

"I'm a regular Tom cat, I'd have you know, and I go where I please, and I'll stand none of your big talk and insolent looks."

"Insolent! Hear the cowardly thief!—Insolent! Very well, Mr. Tom cat, very good indeed! Now just take your black skin off of this floor, or you'll get what'll make you look cross-eyed for a month."

"Get off this roof I think you said. Look at this set of ivory and these claws, old gray-back! If you want I should leave this roof, just come and put me off. Try it on, old beeswax! Yes! yes! try it on once, and we will see whose eyes will look straightest in the morning. Come on, old hump-back! old sausage-tail!"

And then they pitched in, and such scratching, and growling and biting, and rolling over and over, we never happened to see or hear before. About that time we dropped a brickbat (accidentally of course) weighing about a pound, right among them. Whether it hit any one we can't positively affirm; but we heard a dull, heavy sound of *chug*, as if it had struck something soft, and the scream of one of the belligerents was brought to a sudden stop by a kind of hysterical jerk as though there had been an unexpected lack of wind to carry it on. It put an end to the disturbance, and all the rioters, save one, scampered away. That one remained all doubled up in a little heap, like as if it had the sick head-ache or inflammation of the bowels. If anybody's cat is found this morning with a swelled head, or a great bunch on its side and seems dumpish, it's our opinion that that's the one that brickbat fell upon last night.

FORESEEN FUN.

THE New-Orleans Picayune says: "We have heard in our day of *legal quibbles*, but if a Philadelphia lawyer can beat the following, lately argued to a Jury in this city, he can take our hat, aye, and our *corduroys*. The prisoner is on trial for *entering* a house in the night-time, with intent to steal. The testimony was clear that he had made an opening sufficiently large to admit the upper part of his body, and through which he protruded himself about half way, and stretching out his arm committed the theft. Mr. Obfuscate Brief addresses the Jury. "What an outrage," (looking horrified, and with outstretched and trembling arms,) "I repeat, what an outrage upon your intelligence and your common sense is it for the State's Attorney to ask at your hands the conviction of my client on such testimony! The law is against *entering* a house—and can a man be said to *enter* a house when only *one-half* of his body is *in* and the other half *out*? Gentlemen, look to the Divine Law on this point. God commanded Adam and Eve not to eat the apple—*i. e.* the whole of the apple. And all the commentators agree that if they had only eaten *one-half*, they would not have been expelled from the blooming garden of Eden." The Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" as to *one-half* of his body from the waist up, and "not guilty" as to the other half. The Judge sentenced the guilty half to one year's imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the innocent half cut off, or take it along with him."

Costly apparel—a law suit.

A CURE FOR COQUETRY.

KATE SHELDON was a buxom country lass, fair, stout, and rosy. With all these attractions it may be imagined that she was the belle of the village, the object of admiration of a dozen or more rustic swains. Of course Kate was conscious of her power—it did not take her long to learn that—and coquetry came by intuition. Among her admirers was one—William Barclay—to whom Kate secretly gave the preference. But she was not going to yield her consent at once—not at all. So in the true spirit of coquetry, she would now vouchsafe a smile which set his heart to beating faster, and anon put on a look of coldness which filled him with despair. William got heartily tired of this treatment and determined to bring matters to a conclusion.

"Now Kate," said he, as they sat together one summer afternoon in the kitchen, where Kate was engaged in the interesting employ of paring apples for a pudding to be served up the next day. "Kate, why can't you tell me at once whether you like me or not, and whether you will marry me?" "Good gracious! how should I know? I never thought of the subject." "Well, at any rate, you can tell whether there is anybody you like better." "Let me think—well may be so, and may be not. I couldn't precisely say. What do apples fetch a bushel?" "O, confound it, why can't you answer my question?" "Because you haven't answered mine." "Well, two dollars. Now—" "Have you got the brindled cow you used to have last spring?" "Yes, but—" "Is she good for milk as she used to be?" "Yes." "How warm it is. Do you like apple pudding?" "Yes, but I like you better, and I can't live without you. That's the long and short of it, so if you won't marry me just say so and I'll go and jump into the well, at once. There won't be any use in living." "Don't talk so foolishly." "But I mean it. I'll wait five minutes, and if you don't say yes in that time, I will jump into the well, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that I died for you."

Kate did not believe this in the least, so she continued to tease him. At the end of the time mentioned, William rose with a sigh and saying "Farewell, forever," hurried out. Arrived at the brink of the well, he pushed in a heavy log which lay beside it. Kate heard the splash, and rushed out to the well. William was no where to be seen.

"O, William," said she wildly, the woman triumphing over the coquette, "come to me once more and I will marry you, indeed, I will."

On hearing these words, William stepped forward from behind the house where he had stationed himself, and claimed the fulfilment of the promise. Kate objected that it was obtained on false pretence, but finally consented to ratify it.

Moral: Lovers who are on the point of sacrificing themselves on the altar of affection, are requested to consider whether a log of wood would not prove a more agreeable and equally efficacious substitute.

ANNOYING.—Is it lawful to keep a dog which barks, howls and yells all night long? And if lawful, is it humane, is it christian, is it neighborly? We don't mind a perpetual bark, at the rate of a hundred and twenty reports per minute, up to say three o'clock in the morning, but after that time it very disagreeably disturbs the melodious hum of the musketoos, and is apt slightly to interfere with one's rest. They say that every dog must have his day; but those in our neighborhood seem determined to have the night also.

NO!—A GOOD LESSON.

No!—That is a very short word. It has a very short meaning sometimes. It often blasts fond anticipations; it may change the whole tenor of a life. In matrimonial matters it would be better that it should be oftener said than it is, for many of that sex say no when they mean yes, and should use the shorter word when they do not.

One Sunday evening not many nights ago, the Rev. Mr. Thompson performed a marriage ceremony at the Tabernacle—both parties said yes at the proper time, and the revered gentleman said amen.

"I want you to perform the same thing for me," said a well-dressed youngish man to Mr. Thompson.

"When?"

"Now—right off—to night."

"Can't you put it off a little? It will make it rather late."

"No—the lady says now or never, and I am very anxious. Will you go?"

"Yes; where is it?"

"Close by—only a few steps west of the park. We are all ready, and will not detain you but a few minutes on your way home."

Mr. T. went to the place, which was a respectable boarding-house, and everything evinced decorum. The lady—young and pretty, neatly dressed, and altogether a desirable partner for the gentleman—was presented and a short prayer, as usual upon such occasions, offered, and then hands joined.

"You, with a full sense of the obligations you assume, do promise, here in the presence of God and these witnesses, that you will take this woman, whose right hand you clasp in yours, to be your lawful wedded wife, and as such you will love and cherish her forever."

"I do."

"And you Miss, on your part, will take this man to be your lawful wedded husband?"

"NO!"

We have heard in time past, when showers were fashionable, some pretty heavy claps of thunder, but none that ever rattled about the tympanum of that bridegroom was quite so loud as that stunning little monosyllable.

"No, I never will!" said she most emphatically, and walked away proudly to her seat, leaving her almost-husband looking and probably feeling just the least trifle in the world foolish.

Mr. Thompson remonstrated—not to induce her to change that no for yes, but for trifling with him in a solemn duty of his calling, and asked for an explanation.

"I mean no disrespect to you, sir, or to trifle with your duty, or the solemn obligation you are called upon to ratify; but I had no other way to vindicate my character. I came to the city a poor sewing girl. I worked for this man. He made proposals of marriage to me, but from other circumstances I doubted his sincerity, and left his employment and went back to the country a while. When I returned, I found the door of my former boarding-house closed against me, and this lady, whom I had esteemed as a kind friend, cold and quite indisposed to renew my acquaintance, and I insisted upon knowing the reason. I learned that this man had blackened my character, denied his proposals of marriage, and said I was—no matter what. I said to the lady 'let me come back and I will prove my innocence. Will you believe what I say if he will now marry me?'"

"Yes, I certainly will, and so will all who know you."

"I renewed the acquaintance—he renewed the proposals—I accepted, and said 'yes, go

get the minister at once.' He slandered me—I deceived him. I proved my words true, and his false. It was the only way a poor, helpless girl had to avenge herself upon a man, who had proved himself unworthy to be her husband. It was only at the right time, to say one word—one little word. I have said it. I hope it will be a lesson to men, an example to other girls, and that in many other and different circumstances they will learn to say no."

"If I was angry for a single moment," said Mr. Thompson, "I carried none of it over the threshold." It was a severe lesson, but well applied. I went home pondering upon the value of that little word—No.

New-York Tribune.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON CLOCKS.

"The adventitious people didn't bring the world's end about so easy as they thought," said Mrs. Partington, at the recollection of seeing a long-legged saint in a white cotton gown on the top of a neighboring house the night before. "Yes," replied old Rodger, gravely, "it did come to an end; it suspended for a little while, when a meeting of its creditors was held, and though its affairs were found a little shaky, it was thought best to let it go on, and it would come out all right enough." "You don't say so!" cried she, "well that's the reason why my clock is half an hour slow, and I declare I couldn't account for it." Ike said nothing—but that he was allowed to stop out till half-past seven the night previous, made it look as if he might have put the clock back, but there was no knowing. [Boston Post.

REV. T. P. HUNT.—We have heard many good things that emanated from the keen wit of this reverend gentlemen, but the last one threw us down entirely. A man recently passing Mr. Hunt was accompanied by a small dog, and the little scoundrel took a sudden fancy to stick his teeth in the old gentleman's leg. This physical manifestation not proving satisfactory to the clerical victim, he determined to victimize the dog, in turn, and drawing the big end of his cane, soon added another subject to the dog tombs. Thus began the dramatic tragi-comedy:

Stranger—"Why did you kill my dog?"

Hunt—"Because he was going to bite me."

Stranger—"Why didn't you use the small end of your stick? you could have frightened him and not killed him!"

Hunt (excited)—"Why didn't your dog come at me tail first, then?"

An exquisitely dressed young gentleman, after buying another seal to dangle about his delicate person, said to the jeweler that he would ah like to have ah something engraved on it ah to denote what he was. "Certainly, certainly; I will put a cipher on it," said the tradesman.

Two lovers stood upon the shore of Massachusetts Bay, bidding a sad farewell before Seth tore himself away, "I'll marry you when I come back my Sally Ann," says he; and then he took a little *smack* and went away to sea.

Dobbs says he would have died of the cholera, in August, if it had not been for one thing—"the Doctors gave him up." Two days afterwards he says he was a well man, indulging in succotash.

A NEW SOCIETY.—The last society spoken of in California is the "Pay-Nothings." It is said to be alarmingly prosperous. The pass-word is "Lend me a dollar"—and the response, "broke."

A CANDIDATE FOR MATRIMONY.

A lady advertising for a husband in the Water Cure Journal, gives the following description of herself. She would seem to have some fine "points":

"I am just twenty, but will not marry before I am two years older. I am a graduate of the Marietta Seminary. I can do, and love to do, all manner of house-work, from making pies and bread to washing shirts. I can do all kinds of sewing, from embroidery to linsey pantaloons. I can skate, ride, dance, sing, play on the piano or spinning-wheel, or anything that may reasonably be expected of my sex. If required, I can act the part of a dunce in society of the upper ten, or the part of a woman among women. As for riding, here allow me to make a banter: any man may bring two horses, give me choice and ten feet, and then if he overtakes me in one mile I am his; if not, the horse is mine. Beware!"

"I am a believer in hydropathy, and use no tea or coffee, neither do I wear corsets; but I am willing my husband shall do either, if he desires. I believe in 'women's rights,' but believe I have no right to meddle with politics, or men's business in general, nor have men the right to meddle with ours. As for appearance, I am neither tall nor short, large nor small, but I am just as I was made. I have never attempted to alter my shape or color, as I am perfectly satisfied with the same. By fops, I am styled handsome; by the young men on whom I please to smile, I am styled the height of perfection; by those I frown upon, 'the devil's imp;' by the wise and sober, I am called wild and foolish; by my female acquaintances, 'Molly;' and by my uncle I am called 'Tom.'

"If I marry, it will be a man who uses no spirits, tobacco or profanity. He may be young or old, handsome or homely, rich or poor, but not in the extreme; he must have a good common education, at least; he must be industrious; he must be capable of so bearing himself in any society that he will be beloved by all; his disposition on after acquaintance must please in every respect; he, after marriage, must allow me to follow the dictates of my own conscience, provided I do not trample on his rights, and he must follow suit."

THE TRUE WOMAN.

THE true woman, for whose ambition a husband's love, and her children's adoration are sufficient, who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and her legislative faculties in making laws for her nursery; whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her husband, and whose heart asks no other honors than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of her glossy hair and well-fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and raveled edges, slipshod shoes, and audacious make-ups; a woman who speaks low and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, intellectual and industrious, loves more than she reasons, and yet does not love blindly; who never scolds and rarely argues, but who adjusts with a smile; a woman who is the wife we have dreamed of once in our lives, and who is the mother we still worship in the backward distance of the past; such a woman as this does more for human nature and more for woman's cause than all the sea-captains, barristers, judges and members of Parliament put together—God-given and God-blessed as she is. [Dickens.

Few men take his advice who talks much

VILLAGE MAKING.

AMONG the many queer businesses in our city, one of the queerest, and at the same time not the least profitable, is that of village making; and this is the way they make suburban villages about our city. Mr. Money-penny, Mr. Bangum, and Mr. Noceross form themselves into a company and purchase a farm on Long-Island, at \$1,000. This they then divide into three hundred lots, each of them taking fifty lots for himself, and leaving the remaining one hundred and fifty to be disposed of. The next thing is to open an office, hire an agent, draw plans and maps of the village of "Utopia," advertise to the world the "Utopian Village Building Company," and wait for the result. Soon a mechanic comes down to the office to look over the plans, and talks about purchasing a lot. By frugality and industry he has laid up a thousand dollars, and he wishes to buy a convenient spot in the country where he may build himself a house and live on his land. On looking over the map with the agent, who is a very agreeable man, and gives him much *valuable information*, he points out one lot convenient to the depot—not yet built, (but this the agent forgets to tell him)—and asks his price. "Ah," says the agent, "that lot is taken by Mr. Money-penny. He has also the five adjoining lots. He is talking of building a factory there." Our mechanic knows of Mr. Money-penny as a shrewd and wealthy real-estate broker, and his confidence in the "Utopian Village Building Company" increases. He points to a lot on the opposite side of the street. "That," says the agent, "is taken by Mr. Bangum." Mr. Bangum has an immense reputation in the community—was never known to touch anything without its becoming golden. "But the next lot is not taken," continues the agent, "and it is just as good—though I half promised the refusal of it to Mr. Noceross, who owns the lot on the other side." "Does he own much out there?" asks our friend. "Immensely," says the agent, touching off half a dozen or more of Mr. Noceross's lots; "he knows where real estate is going to rise, he does." The upshot of the affair is, that the lot is made over to our friend, and his \$100 are made over to the company. In this way the spare one hundred and fifty lots are soon disposed of, on the faith of Mr. Money-penny, Mr. Bangum and Mr. Noceross. These gone and the worthy trio sell out their own lots, as they had sold out the former ones, and before Utopia's really turned from a farm into a village, their interest in it is all sold, they have bought a new farm, created a new company and christened a new village, and commenced pocketing the fruits of a new speculation. This is the way New-Yorkers make their fortunes, by selling for \$30,000 what cost six months before \$1,000, and this is the way suburban villages are built around New-York. [New-York Correspondent.]

BEAUTIFUL "EPITAFF."—The San Diego Herald publishes the following, written upon a young man who was accidentally shot, in that vicinity:

"here lies the body of Jeems Hambrick who was accidentally shot on the bank of the pacus river by a young man he was accidentally shot with one of the large colt's revolver with no stopper for the cock to rest on it was one of the ole fashing kind brass mounted and of such is the kingdom of heaven."

No man can avoid his own company—so he had best make it as good as possible.

NEVER think that which you do for religion is time or money misspent.

SLEEVES AND SAUCE.

THE most stupid and ugly fashions always last the longest. How many years the long dresses have swept the streets! For the last twelve months bonnets have been flying off the head, and so, probably, they will continue for twelve more. However, the bonnets are simply ridiculous. As to long dresses, there is something to be said for them. They are convenient to aged ladies. They enable them to enjoy, without attracting remark, the comfort of list slippers and laeed stockings and rollers for their poor old ankles. They render it possible for young ladies to wear bluehens and high-lows, thereby avoiding damp feet, and to save washing, by making one pair of stockings last a week. So they will doubtless continue to be worn while the laws of fashion are dictated by a splay-footed beauty, or a lady troubled with bunions. But this kind of apology can not be made by hanging sleeves. They are not only absurd but inconvenient. They are always getting in the way, and in the sauce, and the butter-boat. Your wife can not help you to a potato across the table but she upsets her glass, and breaks it with her dangling sleeve. It may be said that your wife has no business to help potatoes—that there ought to be footmen in attendance for that purpose. Certainly; or else, she should not wear the sleeves. But ladies must, of course, follow the height of fashion, whether suitable to their circumstances or not. Could not the leaders of fashion, then, in pity to the less opulent classes, devise and sanction a kind of sleeves, adapted to life in a cottage—whether near a wood or elsewhere—to be called cottage sleeves, and to be worn by the genteel cottager-class without prejudice to their gentility? [Punch.]

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN.

Trust not to uncertain riches, but prepare yourself for every emergency in life. Learn to work and not be dependent upon servants to make your bread; sweep your floors, and darn your own stockings. Above all things, do not esteem too lightly those honorable young men who sustain themselves and their aged parents by the work of their own hands, while you care for and receive into your company those lazy popinjays who never lift a finger to help themselves, so long as they can keep body and soul together, and get sufficient to live in fashion. If you are wise you will look at this subject as we do, and when you are old enough to become wives, you will prefer the honest mechanic, with not a cent to commence life, to the fashionable loafer, with a capital of ten thousand dollars.

Whenever we hear remarked "such a lady has married a fortune," we always tremble for her prosperity. Riches left to children by wealthy parents often turn out a curse instead of a blessing. Young woman, remember this; and instead of sounding the purses of your lover and examining the cut of the coat, look into their habits and hearts. Mark if they have trades and can depend on themselves; see if they have minds which will lead them to look above a butterfly existence. Talk not of the beautiful, white-skinned, soft, delicate hand—the splendid form and the fine appearance of the young gentleman. Let not those foolish considerations throng your thoughts.

A VERY steady old farmer was once found betting against a roulette table. Upon expressing very natural surprise at this sight, the old gentleman assured us, 'upon his honor he didn't want a cent of their money.' 'What are you playing for then?' 'Because they have got about fifty dollars of mine.'

OLD FOLKS.

THERE is now living in the town of South-east, Putnam County, N. Y., a family of five generations, as follows: Jerusha Paddock, aged 99; her daughter, Jerusha Smith, aged 79; her grand-daughter, Rebecca Crosby, aged 52; her great-grand-daughter, Eliza Denton, aged 32; and her great-great-grand-daughter, little Miss Denton, aged 6. The lady of 99 appears as though she might considerably overtop 100 in her earthly account of years, and her daughter of 79 looks fully competent to take her tea regularly and enjoy the evening of life a round score of years yet; while the grand-child of 52 has a countenance expressive of true enjoyment of existence. If the latter lives as long as her grandmother (and we see no reason why she may not) she has 47 long years left in which to taste the sweets of the earth. She is now in her pilgrimage, just about where many sink down, and give up the hope of traveling further; yet, judging from the hale appearance of her ancestor, she may yet go on as far ahead as she has already come. But, skipping over the young mother of 32, what a long, long "road to travel," is before the great-great-grand-daughter of 6, should she live to the age of her double-chinned ancestor. Let us see—93 years added to the number that now sit lightly upon that curly head, would carry her into the middle of another century—1946! Verily, a good long life is not such a fleeting thing, after all.

LEARNING TO SPELL

BAD spelling is discreditable. Every young man should be a master of his native tongue. He that will not learn to spell the language that is on his tongue and before his eyes every hour, shows no great aptitude for the duties of an intelligent, observing man. Bad spelling is therefore a discreditable indication. It indicates a blundering man; a man that can not see with his eyes open. Accordingly, we have known the application of more than one young man, made with great display of penmanship and parade or references, rejected for his bad spelling.

Bad spelling is a very bad indication. He who runs may read it. A bright school-boy, utterly incapable of appreciating your stores of science, art, and literature, can see your blunders. You will find it hard to inspire that boy with any great respect for your attainments. Bad spelling is therefore a mortifying and inconvenient defect. We have known men thrown into very prominent positions, so ashamed of their deficiency in this respect, that they never ventured to send a letter until it had been revised by a friend. This was, to say the least of it, sufficiently inconvenient.

We say again learn to spell. Keep your eyes open when you read, and if any word is spelt differently from your mode, ascertain which is right. Keep your dictionary before you; and in writing, whenever you have the least misgiving about the spelling of a word, look at it at once, and remember it. Do not let your laziness get the better of you.

It's the little troubles that wear the heart out. It is easier to throw a bomb-shell a mile, than a feather—even with artillery. Forty little debts of one dollar each, will cause you more trouble and dunning than one big one of a thousand.

QUESTION.—Why is a lean dog like a man in meditation? Ans.—Because he's a thin-cur.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

I WILL.—There are no two words in the English language which stand out in bold relief—like kings upon a chequer board—to so great an extent (says a popular writer) as the words "I will." There is strength, depth, and solidity—decision, confidence, and power—determination, vigor, and individuality in the round, ringing tone which characterizes its delivery! It talks to you of triumph over difficulties—of victory in the face of discouragement—of will to promise, and strength to perform—of lofty and daring enterprise—of unfettered aspirations, and of the thousand and one impulses by which man masters impediments in the way of progression.

TWO-THIRDS OF A MAN.—In Smith's Federal Calculator an amusing anecdote is given, to the following purport: A first rate class was undergoing a close examination in mental arithmetic, and in reply to a question concerning the number of men required to perform a certain piece of work in a specified time, the class responded, "Twelve men and two-thirds." But one bright fellow, more discerning than the others, instantly added, "Twelve men and a boy fourteen years old." fourteen being two-thirds of twenty-one, the legal age of manhood!

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL argues against the excessive exactions made upon the mental powers of children in school. The imposition of such severe tasks upon young and growing children enfeebles their constitution, and often incapacitates them for the enjoyment of the pleasures and fulfilment of the duties of maturer years. Such close application to study produces a train of diseases which can not always be eradicated. Aching head, loss of appetite, sleepless nights, inflamed eyes, with other deviations from health, are the accompaniments and consequences of such excessive mental exertion.

INDOLENCE.—"Mother," said a young lady of our acquaintance, the other day, to her mother, "shut the door." In peering into the dim vista of the future, we thought we could see this same young lady reclining on a dirty cushion, her whole attire slovenly, three ragged children shying about the room, and she calling to the father of them, saying, "Here husband, it is time to peel the potatoes for dinner!"

Young man if you should chance to catch your particular star in the galaxy of belles, saying, "mother, shut the door," when she could as conveniently do it herself, keep your eyes peeled for "breakers ahead."

Janesville Free Press.

ONE of our exchanges has the following hit: The late Rev. Mr. Chapin being asked of what use the elders were in a church, replied, that it was said to give power to ministers. He was a unit, the elders cyphers; placed upon the right hand, they increased his power, "But," he added, "my elders have got on the wrong side, and reduced me to a decimal fraction."

A FAN MILL FOR FRIENDS.—"I weeded my friends," said an old eccentric friend, "by hanging a piece of stair carpet out of my first floor window, with a broker's announcement fixed. It had the desired effect. I soon saw who were my friends. It was like firing a gun near a pigeon-house; they all forsook the building at the first report, and I have not had occasion to use the extra flaps of my dining table since."

SAVE when you are young, to spend when you are old.

BEAVERS.

THE beavers which inhabit the northern parts of Europe, are said to be essentially the same as those which establish their republican dwellings along the course of our North-American streams. In an article which appears in the North British Review it is stated that these interesting animals still exist in some abundance in certain sections of Sweden and Norway. The number of the tribe has diminished so much latterly, that its members are now very rigorously protected by law, for a considerable term of years. The great requirements of the beaver, are a thinly peopled country, with abundance of wood and water. In the American and Arctic region their northern extension seems to be restricted solely by the deficiency of woods, and they are known to have occurred as far south as the parallel of 30 degrees—or almost to the Gulf of Mexico. "The flesh of the animal is greatly prized by hunters and voyagers, especially when roasted in the skin after the hair is singed off. This of course is an expensive luxury and is frowned at by the fur traders."

The demand for beaver skins has decreased within a few years, owing to the different materials which are now used in the manufacture of hats. In 1808, no fewer than 125,927 beaver skins were exported to England from Quebec alone.

CANADA WHEAT DUTY FREE.—Messrs. Chappel, Fairbanks, and others interested in the milling business here, yesterday telegraphed Secretary Guthrie to inquire when Canadian wheat would be admitted free in bond. They received a prompt answer that a circular to admit Canada wheat was issued yesterday. This regulation of the Treasury Department provides for the admission of wheat duty free, the importers to give a bond for the payment of duties if the Reciprocity Treaty shall not be fully confirmed. We believe the limit of the bond is six months. The arrangement will cause an increased demand for Canada wheat, and considerable will doubtless arrive in bond very soon. Some of our millers have purchased large stocks in the Province in anticipation of the Treasury order. [Rochester Union.]

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced the past week 12½ to 25 cts. per bbl.; and corn 1 to 2 cts. per bushel. No change worth noting in other products, especially those of the South.

The Weather has been very fine for all out-door operations; but many of the mechanics and laborers in the city are out of employment, which, with the high price of coal and provisions, will cause much suffering among them the ensuing winter. We wish the farmers could find more employment for them.

Money is more difficult to be got here than ever, and rates of discount higher, owing to the numerous failures and stoppages of Banks and Monied Institutions at the West.

PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY, November 18, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

THERE is nothing worthy of especial notice this morning. The market, as usual, is crowded with all kinds of

produce, and the prices are well sustained. There is no noticeable change in the vegetable line, potatoes, &c., being about the same as last week.

Large quantities of apples come in from the West, but many of them of inferior quality. Good apple are scarce, and in good demand. The scarcity of apples in this section of the country will be likely to keep it up. Cranberries are selling for about 50c. more than last week.

Butter, eggs, and cheese, sustain about the same prices.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3@3 50 ¢ bbl.; White, \$2 25@2 75; Carter, \$2 50@2 75; Nova Scotia, 80c.@\$1 ¢ bush.; Western reds, \$2 ¢ bbl.; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$3 50@3 75; Virginia, \$3 25@3 50; Turnips, Russia, \$1 25@1 50; White, \$1@1 25 Onions, White, \$4; Red, \$1 50@2; Beets, \$3 ¢ 100 bunches; Carrots, same; Parsnips, \$3 25; Cabbages, \$5@7 ¢ 100; Celery, \$1 ¢ dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs, \$2@2 25 ¢ bbl.; Greenings, \$2; Russets, \$1 75; Baldwins \$1 50@1 75; Gilliflowers, \$1 75@2; Newtown Pippins, \$5@7. Cranberries, \$6 50@8 50.

Butter, Orange Co. 21@24c. ¢ lb.; Western, 16@18c. Eggs, 21@23c.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. ¢ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1854.

As announced last week, the principal market-day has been changed to Thursday. We went the usual rounds, however, but found very little doing in the Washington Yards. A small lot of animals were offered, but quite unworthy of mention. As heretofore, we shall continue to keep our readers advised of the state of the markets, with as much accuracy as possible, bringing up our reports to the hour of going to press.

SHEEP MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 20, 1854.

The Sheep Market, during the last week, was exceedingly dull, though it evinces this morning a little more activity.

The following are the sales by James McCarty, sheep-broker, at Browning's:

55 Lambs.....	\$112 75
22 ".....	55 75
72 Poor lambs and sheep.....	117 50
121 Sheep.....	577 50
169 Sheep and lambs.....	514 00
12 ".....	30 00
99 ".....	291 75
174 ".....	475 37
20 ".....	71 25
325 ".....	1008 37
142 ".....	319 50
9 ".....	29 25
17 ".....	55 75
122 ".....	312 00
10 ".....	31 25
106 ".....	287 00

1475 Head—Sold for.....\$4288 99

Average per head.....\$2 90.

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports sales of 1451 sheep and lambs, sold during the past week for \$4,329 74, in the following lots and prices:

156 Sheep.....	\$145 00
123 Lambs.....	251 00
121 Sheep.....	453 50
105 ".....	315 75
94 ".....	343 00
113 Lambs.....	231 50
154 Sheep and Lambs.....	472 25
61 Lambs.....	187 75
215 Sheep and Lambs.....	664 75
55 ".....	201 25
186 Sheep.....	610 37
45 ".....	71 25
23 ".....	76 37

Average per head \$2 98.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs, at Chamberlain's by

JOHN MORTIMORE.

No. of Sheep.	Average ¢ head.	Price ¢ lb.
120.....	\$2 75	71c.
229.....	2 87½	74
240.....	3 25	8
95.....	2 80	74
140.....	3 50	84
150.....	2 25	7
75.....	3 75	84
365.....	3 37½	8
120.....	2 30	74
90.....	4 00	84
95 Lambs.....	2 25	9
45 ".....	3 12½	10
150 ".....	2 10	9

The Market this week has been worse than I have ever experienced, for the last seven years, in November. The weather has been unfavorable, and the supply much larger than the demand; consequently prices have declined materially.

The week closes with an abundant supply on hand and the prospect bad. Mutton has been selling by the carcass, in Washington Market, from 4 to 7½c. ¢ lb. Lamb, from 4½ to 9c., as in quality and condition.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes—				
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.	100 lb.	—	@	7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.	6 25	@	—	—
Beeswax—				
American Yellow.	28	@	—	30
Bristles—				
American, Gray and White.	40	@	—	45
Coal—				
Liverpool Orrel.	1 chaldron.	—	@	11 50
Scotch.	8	@	—	7 50
Sidney.	8	@	—	7 50
Pictou.	8	@	—	7 50
Anthracite.	2,000 lb.	7	@	—
Cotton—				
Ordinary.	Upland.	7 1/2	@	—
Middling.	Florida.	8 1/2	@	—
Middling Fair.	Mobile.	9 1/2	@	—
Fair.	N. O. & Texas.	10 1/2	@	—
Cotton Bagging—				
Gunny Cloth.	1 yard.	12 1/2	@	—
American Kentucky.	—	—	@	—
Dundee.	—	—	@	—
Coffee—				
Java.	1 lb.	13	@	—
Mocha.	—	14	@	—
Brazil.	—	9	@	—
Maracaibo.	—	10	@	—
St. Domingo.	(cash).	9	@	—
Flax—				
Jersey.	1 lb.	8	@	—
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands.	8 12	@	—	18 1/2
State, straight brands.	8 25	@	—	—
State, favorite brands.	8 31	@	—	—
Western, mixed do.	8 62 1/2	@	—	8 75
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	8 75	@	—	8 67 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands.	8 75	@	—	—
Ohio, common to good brands.	8 62 1/2	@	—	8 87 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.	9	@	—	9 12
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.	9 25	@	—	9 25
Genesee, fancy brands.	9 25	@	—	9 50
Genesee, extra brands.	9 75	@	—	10 50
Canada, (in bond.)	8 62 1/2	@	—	8 75
Brandywine.	9	@	—	9 25
Georgetown.	9	@	—	9 25
Petersburg City.	9 25	@	—	—
Richmond Country.	9	@	—	9 25
Alexandria.	9	@	—	9 25
Baltimore, Howard-Street.	9	@	—	9 25
Rye Flour.	6 50	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Jersey.	4 50	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.	4 75	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.	19	@	—	50
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee.	2 25	@	—	2 43
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond).	—	@	—	2 00
Wheat, Southern, White.	1 95	@	—	—
Wheat, Ohio, White.	2 12	@	—	2 20
Wheat, Michigan, White.	1 80	@	—	2
Wheat, Western and Mixed.	1 32	@	—	—
Rye, Northern.	—	@	—	94
Corn, Round Yellow.	—	@	—	95
Corn, Round White.	—	@	—	96
Corn, Southern White.	93	@	—	95
Corn, Southern Yellow.	—	@	—	95
Corn, Southern Mixed.	—	@	—	91
Corn, Western Mixed.	—	@	—	—
Corn, Western Yellow.	1 40	@	—	—
Barley.	55	@	—	57
Oats, River and Canal.	48	@	—	52
Oats, New-Jersey.	55	@	—	57
Oats, Western.	2 75	@	—	3
Peas, Black-Eyed.	—	@	—	—
Lime—				
Rockland, Common.	1 bbl.	—	@	—
Lumber—				
Timber, White Pine.	1 cubic ft.	18	@	—
Timber, Oak.	—	25	@	—
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	—	35	@	—
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.	(by cargo)	18	@	—
YARD SELLING PRICES				
Timber, Oak Scantling.	1 M. ft.	30	@	—
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.	17 50	@	—	19 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.	20	@	—	25
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.	30	@	—	42 50
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.	25	@	—	32
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	16	@	—	18
Boards, North River, Box.	14	@	—	20
Boards, Albany Pine.	22	@	—	23
Boards, City Worked.	25	@	—	25
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.	24	@	—	29
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.	17	@	—	24
Plank, Albany Spruce.	22	@	—	24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.	22 1/2	@	—	25
Shingles, Pine, sawed.	2 75	@	—	3
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.	2 25	@	—	28
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	22	@	—	25
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.	19	@	—	21
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.	17	@	—	18
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.	32	@	—	16
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.	20	@	—	22
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	72	@	—	90
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.	60	@	—	35
Staves, White Oak Hhd.	70	@	—	—
Staves, White Oak Bbl.	—	@	—	—
Staves, Red Oak Hhd.	—	@	—	—
Heading, White Oak.	—	@	—	—
Molasses—				
New-Orleans.	1 gall.	22	@	—
Porto Rico.	—	23	@	—
Cuba Muscovado.	—	22	@	—
Trinidad Cuba.	—	23	@	—
Cardenas, &c.	—	24	@	—

Plaster Paris—

Blue Nova Scotia.	1 tun.	3 25	@	—
White Nova Scotia.	—	3	@	—

Provisions—

Beef, Mess, Country.	1 bbl.	8	@	—
Beef, Mess, City.	—	10	@	—
Beef, Mess, extra.	—	16	@	—
Beef, Prime, Country.	—	—	@	7
Beef, Prime, City.	—	—	@	—
Beef, Prime Mess.	1 ice.	23	@	—
Pork, Prime.	—	11 25	@	—
Pork, Clear.	—	14	@	—
Pork, Prime Mess.	—	—	@	—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.	1 lb.	10	@	—
Hams, Pickled.	—	—	@	—
Shoulders, Pickled.	—	—	@	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle.	1 bbl.	—	@	—
Beef, Smoked.	1 lb.	—	@	—
Butter, Orange County.	—	22	@	—
Cheese, fair to prime.	—	8 1/2	@	—

Rice—

Ordinary to fair.	100 lb.	4 62	@	—
Good to prime.	—	5 37 1/2	@	—

Salt—

Turk's Island.	1 bush.	—	@	—
St. Martin's.	—	—	@	—
Liverpool, Ground.	1 sack.	1 20	@	—
Liverpool, Fine.	—	1 45	@	—
Liverpool, Fine, Ashion's.	—	1 62	@	—

Sugar—

St. Croix.	1 lb.	—	@	—
New-Orleans.	—	5 1/2	@	—
Cuba Muscovado.	—	5 1/2	@	—
Porto Rico.	—	5 1/2	@	—
Havana, White.	—	7 1/2	@	—
Havana, Brown and Yellow.	—	5 1/2	@	—
Manilla.	—	5 1/2	@	—
Brazil, White.	—	6 1/2	@	—
Brazil Brown.	—	5 1/2	@	—

Tallow—

American, Prime.	1 lb.	11 1/2	@	—
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Tobacco—

Virginia.	1 lb.	—	@	—
Kentucky.	—	7	@	—
Maryland.	—	—	@	—
St. Domingo.	—	12	@	—
Cuba.	—	17	@	—
Yara.	—	40	@	—
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.	—	25	@	—
Florida Wrappers.	—	15	@	—
Connecticut, Seed Leaf.	—	6	@	—
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.	—	—	@	—

Wool—

American, Saxony Fleece.	1 lb.	38	@	—
American, Full Blood Merino.	—	36	@	—
American, 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.	—	30	@	—
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.	—	25	@	—
Superfine, Pulled, Country.	—	30	@	—
No. 1, Pulled, Country.	—	26	@	—

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

APPLE QUINCE SEED—A prime article for stocks—for sale by

WM. DAY, Morrinstown, N. J.

A PROPOSITION.—For the use of \$600

I will BOARD a young Lady or Gentleman, who may wish to educate themselves at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Any one having that amount to spare, can get an education and have the money returned any time after two years. Others boarded at \$2 to \$2.50 per week, from the first of April. Yellow Springs is one of the most healthy and pleasant villages in the West. Address J. J. Lumberton, Ohio.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—A person

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56-64

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Annoying.....	170
Beavers.....	173
Bread, stale.....	164
Book Notices—News Boy; Know-Nothing Gift.....	169
Connecticut Valley Farmer, notice of.....	169
Cats—Scat.....	170
Canada Wheat.....	173
Cider—What it is made of.....	168
Coquetry, a Cure for.....	170
Corn Hoeing and Top Dressing.....	165
Corn Cake.....	164
Daguerreotype of a Wife (Poetry).....	170
Experiments—Details wanted.....	168
Epitaff, Beautiful.....	172
Fan mills for friends.....	173
Farmer, Song of the (Poetry).....	164
Fertilizers, Concentrated, Experiments with, &c.....	160
Folks, Old.....	172
Fowls, Diseases of.....	163
Frames, Covering for.....	162
Fun Foreseen.....	170
Fairs, How to make them pay.....	168
Garden, a Mechanic's (Illustrated).....	166
Grapes, extensive yield of.....	167
Hunt, Rev. T. P.....	171
I Will.....	173
Indolence.....	173
Lesson, a Good.....	171
Man, two-thirds of a.....	173
Matrimony, a Candidate for.....	171
Mill, Lawrence Pacific.....	165
Musketoes and worse insects.....	164
New-Jersey Farming—Fruit, &c.....	169
Nitrate of Soda and Guano on grass and grain.....	168
Password, Their.....	173
Partington, Mrs., on Clocks.....	171
Plastering, eight acres of.....	169
Potatoes, best method of storing, &c.....	163
Potatoes on half an acre.....	169
Poultry, Another National Show.....	168
Railways and Agriculture.....	163
Society, a new.....	171
Sleeves and Sauce.....	172
Spell, Learn to.....	172
Thoughts of an old smoker.....	164
Trees.....	164
Trees, Forest.....	162
Trees, Preparing soil for.....	162
Turkies, Wild.....	169
Vermont vs. California.....	169
Village making.....	172
Vine Diseases in Europe.....	169
Woman, the True.....	171
Women, good advice to young.....	172
Water Ram.....	169

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AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 64.

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

MULES—THEIR BREEDING—REARING—USES.

NUMBER 1.

Sixty years ago, as we learn from tradition, and forty years ago, as we saw in our boyhood, great numbers of mules were bred in New-England for the Carolina and West India markets. They went in droves to the Carolinas, and to the West Indies they were shipped in the trading brigs and schooners of that day, and sold to the planters; in return for which the vessels brought back rum, sugar, molasses, and coffee. The southern States paid chiefly cash for their mules; and out of the mule-trade those who followed it extensively, generally got rich; while the farmer who bred them considered himself well paid for the use of his mare or mares, which, beside doing up the horse-work of his farm, usually produced him a young mule, which, at the age of four months, brought him from twenty-five to forty dollars—jack-service thrown in.

The mules of that day were small, compared to the standard which is now demanded. Fourteen hands was about an average height; fourteen and a half hands was *prime*; fifteen hands was extraordinary; and one exceeding that height was a wonder in New-England. The jacks used at that day were snug, compact animals, such as would be discarded at once by the mule breeders at present. The best jacks were Spanish, which were frequently imported. They were best of medium size; yet, as now, possessed fine points, and proved excellent mule-getters.

The mares to which these jacks were bred were of moderate size, commonly from fourteen and a half to fifteen and a half hands high, compact, muscular, hardy animals, of the common Yankee breed of horses, accustomed to every-day work on the farm and on the road; a creature literally "of all work," but moderately fed, and most commonly in low condition compared with the generality of western horses; still, sufficiently well in flesh to do their work satisfactorily, on grass in summer, and hay in winter, with now and then a feed of oats for extraordinaries.

The mules bred from these mares, with such keep, were small, hardy, and, compared with the mules of the present day, inferior in style and quality; yet of great endurance and wonderful longevity, performing remark-

able feats of labor, and as full of all sorts of assinine vices when released from their drudgery as their nature could permit. So untractable were they for the labors of New-England farms, or for the road, (probably more from the want of proper management than any thing else,) that a mule-team in Massachusetts, or Connecticut, was as rare to be seen as a jackass is now in either of those States.

About the time of our last war with England the mule trade of the northern States began to decline, and down to as late a period as 1825, few mules were bred at all; while, for several years past, scarcely such a thing as a native mule is known in a single State east of Ohio. The principal cause of the decline in mule breeding at the North probably was, the interruption of the West India markets by the war, and the consequent decline in the cotton culture of the South, while, when the demand revived, the western States had commenced mule rearing in earnest; where, in the abundance of their food, by which they gained an earlier maturity and an increased size, these western beasts—particularly those of Kentucky—were so generally preferred at the South, that the northern mules ceased to hold a successful competition with them. The Yankee mule was, after taken from the mare, usually fed on little else but grass and hay, with occasionally a few oats, which, while it gave them more muscle and hardihood, they were later in arriving at maturity, and were not marketable before three years old, and unfit for severe labor till four. This was a further objection to them in comparison with the western mules, in which the western breeder had the great advantage of getting an apparently better beast to market a year in advance, and at a much lessened outlay of capital and keeping. Thus the mule-trade of the North declined in favor of the West, where it must for all future time probably continue, and in the loss of which our northern farmers need ever feel any regret.

So large and so fine a race of animals have the western mules become, that they are not only the universal laboring draught-animal of the planting States, but throughout the middle States they are rapidly supplanting the horse for the labors of the road, the heavy hauling for the factories, and the mines, the lumber-yards, the stone and lime quarries, the brick yards, the canals, and occasionally the heavy drudgery of the farm.

The mule is now—instead of the little ruf-

fian-looking beast of thirty to fifty years ago, fourteen to fourteen and a half hands high—fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high, and many even sixteen and a half to seventeen, at three and four years old; while those of the old-fashioned stock would be considered utterly contemptible in comparison—in fact they are scarcely bred at all, so far beneath the standard size and style are they considered.

An approved jack, for mule-breeding at the West, must now be fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high, stout-limbed, and good in his points. The larger and *finer* the mare bred to him, the better is the young mule considered, and the higher price will he bring. Indeed many mule breeders prefer a *thorough-bred* mare for mule-breeding, if she possess fair size, so much finer and more valuable are her produce among the mule dealers and fanciers. Thus a jack of great size and fine quality will command an enormous price, not only as a mule-getter, but many of the best are confined solely to jenny service, when proved superior sires of their own distinct race. Jenny's are bred of proportionate size, and of equal quality; and when found to be producers of superior stock, are exceedingly valuable for jack breeding.

Of the improvement made in ass and mule breeding within the last thirty years, in Kentucky and Ohio, we shall speak in a future number.

MR. HOLCOMB'S ADDRESS.

CORN STALKS FOR FODDER—ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES.

MANY of our friends, in different parts of the country, have kindly favored us with a copy of an address, delivered before their several County, or State Agricultural Societies. We have not yet been able to read every one thus sent, and all who have remembered us in this way will please accept the general expression of our thanks. Some of these speeches are by men engaged in other professions than farming, and while interesting as literary essays, they are often deficient in practical information. Others are of a more useful character, and convey sound instruction.

Of the latter class we have read few better essays than the one delivered before the Montgomery County (Md.) Agricultural Society, by Chauncy P. Holcomb, of New Castle, Del. Mr. H. goes at once into practical details. We give two extracts from the first pages of the printed address.

VALUE OF CORN-STALKS FOR FODDER.

I cut up all my corn; after repeated experiments and much experience, I am satisfied it is the best way. It is better for the corn, it is infinitely better for the fodder. I should add that some few years back I wintered a hundred head of cattle, carrying them well through the winter on little beside the corn fodder from one hundred and forty acres of corn, for I do not take the straw largely into account, and I had not that season twenty tons of good hay in my barns. I annually winter my horses in great part on long fodder, nor is its length, when fed in cribs or rail mangers in the yard, any considerable inconvenience. We tie the fodder in bundles as we husk the corn, using rye straw, or broom corn stalks, and put it in bunches of a dozen or fifteen bundles, and haul as soon after husking as we can, and decidedly, then, the best way is to stack in the round stack. In cutting up the fodder you avoid all risk of danger from the weather. In topping and blading the risk to the blades, in bad seasons in particular, is very great. Corn may be cut up, and should be, as early as the blades can be safely pulled. In the case of the premium generously offered, in Talbot County, by that accomplished, intelligent, and zealous friend of agriculture, Edmund Ruffin, Esq., to ascertain which mode of saving fodder is least injurious to the corn, the very excellent report of Mr. Holliday, of that county, showed, according to my recollection, that corn cut up, not only lost less in weight than any other process of saving the fodder, but actually less than when it was left to stand on the stalk in the field until gathered. It may be convenient to have a few blades, and certainly it often is, but give me as a general rule the noble plant as it grew, robbed only of the grain, both for the stock and the manure-yard, as well as for the subsequent tillage of the field on which it grew. The difference between topping and blading and cutting up corn, would hardly be stated too strong by saying, it was the difference between insuring the capacity to winter a good herd of stock, and having some blades saved for the horses, the work-stock of the farm.

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES.

Our warm climate, and the length of our summers, render shade almost a necessity, and there is nothing with which a rural home can be embellished and set off to such advantage, and at so little expense, as with trees and shrubbery. Our native forests supply an abundant variety in the tulip poplar, the walnut, the ash, the beech, the elm, the cedar, and other varieties; while the common black-haw, cultivated as a shrub, would be mistaken on the lawn, from its delicate and beautiful foliage, for some plant of the tropics. The home and its surroundings give character to the estate, and are not without influence even upon the character of those who inhabit that home. Where homes are so cheaply made beautiful and pleasant, there is no apology for a nude, naked, exposed dwelling, the drapery of trees and vines, and shrubbery being as necessary and more beautiful than anything with which the house can be ornamented within. But this is all a truism, and has been repeated much more beautifully and impressively a hundred times before. Now, for the practical comment—for the rule that, if followed, will produce the desired results. Every year before beginning to plant corn, no matter what the exigencies are, let the proprietor say, "I must first plant my trees; my trees first, and then my corn," and taking his team to the forest a single day will suffice for "pitel-ing" this crop, including one or more trees to be set down at every cottage or tenement on the estate. He will be surprised to find how soon, adhering to his plan every year,

his grounds will become ornamented with beautiful shade trees, enhancing the value of his property five hundred per cent, beyond any actual expense, while giving him, at the same time, a delightful and pleasant home.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL VALUE OF RAILROADS.

THE Democracy, a journal recently established at Buffalo by an association of gentlemen, and conducted with a good deal of ability, publishes the following table and remarks illustrating the value of railroads.

Upon the ordinary highways, the economical limit to transportation is confined within a comparatively few miles, depending, of course, upon the kind of freight and character of the roads. Upon the average of such ways, the cost of transportation is not far from fifty cents per ton per mile, which may be considered as a sufficiently correct estimate for the whole country. Estimating at the same time the value of wheat at \$1 50 per bushel, and corn at 75 cents, and that thirty-three bushels of each are equal to a ton, the value of the former would be equal to its cost of transportation three hundred and thirty miles, and the latter one hundred and sixty-five miles. At these respective distances from market, neither of the above articles would have any commercial value, with only a common earth road as an avenue to market. But we find that we can move property upon railroads at the rate of fifteen cents per ton per mile, or for one-tenth the cost upon the ordinary road. These works, therefore, extend the economic limit of the cost of transportation of the above articles to 3,300 and 1,650 miles respectively.

Statement showing the value of a ton of wheat, and one of corn, at given points from market, as affected by cost of transportation by railroad and over the ordinary road.

	Transportation by railroad.		Transportation by highway.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
Value at market.....	\$49 50	\$24 75	\$49 50	\$24 75
10 miles from market.....	49 35	24 60	48 00	23 25
20 do. do.....	49 20	24 40	46 50	21 75
30 do. do.....	49 25	24 30	45 00	20 25
40 do. do.....	48 90	24 14	43 50	18 74
50 do. do.....	48 75	24 00	42 00	17 25
60 do. do.....	48 60	23 85	40 50	15 75
70 do. do.....	48 45	23 70	39 00	14 25
80 do. do.....	48 40	23 55	37 50	12 75
90 do. do.....	48 14	23 40	36 00	11 25
100 do. do.....	48 00	23 25	34 50	9 75
110 do. do.....	47 85	23 10	33 00	8 25
120 do. do.....	47 70	22 95	31 50	6 75
130 do. do.....	47 55	22 80	30 00	5 25
140 do. do.....	47 40	22 65	28 50	3 75
150 do. do.....	47 25	22 50	27 00	2 25
160 do. do.....	47 10	22 35	25 50	75
170 do. do.....	46 95	22 20	24 00	

How wonderfully does the railroad enhance the value of farming lands at a distance from market! American farms, generally speaking, are very far from market. Indeed, New-York is the market for the bulk of the northern agricultural products. Most English farms have a market nearly in sight of them. But ours are for the most part so far away, that railroads of long lines and long connections instantly double, treble, quadruple, and quintuple the worth of grain lands near where they run. This has been the case in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Canada. The President of the Nashville and Chattanooga road has stated, that the increase in the value of a belt of land ten miles wide, lying upon each side of that line, was equal to \$6 50 per acre, or 96,000 for every mile of road, which cost the company only \$20,000 a mile. It has been calculated that the construction of the 2,000 miles of railroad in Ohio would add to the value of landed property in that State three hundred millions of dollars—that is, five times the cost of the roads, which was \$60,000,000. The country can stand bankruptcies that come through railroad enterprises, if it can stand any. Of all forms they are the least mischievous.

OUR FARMERS AND FARMING.

For the last half dozen years, no business in our country has paid so well as farming; and there is no class among us half as independent and prosperous as our farmers. Prices have been high, and, until this year, products large. The causes which have led to this state of things may be set down as permanent. The consumers are increasing, and will continue to increase, faster than the producers. The tendency of population to cities has been noticed for years, and gathers new strength with every new decade. A comparison of our census returns demonstrates this. Take the examples of Massachusetts, New-York and Pennsylvania.

In Massachusetts, from 1820 to 1830, the State population increased 16 per cent., while Boston increased 30 per cent. From 1830 to 1840, the State 21 per cent., Boston 52 per cent.; from 1840 to 1850, the State 34 per cent., Boston 46 per cent. The following table will show in our view how the case stands with the States we have named and the commercial emporiums of those States:

STATES.				
Years.	Mass.	N. Y.	Penn.	
From 1820 to 1830.....	16	39	28	
From 1830 to 1840.....	21	52	28	
From 1840 to 1850.....	34	27	34	

CITIES.			
Years.	Boston.	N. Y.	Phila.
From 1820 to 1830.....	30	65	44
From 1830 to 1840.....	52	55	37
From 1840 to 1850.....	46	63	44

The increase of population in New-York State, from 1840 to 1850, was 668,000. Of this increase, New-York had 204,000 and Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Troy, had 132,000, giving an increase to these seven cities alone of 336,000 or more than half the whole increase in the State. Besides those mentioned, there are numerous other towns and cities in New-York; and if the whole were embraced in the calculation, it is doubtful whether the returns would show any increase whatever of the farming population.

Farming will undoubtedly be not only the surest, but, upon the whole, most productive business in which men can engage. There is no danger of its being overdone—looking simply at the market value of its products. The tendency of our population to cities is occasioned by a disgust of farming toil and its slow gains, which will still continue to drive Americans from the soil. There is not "excitement" enough in it to suit the genius and taste of our day. Farming is not the work of an hour or a day. Hardy frames, careless of exposure to heat and cold—well knit muscles and the farming skill acquired by years of laborious application to farm work—can not be improvised. They can be described and lauded in fine spun poems and glowing editorials, but can not be produced by any such contrivances of ingenious and busy brains. It is very easy for New-York editors, fluent of tongue and pen, to expatiate, column after column, upon the noble pursuit of agriculture, and to advise the surplus population of New-York city to move instant on the land. It is easy to imagine that a homestead act—a farm free for each of the "landless ones"—would immediately produce an exodus of all these "surplus" people. But these surplus people are gentlemen and ladies, four-fifths of whom would be as helpless "on the land" as babes just born, while the other fifth vastly prefer the luxury of loafing to plowing, sowing, reaping, and ingathering—noble and charming as these editors represent such occupations to be. An eloquent lawyer will address an agricultural society, and tell them to "venerate the plow." He will express his profound amazement at what he denominates the folly of parents who, thinking farming "ungenteel," seek employment behind the counter and at

professional desks for their darlings. At the same time, this eloquent lawyer, who is so in love with agriculture—for which he may perhaps really have an honest affection—will probably let all his sons follow the fashion, and troop after the rest of the flocks of Young America, into stores and offices. There is, indeed, no probability that there will be any check to the tendency city-ward. Relatively, our farming population will decrease. The number of consumers will increase relatively faster than the producers. Many of these consumers will be productive, while many of them will swell the rapidly growing idle ranks of our city populations. In any event, however, farming will be relatively a better and better business, year by year; and by far the most prosperous and happy of any class in the community will be those who have been fortunate enough to have been bred intelligent, but plain and hardy farmers.

[Credit Lost.]

NURSERIES USING LIME.

IN the Premium Essay on "renovating exhausted land," by Com. J. Ap. C. Jones, reported in the American Farmer, we find the following remarks upon manures, which contain several useful practical hints. Mr. Jones's location is in Fairfax Co., Va., and his entire practice is perhaps not the best for all other localities, but several of the suggestions here made are every where valuable.

What I have to record under this head, I will premise by endeavoring to correct two very prevalent errors in regard to *lime as a manure*.

First then, lime, practically speaking, is not of itself a manure, yet at the same time no soil, other than alluvial, annually flooded, can be certainly fruitful and *permanently productive*, that does not contain a due portion of lime in some form or other, to be absorbed by the rootlets of plants for the perfection of both straw and grain. I have known some curious blunders and detriment to the progress of liming, by the use of *lime as a manure in comparison* with strong putrescent manures; for instance, a shovelfull of each was, by a novice, put on the hills of alternate rows of corn. The result of such ill-judged experiment need not be told.

Another common error, and one little less fatal to the general use of lime as an auxiliary renovator, is that it must be applied in quantities so large as to interdict its use by most farmers who derive support entirely from an exhausted soil. I was a great sufferer under this popular error. When I commenced farming, there were but few, if any, *native* periodicals devoted exclusively to Agriculture, and adapted to the wants of our country, consequently, we had to look abroad for agricultural light, which, when received, was illy adapted to our resources, our climate, or our worn-out lands.

The English works with which we were most familiar, told us of liming by the 1, 2, 3, 5, and even 60 bushels per acre; and in Pennsylvania, where liming was first brought into much use in the United States, 40, 60, and 120 bushels per acre were generally administered.

I commenced with about 40 bushels per acre, and I have, occasionally, applied 60, and as much as 80 bushels; on one occasion. The result was highly satisfactory in each case, but the expense was entirely beyond the means of most farmers. Long experience and close observation have satisfied me that lime, in far smaller quantities than is generally supposed, may be applied in various ways and with great advantage. I had good results and lasting benefits from the

application of as little as 15, and even down to five bushels of freshburned lime per acre, mixed with three or four times its bulk of road scrapings, and even of virgin soil dug out of banks on the roadside, spread on grass lands in autumn. Lime thus neutralized by clay or earth forms a most valuable ingredient for making compost; indeed a single bushel of lime well mixed with ashes, dry earth and the like, to prepare it for sowing by hand, applied to one acre of wheat and harrowed in with it, on land destitute of lime, will have a very salutary effect in hardening the straw and producing well filled heads.

The mode of applying manures being a subject of such diversity of opinion among the best farmers, I feel some distrust in recording my own experience. Some plow it in as deep as they can, some shovel or harrow in, and some top-dress by spreading it on the surface, and particularly on grass lands, and there let it lie; some do these things in the spring-time, some in winter, and some at seed-time, and a few, *directly after harvest or mowing*.

The result of my own experience, after a fair trial of all the modes practised or recommended, is that manures should be kept near the surface within the reach of air, light, heat and moisture. There are some exceptions to this general rule, for instance, when rough manure is used in the drill (the best mode for raising Irish potatoes in the tide-water counties of Maryland and Virginia,) it must be buried deep; so too, when applied to the corn crop, it must be spread thick on the surface and deeply turned under.

This last practice I seldom pursue, now-a-days, and for two reasons; first, the difficulty and cost of hauling such a bulky article any considerable distance in spring time, before the ground has become settled after the alternate freezing and thawing of winter, and the great damage done to roads and fields traversed at such a season.

Moreover, I do contend, the opinions of many to the contrary notwithstanding, that the rough manure of the farm-yard, of a winter's accumulation, removed in March for the corn field, if suffered to remain in the yard, occasionally strewing plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron, (copperas) over it until more thoroughly decomposed by the genial heat of spring and early summer, although it might lose 50 per cent in bulk, one load of the thus concentrated manure would be equal as a fertilizer, to four of the rough mass in which it was found in March.

This is a subject of peculiar interest to the owners of large farms, say of 500 or more acres. Let any one count the cost of manuring ten acres of land for corn, which manure to be hauled 1,200 yards from the farm-yard, in the months of March and April, and he will find that he had better sell the extra teams he keeps for such hauling, and lay out their value in lime and some of the highly concentrated manures, than to continue the old practice.

I shall be asked how I expend or apply my home-made manures. I will tell you in as few words as I can. In the first place, I have, as the reader may remember, a standing farm-yard or cow-pen in which my cattle are penned every night, winter and summer. The pen is surrounded by stalls for the milk cows and work-oxen, while the young and dry cattle have shelters under which they retire at will. The center of the yard is concave, so as to retain all liquids that fall into it, while there is dry ground around and about, for the cattle to stand or lie down. This yard is abundantly littered with straw, corn-stalks, &c., from early autumn until late in the spring. Back of my horse-stables, there are close receptacles, where the horse-litter is deposited, morning and evening. This last manure is applied exclusively

to top dressing mowing grounds in early spring and autumn, but the best time of all is as soon after mowing as possible, although it be under the burning sun of July, or even August. This idea will, doubtless, startle many practical farmers, and professors of the art and science of farming, as much as it did me when first recommended by an eminently successful English farmer still living in this State. At first, I thought my friend was quizzing me, but he became so earnest, and entreated me so hard to try it, if with one load only, that I consented, and applied it on a piece of fresh-mowed timothy meadow, neither high nor low ground, and at the rate of only 5 cart-loads per acre. The result was a heavy second growth, equal to half the first crop, and when, in August, the part so dressed might have been mowed, the *stubble of the undressed portion was not hid by the after-growth*. The crop of the succeeding year was 20 per cent better than on land of the same quality top-dressed in the usual way and time.

Traveling in the State of New-Hampshire a year or so afterward, on a farm where was growing the best timothy I have ever seen in New-England, I saw wagons in August, hauling cured grass from the meadow to the barn, and returning with manure from the barn to the meadow! My farm-yard or rough manure is applied chiefly to the potato crop, planting at convenient seasons through the months of March, April and May. The fine manure or scrapings is worked into composts and applied to corn in the hills, to garden and field crops, such as ruta бага, beets, carrots, &c., and to oat and barley ground, sowed broad-cast and harrowed in, to buckwheat and turnips in July, and to rye and wheat at the time of sowing.

Having said this much about manures of the farm-yard, the practical farmer must choose his own time and method of using them, according to the circumstances in which he is placed.

Of all the concentrated natural and chemical manures now in general use by farmers and gardeners, Peruvian guano is decidedly the favorite. It may not always be so. It ought not now to be the case. That upon extremely poor lands, incapable of vegetable production without use of powerful stimulants, 200 lbs. of guano per acre will produce an astounding crop of wheat, &c., can not be denied; and if clover seed be sown with the fall crop, or on it, in early spring, a fair crop of clover may follow next year, if the season be favorable; and if that clover be well plastered and plowed down in June, and again plowed and seeded with rye or wheat in August or September, there will be an improved base to work on, by a regular rotation such as I have already laid down, which must be pursued, or the benefits of the guano will be lost, and the land will be in a worse condition than ever. But guano should not be applied the second time to the same land, unless in combination with other fine manures; nor should it ever be applied in its crude state to land that is in good heart, i. e., land that will bring thirty bushels of Indian corn, or 15 bushels of wheat per acre, without it; not but that guano on some such land might increase the product of both wheat and corn enough to pay for itself, but if it should, the soil will be robbed of its fertility, and will be left in a far worse condition than when the guano was first applied; at least, such have been my own results in its use, and such is the universal character of guano in Peru, as I there learned upon personal inquiry, from the mouths of all persons (with whom I conversed) engaged in gardening and agricultural pursuits around the city of Lima, the capital of Peru, from whence we obtain the best guano. I have frequently been in Peru, first in 1825, again in 1842-3,

and more recently in 1848, and on each and every occasion, I took the greatest pains to obtain all possible information as to the value of guano as a manure, and the mode of applying it to field and garden culture, as well as to its effect upon the land, and with one accord, and without a solitary exception, I was told that land stimulated by the use of guano, soon became utterly worthless, unless the stimulus was kept up by repeated applications. This was the reason assigned for so little use made of guano, where the cost of the article is merely nominal, not exceeding more than half what we willingly pay for leached ashes in the District of Columbia. Of all the concentrated manures for sale in our seaboard cities, crushed bone or bone-dust is undoubtedly the best; its effect on the soil is both prompt and permanent; at least, a single application made by me 15 years ago is still quite visible, although the ground has been heavily cropped ever since. I found that one bushel of crushed bone was equivalent to one double horse-cart load of good farm-yard manure. Forty such loads is the least that will enrich an acre of worn-out land sufficiently for a good crop of corn, hence at the present price of bone-dust, that manure is beyond the means of most farmers for the renovation of poor lands.

Considering lime as the only sure foundation to any good system of farming which may be adopted for the renovation of lands exhausted by injudicious culture, I will devote a few lines to that particular subject, by stating what I would do, if I had my work to go over again, and which, of course, I recommend to all other beginners in their efforts to improve worn-out lands.

First, then, when your land has been well broken up for corn in the spring of the year, spread on it from 30 to 60 bushels of dry slaked lime. If you are near enough to kilns to get the fine lime fresh drawn, and can get it on the land before it slakes, thirty bushels of that sort will be still better than the larger quantity slaked, but be very careful not to let your lime get wet before it is spread and harrowed in. If you are so remote from limekilns as to be able to haul only one load a day, it will be better to buy the fresh burned and best lump lime, because in that state it is much lighter, and when water slacked, will increase from three to four-fold. Such lime ought to be put under cover and slaked immediately with strong brine. Lime of the quality described, and treated accordingly, acts very promptly, mechanically as well as chemically; mechanically, in reducing stiff, rigid clay to a loose and friable texture, and chemically, by neutralizing acids unfriendly to vegetable production, and by combining with loose and light soils, they are rendered more adhesive and retentive of moisture; in other words, lime judiciously applied to stiff land renders it light, while it gives to lands too light, a firmer or more compact texture. This dogma, paradoxical as it may appear to many, is fully established by every brick chimney or stone dwelling in the land. All who build such houses know that lime and sand (the latter largely predominating in all light soils,) with water, are materials used by masons for the formation of mortar, which in a short time becomes as hard, if not harder than the bricks. It is also well known that if stiff clay or rich mould were to be used with lime for mortar instead of sand, that when dry, it would moulder away and become impalpable dust. Now with these plain truths before us, it is only necessary to apply smaller portions of lime to our lands according to their texture, and we can have stiff or light land as we may choose or will it.

Most writers on lime applied to agriculture, and many practical liming farmers too,

recommend doses of 50 or 100 per cent on the previous dressing, until you get up to 120 bushels per acre at the end of the 8th year. I have not done so, nor do I consider it absolutely necessary or always expedient at such short intervals. Better extend the time according to my cycle of six shifts, applying the lime to your corn land in any convenient quantity, not less however, than you commenced with; say 30, 40, up to 60 bushels per acre. Finally and emphatically, be it remembered, that if your land is naturally deficient in lime, that deficiency must, in some way or other, be supplied, or you never can reap the full benefit of manuring your crops; particularly wheat will be uncertain in quality as well as in quantity, without lime, however rich your land may be, and in time of drouth your crops of all descriptions may fail entirely, whereas, on judiciously limed land, similar crops under like circumstances, will escape almost unscathed.

FAIRFAX Co., Va., Oct. 1853. THOS. A. P. C. JONES.

WINTERING BEES.

THE successful wintering of bees is a subject of deep interest to apianians, in all climates; and various methods are necessary, according to the latitudes in which they are kept, the degree of cold to which they are subject, and the prevalence of deep snows, &c. In all localities where the snow seldom remains on the ground but a few days; say south of the latitude of the city of New-York, populous families require no especial winter protection, and a current of cool air passing under them, by having a front and rear passage-way, will cause them to remain in their hives unless it be very mild weather. If the hives be well shaded so that the rays of the sun can not fall upon the entrances, or passage-ways, but few bees will sally out when the ground is covered with snow, and perish as is the case, when no means are taken to prevent such a result. In other locations further north, where the weather is severe, and deep snows frequently cover the ground for months, a different method of management is necessary.

We have adopted several ways of wintering bees under such circumstances, and the best one, in our opinion, is to let the hives remain in their summer position, and protect them either by an outer hive, or by surrounding the hives by hay or straw. The outer hive is made to slip over that in which the bees are, to be let down on the same level as the hive proper, with a passage-way in front to correspond with that of the inner hive. The hay or straw covering is arranged as follows: The hives are first placed on low stools; say, from six to twelve inches high, if they do not rest on such stools permanently, and without changing their position, except by placing them nearer the ground than they previously stood. Stakes are then driven into the ground around them, two on each side of each hive, large enough to support the hay, and long enough to reach about four inches above the hives when driven into the ground. The hay is then stuffed around the hives on all sides firmly, and when complete, cover the tops of the hives with hay; then take strong twine and tie the tops of the stakes together, in order to hold the hay fast; then remove the hay from the passage-ways, so that the bees can pass out and in, and then place a board in front of each hive, to darken the passage-ways, and your work is done. An inch augur-hole should, however, be bored through the center of each stand, as the passage-ways are liable to become stopped up with dead bees during the winter, and cause suffocation if no such holes are made.

Bees managed in this way will consume but little food, will not suffer from the most intense cold, and will come out in the spring in a healthy condition. So says Mr. Miner, in the Northern Farmer.

COAL OF OHIO.

PROF. MANSFIELD has an article in the Railroad Record, entitled "The Coal Fields of Ohio, and Coal consumption of its cities," from which we draw some interesting facts:

Coal is cheaper at 20 cents a bushels than wood at \$3 a cord; also for manufacturing purposes, it costs more to build and keep a dam in repair, than to run a steam mill. Hence steam mills all over Ohio, alongside the streams that formerly furnished the power.

Ohio is estimated to contain a coal field equal in extent to twelve thousand square miles, or one-third the surface of the State. The eastern and southern boundary of the Ohio coal fields is the Ohio river; the western commences some ten miles above Portsmouth, and runs on a line a little east of north to the western line of Summit County. Within this limit are some counties, such as Fairfield, in which coal has not yet been found. It is nevertheless quite certain that coal underlies them, and probably at no great depth. The counties at present producing most coal are Meigs, Athens, Muskingum, Summit, Jackson, Jefferson, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Belmont, Guernsey, Stark, Hocking, and Vinton. Besides these, coal is found in Gallia, Coshocton, Washington, Licking, Morgan and Carroll. The present amount of coal dug, including that consumed on the spot, is estimated at the following amount:

Counties.	Bushels.	Counties.	Bushels.
Meigs.....	8,000,000	Summit.....	4,000,000
Lawrence.....	2,000,000	Jefferson.....	1,000,000
Athens.....	1,500,000	Muskingum.....	2,000,000
Stark.....	1,000,000	Jackson.....	1,000,000
Belmont.....	1,000,000	Coshocton.....	500,000
Tuscarawas.....	500,000	Vinton.....	300,000
Licking.....	200,000	Washington.....	200,000
Morgan.....	100,000	Trumbull.....	500,000
Monroe.....	200,000		
Aggregate.....			23 800 000.

The above is probably an under estimate, and certainly will be for the future, in which the demand and supply will probably be doubled in the next two or three years.

The following is the amount of coal arrived, as near as we can ascertain, in the chief towns of Ohio:

Towns.	Bushels.	Towns.	Bushels.
Cincinnati.....	8,000,000	Cleveland.....	6,000,000
Columbus.....	1,000,000	Chillicothe.....	300,000
Circleville.....	200,000	Dayton.....	120,000

Other towns consume enough to make 20,000,000 bushels. The town population of Ohio will, in a half dozen years, amount to half a million, and this will require 15,000,000 for household consumption; while the foundries, factories and shops of various descriptions will require 25,000,000, independent of the furnaces and forges. We thus see, that independent of the coal consumed at the mines by furnaces, forges and other works, forty millions of bushels will be required in the towns, and this amount will be increased annually at a rapid rate.

WINTER GARDENING.—There are a few golden rules to be observed during winter, of which may be enumerated the following:

"Water all plants that require it in the morning; leave no water in the saucer of any plant after the whole has become saturated through; never water by drips, but give the whole a good soaking, or the consequence often is that the top of the mould is wetted, while the lower, containing the roots, is dust; sponge over the foliage as often as it becomes dusty; take a pointed stick, and, once in a while, stir the surface

of the soil, but not deep enough to disturb the roots; this acts the same part as hoeing in summer, and tends vastly to promote the growth of plants. Give each plant space enough for air to circulate around it, if possible; let it have the benefit of a little pure, fresh air at times."

THE FARMING BUSINESS.

THE independence, health, and comfort of a farmer's life in this country, if carried on with a tolerable degree of intelligence and spirit, is a subject of common remark. Our people, too, are generally aware that it may be considered the most *patriotic* of the professions—that the agricultural interest is the grand standard interest to the nation—that the science and capital put into it may be said to be loaned out for the public welfare—that as Republicans and Americans, we need nothing so much, and nothing so well becomes us, as the diligent, enlightened cultivation of the soil. From a neglect of these principles have arisen, essentially, a great part of our calamities in former years. We have become, especially our rising generation, impatient, impetuous, ambitious, "go ahead," that is the phrase which expresses in fact our greatest national fault and national curse at once. Hence the steady pursuits of our fathers are abandoned. They are too tame and slow. Hence the old farmer finds himself deserted by his sons, as soon as they are grown to man's estate, and generally much before. Hence the country is left comparatively to run to waste, while the cities and large towns are crowded with ill-bred, inexperienced, silly young fellows, who are all on the *qui vive* for rushing into trade and making a fortune at once. Others embark in it, almost without the tedious ceremony of apprenticeship or clerkship. Others migrate, and speculate in the South and West. Of all this miserable host, nine-tenths are ruined within two years from the time they leave home. The country is filled meanwhile with indolence, extravagance, and all sorts of desperate characters and irregular habits. This is *going ahead*. The old fashioned pursuits, the regular professions, the life one may lead in the country, are all too "slow." They are nothing like going ahead.

But we rejoice that the community is beginning to cherish more correct ideas on these matters, and is waking up to its real dignity and interest, and to those of the nation. Agriculture is rising in public estimation, its true value and respectability are beginning to be appreciated, and the time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when it will be a proud thing to be a farmer; and a little experience, a little reflection shows that it is not merely the most comfortable, but a profitable pursuit—in the aggregate and in the long run, we mean. *Speculation* may turn out badly, but *cultivation* never need to fail. The soil may be depended on always, while the stocks can never—especially in a mercantile community so excitable, so political, and so dependent on extrinsic and occasional influences and operations as ours is. Nor is it the western soil only that will do. There is no need of our young men rushing out to Wisconsin, and Texas, and Minnesota, and Nebraska, and Oregon to find farms; or to California and Australia, to get possession of that, the love of which is "the root of all evil." They can find farms good enough for any praiseworthy ambition much nearer home. All New-England is good enough for their purpose, and by hard digging and plowing they may find gold. This running away to "seek a fortune" is merely a foolish notion. Our own country is the best country in the world, for our own people, at least. And what is more to the point, it is a fact, not generally known,

perhaps, that money can be made *here*. Look at our hills and valleys—they are the true El Dorado after all. Look at the gardening business on the lines of our railroads. Fortunes are made in this business by any one who chooses; and much more might be done if the business was properly followed up. But the whole country, the farming country, the remotest and rudest portion of it, are embraced within our remarks.

Boston Paper.

LARGE AND SMALL TREES.

WE have had some experience in transplanting both kinds, taken from the nurseries. There is no more risk in removing a pear or apple tree, four or five years from the bud, than one year from it. We are persuaded that we have lost three years by setting small trees where we might have set large. The large apple trees from Dyer's nursery, that we put out two years ago, have made as much wood as smaller ones. Some of them have blossomed, and the apples set both years, and as they are full of fruit-buds, we look for a sample of their fruit next season.

It may not generally be known that large sized apple trees, say two or three inches at the butt, cost no more than the smallest size. Nurserymen, if they have a large stock on hand, have no other resource than to cut and burn them, as they grow beyond the proper size for transplanting, so that they are glad to dispose of them at that price. Large pear trees, especially those upon quince, are most expensive. We have purchased some nine years old this fall, at two dollars each, and consider it much better economy than to pay fifty cents for trees, two years from the bud. They are as safely moved, and will soon bear abundantly. If any of our readers are about to set an apple orchard, we are confident they will find it for their interest to order large trees. Let them dig large holes and put in compost liberally, and they will soon have fruit. We have found the trees from the nursery of the Messrs. Dyer, of Brooklyn, uniformly good, and have never lost a tree of their growing. Their mode of culture gives a large mass of fine, fibrous roots, and with ordinary care the trees are sure to live. Judging from the samples sent us to order, tree planters in this vicinity will not do better than to take a trip to Brooklyn, or to send in their orders. As we pay for our trees in corn rather than compliments, our readers may consider this an unbiased opinion.

Norwich (Conn.) Examiner.

THE OREGON AND OTHER PEAS.

PANOLA writing to the American Cotton Planter, speaks of the Oregon pea as follows:

The Oregon pea, that magnificent humbug, has had its sway in South Carolina. Its career, however, was short. *One dollar a pint* will never be given again in this State for this prolific little pea. It has qualities to recommend it, but the same can with equal propriety be said of the common "Southern pea." Stock of all kinds, horses, cattle, hogs, and cows, will eat the pods and vines of the Oregon pea, but they will do the same with the other also. Horses brought from Kentucky, or any northern State, do not willingly eat either, but a little coaxing soon creates a voracious appetite for them. But they never will abandon the common pea for the Oregon pea. Ours is an equally productive pea, much more easily gathered, and properly prepared is as delicate an article of diet as any pea, let it come from a distance doubly as far as the savage wilds of

Oregon. I must admit, however, that there is one preference to be yielded to the Oregon pea, and that is, that it grows more luxuriantly on poor ground than any other vegetable matter. To say that it flourishes *best* on poor land is all humbug; but it may be said that in proportion it bears more abundantly on such land, for, if the land be rich it grows rapidly to a large weed, too coarse for fodder, and, unable to sustain its own weight, decays its fruit by its own shade, lying flatly on the ground. The pea is tedious to gather, and unless taken when moist with dew, or just as soon as it is ripe, it pops open like a touch-me-not when handled, and the greater parts of the seeds are lost. Seventy-five cents a bushel for the "Georgia Crowder," or "Shiney pea," is an hundred fold cheaper than one dollar a pint for the much-extolled "Oregon pea."

BIRDS EGGING IN THE PACIFIC.

A friend in San Francisco, who is somewhat given to the study of ornithology, writes us some very interesting and surprising facts in regard to an important trade carried on in the markets of that city in the eggs of sea birds. He states that the Farallones de los Frailes, a group of rocky islets, lying a little more than twenty miles west of the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco, are the resort of innumerable sea-fowl, known by the fishermen as "murre." These islands are almost inaccessible, and, with a single exception, are uninhabited. They, therefore, very naturally afford a resort for great multitudes of birds. Some time since a company was organized in San Francisco, for the purpose of bringing the eggs of the murre to market. An imperfect idea of the numbers of these birds may be formed from the fact that this company sold in that city the last season, (a period of less than two months, July and parts of June and August,) *more than five hundred thousand eggs!* All these were gathered on a single one of these islands, and, in the opinion of the eggers, not more than one egg in six of those deposited on that island was gathered. Our correspondent informs us that he was told by those families on the islands, that all the eggs brought in were laid by birds of a single kind. Yet they exhibit astonishing variations in size, in form and in coloring. There is no reason to suppose that he was misinformed in regard to these eggs being deposited by a single species. The men could have had no motive for deception, and similar facts are observable on the Labrador coast and in the islands north of Scotland. Besides, the writer ascertained from other sources, that all the eggs brought to the market were obtained from a limited portion of the island, known as the Great Fallaron—called the Rookery, where a single species swarm in myriads, and where no other kind of bird is found. Naturalists, in our Eastern cities, who have received specimens of these birds, pronounce them as Thickbilled or Brunnich's Guillemot, or Murre of Labrador and Northern Europe. The eggs are three and a half inches in length, and are esteemed a great delicacy.

SOMETHING NEW.—An invention which must become popular consists in a small padlock, with the owner's name engraved upon it, which is affixed to an umbrella in such a way that it can not be taken off, nor the umbrella opened. This, it is supposed, will guard against the stealing of umbrellas, and in this light will, if successful, be by some considered an infringement of natural rights.

Nothing so well becomes true feminine beauty as simplicity.

Horticultural Department.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.

THE visit of our cotemporary for this month was rather late; hence our delay. The article in the last number on "our neglected trees," is followed in the present by one on "our neglected shrubs." The writer deprecates the rage for novelties, and points us to the splendid shrubs which form so conspicuous a feature in our forests, and which are so highly prized and so extensively cultivated in the parks and pleasure grounds of Europe. The catalogue of popular sorts, such as the Snowball, Lilac, Syringia, Hon-ey-suckle, Althæa, and a few others, is altogether too short, and might profitably be increased by wild shrubs quite as hardy and beautiful.

The four principal plants which we have overlooked are, the Kalmia, (known popularly as High Laurel,) the Rhododendron, (known in some parts as the Buck Laurel,) the Azalea or Swamp-apple, and the Swamp Magnolia (*M. glauca*). To these may be added the Ledums, Andromedas, Rhodora, Vacciniums, Holly, &c. One of the most gorgeous sights of our New-England summer, is the High Laurel in full bloom, in localities where the shrub is abundant. Take such landscapes as may be found along the banks of Thames river, Connecticut, and its tributaries, in the month of June, and the handiwork of man is shamed in comparison with the unstudied grace and splendor of Nature. It is mainly because the plant bears transplanting with difficulty, that it is so seldom found around rural homes. It loves the shade, and is almost sure to die when taken from the woods and placed in an open yard. If transplanted young, and set in a copse, or in the shade of other trees, we think there would be less difficulty in making it live.

The Rhododendron is a larger shrub, has a larger and more beautiful flower, a tropical looking leaf, and is altogether rarer. In all our botanical rambles, we have never found more than two localities, in the State of Connecticut, and but one in Rhode-Island; and these are not extensive. It sometimes attains the height of fifteen feet, and when in flower makes a very beautiful object. Both this and the Laurel are successfully transplanted in the grounds of Asa Fitch, Esq., of Bozrah, Conn., and are very prominent among the shrubbery that adorns that beautiful home.

Wilson Flagg has a characteristic article on "Scenery and Rural Improvements in Western New-York." He takes occasion to differ from Edmund Burk, Price, and Downing, in their use of the terms *beautiful* and *picturesque*. He denies the distinction they have sought to establish, and claims that abrupt scenery may be beautiful, and rolling scenery, with regular waving lines, may be exceedingly picturesque. "There are no lines or figures which are exclusively picturesque—a word that is nearly synonymous with poetical or expressive—and which may, with equal propriety, be applied to the spires of a

Gothic cathedral, or to the domes of an eastern mosque. We leave this nut for the critics to crack. We apprehend, however, that Mr. Flagg lives one generation too late to correct a distinction in the use of these terms, which have become so thoroughly incorporated in the literature of rural art.

The editor accompanies an article on "the pruning of dwarf pear trees," with remarks, in which he approves of the system laid down by M. De Jonghe, of Brussels. The general course recommended in this system is, the removal of all shoots not required for the formation of a pyramid during the first flow of the sap, in the early part of the season; following this practice up by the pinching of laterals during the whole of the summer, and thereby simplifying the winter pruning, which is reduced to the shortening in of the leading shoots to a good eye. The aim seems to be to prune when the vigorous growth of the tree will heal all wounds that are made, and keep the bark smooth.

There is a description and an engraving of the Kenrick, the McClellan, and the King apples. The latter is thought to compare favorably with the Baldwin. Mr. Williams, of Newark, Wayne Co., New-York, an intelligent fruit-grower, says: "We cultivate several varieties of the New-England apple, such as the Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, &c., and the King is superior to them all in flavor; it is equal to the Swaar, and two or three times as large; the apple is one of the very handsomest in color. The trees are of the hardiest character, and bear every year, making a vigorous growth, even when loaded with fruit. They soon outgrow all other trees in the orchard." It will be recollected that there were magnificent specimens of this apple, both at our own and at the Connecticut State Fair, which attracted much attention. It promises to be an acquisition.

There are interesting editorial notes on the residence of D. F. Manrice, Esq., of Hempstead, L. I., and on the nursery of the Messrs. Hogg and Son, Yorkville. Mr. Manrice is now experimenting on the southern mode of making the strawberry a perpetual bearer, at least during the summer. He has a bed excavated and filled with prepared earth, and so constructed that he can irrigate at pleasure, or have it quite dry. Fruit-growers will await the result with interest.

J. F. Allen's work, on the Victoria Regia water-lily, is reviewed with commendation. The experiment of cultivating this magnificent plant is quite as successful at Salem as in England. The reviewer congratulates both author and artist upon their eminent success in their work.

In a notice of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, it is announced that the vote of censure passed upon the Fruit Committee—which gave certain premiums to Messrs. Hovey & Co.—is rescinded unanimously. We are glad to see that the unhappy quarrel which has marred the peace and prosperity of this society is amicably settled.

A French gardener is said to have discovered that by painting his hot-houses with

coal tar—the refuse of the gas-house—all the insects so destructive to plants and fruits are destroyed.

THE GRAPE BLIGHT IN EUROPE.

FROM numerous sources we learn that there is reason to fear an almost total destruction of the vineyards throughout the greater part of middle and southern Europe. The disease spread over the country nearly a month earlier the present season than in any former year, and the grapes being younger, were less able to resist the attacks. A recent correspondent of the Evening Post, under date of London, October 31st, thus writes in regard to the cause of the disease:

The first attack I conceive to have been from without, and to have fallen upon the leaves and fruit in the form of very minute and (to the naked eye) invisible sporules or seeds, of a peculiar fungus or mycelium, formerly either unknown to, or not noticed by botanists, perhaps because its blasting and destructive powers were never before called into action. The vine being thus covered with these small fungi, the stomata, or breathing-holes, which are the lungs of the plant, have sucked in the sporules, which have thus been introduced into the sap vessels, and on the fall of the sap, in the autumn and winter, have with it been carried into the very roots of the tree, as well as lodged in the sap vessels of the new shoots and old wood.

The following spring, on the rising of the sap—that juice being full of the seeds of the fungi—the disease has shown itself in the new shoots and in the bloom-heads, and every infected vine has, in course, spread ruin around it in every direction, the spores or seed-pods ripening rapidly, and shedding thousands and millions of sporules, which, wafted by every breeze, settle on the neighboring vines; those which had escaped the first invasion of the disease now becoming its victims. Thus from year to year the evil goes on increasing, until the ruin and destruction become universal. The more frequently a vine has undergone the dire and weakening effects of the blight, the less capable does it appear of bringing its fruit to maturity—indeed, much of the bloom never sets.

After the most laborious experiments and investigations, in which I have had the assistance of clever and intelligent practical botanists and chemists, I can not refer the first attack to anything but atmospheric influences and disturbances, causing an unhealthy state of the vines, thus rendering them a fit prey to this fungus, (the seeds of which are floating in the air,) unable to resist its insidious attacks.

It would require that I should write a volume rather than a letter, were I to attempt to give a complete history of my experiments. I see in my brother's present letter a confirmation of my own experiences as to the new shoots and bloom-heads, absolutely bursting forth covered with oidium, and as to the unnatural exuberance as well as untimeliness of the shoots, which I also attribute to the peculiarities of the weather and seasons, and consider to be symptoms of the disease—indeed, symptoms not only dangerous, but harassing, as they tend to mislead—to create false and fleeting hopes, which, in a few weeks, must be dispelled by a sad reality.

A young shoot snapped off and exuding a drop of sap, that sap, falling on the ground, has been found full of the fungi. In order to elucidate my ideas of the progress of the disease through the shoots, wood, and roots

of the vine, I beg leave to inclose a plate taken from drawings sent to me from Oporto, to which I have the pleasure to refer you.

A very few words will suffice to sum up the probable result of the progress of the disease in vineyards, unless some effectual and cheap remedy should be discovered easily applicable to vines so grown, (in hot and greenhouses several remedies have proved more or less successful,) or that certain atmospheric changes and improvements should enable the vines to throw off the disease, viz:

The quantity of wine produced must go on rapidly diminishing every season, and the vine must gradually be exterminated. The farmer, when he finds himself year by year laboring in vain in his vineyard, will root up his vines and turn his attention to the cultivation of other things, (as is already the case at Madeira,) for he will clearly see that while he waits for such a change as I have mentioned, his capital will be dwindled away, if rich, and if poor, his family ruined and starved.

The blight has now at length attacked Spain, and arguing from analogy, its course will no doubt be the same. Already has the French government wisely permitted the entry of all wine into France duty free; thus the small stocks of other countries will be drawn into France. It is not long since a very nice, delicate old wine, or good, stout young port wine, could be shipped for £18 per pipe on board; now the same wine could not be shipped under £38 to £40 if young, or £50 if old. The shipment this year, to the end of September, is considerably less than in 1853 to the same period. Consumption going on and production diminishing, the result is clear—enormous prices, which will only be limited by their rising so high as to lessen the consumption very greatly. I have the pleasure to draw your attention to Mr. H. Harris's prices, assuring you that his stock, both at Oporto and here, is of a very superior quality, consisting of old wines for bottling, 1847's (now very rare to be met with,) 1851's, and a variety of other classes of wines.

There can not be a stronger proof of the impolicy of looking on when wines are rapidly rising, and there is no reasonable hope, indeed, scarcely a bare possibility, of any decline in price, than the fact, that those who have hesitated for the last few months, and now really require a supply, will have to pay fully £8 to £10 per pipe more, and my decided opinion is, that prices must continue to advance for a long period, even under the most favorable circumstances to which the most sanguine can look forward.

Your faithful, humble servant,
CHARLES HARRIS.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN THE CANADAS.

We find in the last *Gardeners' Chronicle* the following article on the present and prospective condition of agriculture in the British Possessions in North America, which, we think, will convey to many readers much interesting information, and we transfer it to our columns:

If we turn to a map of the New World, and cast our eyes to the north of the United States, a vast tract of land will be seen stretching north to the regions of perpetual ice and snow, and east and west across the whole of the immense continent of America. This huge territory contains more than four millions of square miles, more than 2,630 millions of acres, and is equal to about one-ninth of the whole terrestrial surface of the globe. Nay, more, it owns the supremacy of our own sovereign Lady Queen Victoria,

and the *British Possessions in North America* are open to the energy and enterprise of Englishmen. If we examine a little more closely the south-eastern portion of the district in question, we shall find in Upper and Lower Canada a country with a healthy climate and immense resources, highly prosperous and rapidly increasing in population and importance. *The census of the Canadas*, published last year in Quebec, furnishes the materials from which we select the following facts in support of this statement. We confine ourselves more particularly to such details as bear upon agriculture and gardening.

The two Canadas consist, together, of an area of 242,482 square miles and 155,188,425 acres; of these last 7,300,839 are occupied and cultivated. The population is 1,842,265; so that there are, or rather were in 1852, four cultivated acres to each inhabitant; 164,488 persons, or a little more than one-eleventh of the whole population, are returned as farmers, while only 141,949 are returned as laborers; so that, even supposing that by laborer is always meant agricultural laborer, there are actually 22,539 farmers more than there are laborers. This is in striking contrast with the condition of our own country. England and Wales, as appears from the census of 1851, contain an area of 58,320 square miles, and 37,324,915 statute acres. The population is 17,927,609; so that upon the whole there were, in 1851, little more than 2 acres to a person, or half the quantity which exists in Canada; indeed, even less than that, for the acreage of England and Wales, as given above, includes the uncultivated as well as the cultivated land. With respect, again, to our agricultural population, it appears there are in England and Wales 225,318 farmers, who employ 665,651 laborers, so that, instead of there being, as in Canada, fewer agricultural laborers than farmers, there are nearly three times as many of the former as of the latter. But from the list of occupations in the English census, out of the entire population of Great Britain, amounting to nearly 21 millions of persons, one million are set down as agricultural out-door laborers; so that, although as compared with the farmers the number of laborers in England and Wales is much greater than in Canada, still, as compared with the whole population, the reverse is the case, for here only one person in 21 is an agricultural laborer, while there one person in every 13 is so. We confess that we should have thought that there had been more than three agricultural laborers for every farmer in England and Wales; but from a table in the English census it appears that as many as 91,698 returned themselves as farmers employing no laborers, and more than 33,000 as employing only one; these large numbers of course materially affect the average.

Leaving agriculture for the present, and turning our attention to horticulture, we find that in Canada (Upper and Lower) there are only 421 gardeners and 42 horticulturists, florists, nursery, and seedmen taken altogether. In Lower Canada there are fewer persons of this description than in Upper Canada, and it seems somewhat surprising that except in Montreal and Quebec there should not be a single nursery or seedsman throughout the whole of the former province, and that for the same district only one person should be returned as a horticulturist, and absolutely none as a florist. When it is remembered that the area of Lower Canada is nearly 210,000 square miles, and that its population is 890,000 persons, it does seem strange that only 149, or 1 in a little less than 6,000 should be found making gardening and horticulture the business of their lives. Compare this with Great Britain. The population may be taken at 21 millions,

and of this number 80,946 (we may say 81,000) are returned as gardeners, exclusive of 5,000 who are also domestic servants, and exclusive of 2,675 nurserymen and of 1,156 seedsmen. In England, Wales, and Scotland, therefore, there is one non-domestic gardener to every 260 inhabitants; or, in proportion to the population, 23 times as many as in Lower Canada. In upper Canada there are, both absolutely and relatively, more gardeners, &c., than in the lower province; in the former, with a population of 952,000, there are 314 gardeners, florists, &c.; that is to say, there is one to every 3000 inhabitants; or, in proportion to the population, twice as many in Lower Canada. Canada is not the place for luxuries; in the upper province there are only 94 barbers and hairdressers, or one to every 10,000 persons; and in the lower province there are only 30, or one to every 26,000; on the other hand, if we turn to the useful and necessary branches of industry, we find 10,268 carpenters, 7,075 blacksmiths, and 8,967 boot and shoe makers.

The Canada census contains some very interesting returns relative to the agricultural produce of the country. From them it appears that in both provinces together there are 1,136,311 acres of wheat, yielding in Upper Canada 16, and in Lower Canada 9 bushels per acre, and 13 and 3 bushels per individual respectively. There are nearly 78,000 acres of rye, yielding on an average 11 bushels per acre; 329,755 acres of peas, yielding in Upper Canada 14, and in Lower Canada 9 bushels per acre; 913,356 acres of oats, yielding as before 26 and 20 bushels per acre; and 65,650 acres of barley yielding on an average 21 bushels per acre. Barley is the only crop which it appears from the returns is yielded in greater quantities per acre in Lower than in Upper Canada. Wheat is in the tables valued at 4s. the bushel; rye at 2s. 6d.; barley at 3s.; oats at 1s.; and hay at 40s. per ton. Horses are estimated at £12 10; milk cows at £3 15; oxen at £6; sheep at 7s. 6d.; swine at £1.

A rapidly increasing population is always admitted to be a sure sign of prosperity, and we can not conclude the present article better than by the following facts relating to this subject. In the 10 years ending in 1851, the population of Great Britain increased more than 13 per cent, that of the United States more than 35 per cent, and that of Upper Canada more than 104 per cent. In the far west of Canada, the Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce increased from 5,600 in 1841 to 37,580 in 1851, being upward of 571 per cent in 10 years—an increase almost beyond comprehension. England has in the average 332 persons to a square mile; Wales, 136; Scotland, only 92; while Upper Canada has 29; Lower Canada, 4; and the United States 16; so that the land even now occupied in Upper Canada would hold more than 11 times its present population, say 11,000,000 inhabitants, to be as densely peopled as England. In fact, about two-thirds of the population of London alone may be taken to represent the number of persons in all Canada.

Strawberry beds should be mulched, and tender raspberries laid down and protected. So should bulbs and flower-beds generally.

VARIOUS animals lend their mite to make up English words—for example: Man-agement, dog-matism, cat-egory, ero-nology, pus-illanimous, duc-tility, and rat-ification.

THE man who lives in vain, lives worse than in vain. He who lives to no purpose, lives to a bad purpose.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 29.

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To any person furnishing two new subscribers, with \$4, we will send twice the amount named in No. 1, or, instead thereof, we will send free a copy of any of the following books:

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To any person forwarding us three new subscribers, with \$6, we will furnish the Premiums No. 1 and 2, or one copy of either of the following:

Blake's Farmer at Home; Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant; Johnston's Dictionary of Modern Gardening; Elliott's American Fruit Grower's Guide; Guide to the Orchard, by Lindley; Neill's Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden; Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America; Barry's Fruit Garden; Browne's American Field Book of Manures; Ruffin's Calcareous Manures; Leibig's Complete Works; Youatt on the Structure and Disease of the Horse; Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Stephens; Farmers' Barn Book; Randall's Sheep Husbandry; Langstroth on Bees; Buist's American Flower Garden Directory; American Rose Culturist; London's Lady Companion to the Flower Garden; Allen's Rural Architecture; Smith's Landscape Gardening; Wheeler's Rural Homes; Youatt on the Dog; Evan's Sugar Planter's Manual.

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WESTERN CORN CROPS—PORK OF THE YEAR.

Remarkable as our country west of the Alleghanies is for the production of Indian corn, few people are aware of its true capacity for growing that all-important article. For example: the premium crop of corn at the Bourbon County Exhibition in 1853, in an entire field of *sixty* acres, was thirty-five barrels, or 175 bushels to the acre! Yet so severe was the drouth the present year, that, on the same field, and with equally good cultivation, the owner of it offered his whole crop to any one who would pay him for *thirty-five bushels* per acre, instead of that number of barrels, as last year.

During several days that we traveled in the western States the past autumn, in which we had intercourse with many intelligent farmers, we came to the conclusion that, taken altogether, the crop of corn is about two-thirds an average one. In some sections it was quite as good as usual; in others the yield was half to two-thirds of a crop; while in some extreme localities it was not to exceed one-fourth to one-third the usual rates. There was, however, perhaps quite one-fourth of the last year's crop left over, which, added to the new, makes a very tolerable supply, and will carry our western farmers very comfortably over to the next harvest.

There will be much less *corn-fed* pork this year than last. But the quantity of hogs is greater than ever before, and the supply of pork will be large, but of not so good quality as usual. Acorns, hickory and beech nuts, will do a vast deal of the hog feeding. The mast (nuts) in the woods has never been more abundant, and innumerable numbers of swine have been driven into them for feeding. Many extensive pork raisers told us that they should sell more pork than ever, and without feeding a bushel of corn to their hogs! It will be thinner and lighter than if corn-fed; but, if properly cured, still a tolerable article; while the hams, shoulders, and bacon, will be palatable and fine.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER, heretofore published by Messrs. Raynolds & Nourse, is hereafter to be published by Mr. Joel Nourse, one of the partners of the well-known firm of Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements. We learn from the publisher's notice, that the editorial arrangements will continue as before. We are glad to learn this, as we have ever considered the Farmer one of our best exchanges. We trust the Lieutenant Governorship, to which he has just been elected, will not turn the attention of Mr. Brown, the present editor, altogether from Agriculture. We are sorry he has stooped from the dignity of his profession to meddle in politics. He would scarcely have done it had he not recently too intimately associated with those who *Know Nothing*.

"AN OLD SUBSCRIBER" is informed that for very cogent reasons we do not answer any anonymous communications. If he has been a subscriber during the past ten months, he can scarcely have failed to read in our col-

umms (NEW SERIES Numbers 27 to 30,) one of the most complete articles on cranberries yet published in this country. His questions are there answered in full we believe.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT—GREAT DISTRESS IN CITIES.

So many laborers and mechanics are now out of employment in our cities and towns, that great distress already exists among them; and this is constantly increasing by the daily suspension of various enterprises which were undertaken in more prosperous times. To aggravate their sufferings, a long winter is before them; provisions, fuel and house-rent are exorbitantly high; and pecuniary difficulties have overtaken thousands of our most enterprising and active business men, rendering it impossible to get up any new employment with a view of assisting them. In fact so far from commencing new operations, the great majority are obliged to curtail the old; and too many, we regret to add, have closed their work-shops entirely, for an indefinite time. We fear there will be almost as much suffering among laborers and mechanics the present winter, as there was in that of 1836, '37 and '38.

Many a worthy laborer and mechanic we fear will have to draw upon his precious little savings to carry him through the coming winter, while others not so provident or fortunate, must depend on charity for a precarious existence. Who will volunteer now to assist their brethren in distress by giving them useful employment? We look to the agricultural class with more hope than any other. They have gained largely by the high price of provisions and the enterprise of mechanics and others. Let them now cast about to see what they can do in the way of improving their lands, their buildings, their implements, &c., this winter, to give employment to those who would willingly work if they could find anything to do. We are certain they will not soon find hands so plenty, nor wages so easily paid for in the produce of their land as now.

We shall be highly gratified to receive suggestions and communications from farmers on this subject for publication, and let these be as practical and immediate in their operations as possible. We do not care about their going into the origin of these troubles, as they are unhappily too apparent to us all. Extravagant importations and living—too many railroad enterprises—speculations in land and buildings—together with a partial failure this year in the corn and cotton crops &c. &c.

WHEAT FROM CALIFORNIA.—A recent California correspondent states, that an effort was being made among the large wheat growers, to charter a clipper ship, and load her with 50,000 bushels of wheat and barley for New-York. It was thought that after paying freight and charges of about one cent per pound, there would be a small margin still left for profit.

SOME descendant of Solomon has wisely remarked that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them.

INDIAN LEGEND—THE ORIGIN OF CORN.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

In looking over various books concerning Indian literature, I have found two or three legends connected with the origin of corn and other vegetables, which will not be likely to fall under the eye of general readers without my assistance, and which I have thought worth transcribing. They sound very much like the fairy tales, to which we have all loved to listen in childhood, and are worthy a place among the fables of any people.

MANDAMIN;
OR

THE ORIGIN OF INDIAN CORN.

A poor Indian was living with his wife and children in a beautiful part of the country. His children were too young to give him any assistance in hunting, and he had but ill luck himself. But he was thankful for all he received from the forest; and although he was very poor, he was very contented.

The eldest son inherited the same disposition, and had been ever obedient to his parents. He had now reached the age at which it is proper to make the initial fast, which the Indian lads all do at about fourteen or fifteen. As soon as the spring arrived, his mother built him a little fasting lodge, in a retired spot, where he would not be disturbed; and, when it was finished, he went in and began his fast.

He amused himself a few mornings by rambling about in the vicinity, looking at the shrubs and wild flowers—for he had a taste for such things—and brought great branches of them along in his hands, which led him often to think on the goodness of the Great Spirit, in providing all kinds of fruit and herbs for the use of man. This idea quite took possession of his mind, and he earnestly prayed that he might dream of something to benefit his people, for he had too often seen them suffering for want of food.

On the third day he became too weak and faint to walk about, and kept his bed. He fancied, while thus lying in a dreamy state, that he saw a handsome young man, dressed in green robes, with green, waving plumes on his head, advancing toward him.

The visitor said: "I am sent to you by the Great Spirit who made all things. He has observed you. He sees that you wish to procure a benefit to your people. Listen to my words, and follow my instructions."

He then told the young man to rise and wrestle with him. Weak as he was he tottered to his feet and began, but after a long while the handsome stranger said: "It is enough for once. I will come again." He then vanished.

On the next day the celestial visitor reappeared, and renewed the trial. The young man knew that his physical strength was even less than the day before, but as his strength declined he felt that his mind became stronger and clearer. Perceiving this, the stranger in plumes again spoke to him. "To-morrow," he said, "will be your last trial. Be strong and courageous; it is the only way in which you can obtain the boon you seek." He then departed.

On the third day, as the young faster lay on his pallet, weak and exhausted, the pleasing visitor returned, and as he resumed the contest he looked more beautiful than ever. The young man grasped him, and seemed to feel new strength imparted to his body, while that of his antagonist grew weaker.

At length the stranger cried out: "It is enough; I am beaten. You will win your desire from the Great Spirit. To-morrow will be the seventh day of your fast, and the last of your trials. Your father will bring you food, which will recruit you. I will then visit you for the last time, and I see that you will prevail. As soon as you have thrown me down, strip off my garments and my waving plumes, and bury me on this spot. Come often to the place, and keep the earth clean and soft. I shall soon reappear, with all the wrappings of my garments and my waving plumes. Once a month cover my roots with fresh earth. By following these directions your triumph will be complete." He then disappeared.

The next morning the youth's father came with food, but he asked him to set it by, for a particular reason, till the sun went down. Meanwhile the sky-visitor came for his final trial, and though the young man had not partaken of his father's food, he engaged in the combat with his visitor with a feeling of supernatural strength.

He threw him down, and then stripped off his garments and plumes. He buried his body in the earth, carefully preparing the ground, and removing every weed; and then returned to his father's lodge. He kept every thing to himself, revealing nothing to denote his visions or trials. He partook sparingly of food, and soon recovered his perfect strength. But he never for a moment forgot the burial-place of his friend. He carefully visited it, and would not let even a wild-flower grow there.

Soon he saw the tops of the green plumes coming out of the ground; at first in spiral points; then expanding into broad leaves, and rising in green stalks, and finally assuming their silken fringes and yellow tassels.

The spring and summer had now passed, when one day towards evening he asked his father to visit the spot where he had fasted. The old man stood in amazement! The lodge was gone, and in its place stood a tall, graceful and majestic plant, waving its taper leaves and displaying its bright-colored plumes and tassel. But what most attracted his admiration was its GOLDEN EARS. "It is the friend of my dreams and visions," said the youth.

"It is MANDAMIN; it is the Spirit's grain," said the father.

And this is the origin of Indian Corn!

THE THREE SISTERS.

The Spirit of Corn, the Spirit of Beans, and the Spirit of Squashes, were regarded by the Indian as the special gift of the Great Spirit; and that each was entrusted, for the benefit of the Indian, to a separate Spirit. They give them the forms of beautiful females, and represent them as loving each other and delighting to dwell together. This affection is manifested by the clinging of the

vines to each other, and their being nourished by the same soil, and often springing from the same hill.

The maidens are supposed to be clothed with the leaves of the plants, each with the one over whose growth she presides, and all summer they are supposed to dwell among them. They have no separate names, but are called *De-o-ha-ko*, which signifies, "Our life—our supporters."

Corn, they say was once of easy culture, yielded abundantly, and had a grain very rich with oil. But the Evil Spirit being envious of this great gift to the Red man, went forth into the fields and spread over it a universal blight. Since then it has been harder to cultivate, produces not so abundantly, and has lost its original richness. When the rustling wind waves the corn-leaves with a moaning sound, the pious Indian fancies that he hears the Spirit of Corn, in her compassion for the Red man, still bemoaning with unavailing regrets her blighted fruitfulness.

GIVE US FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

THE article below is from the N. Y. Daily Times of 20th inst., probably from the pen of Dr. Tuthill, a leading editor of that paper, and himself a skillful and successful practicing physician. If females can not study medicine thoroughly, then "throw medicine to the dogs," and give us the genial *care* of woman. We have attended a course of medical lectures; and judging from our own observation, would much prefer to entrust our lives to a good-hearted old lady, (or young one as for that,) with her "arbs" and soothing watchful solicitude, than three-fourths of the youngsters who spend twice sixteen weeks, nominally as medical students, but really as wild, drinking, gambling boys, and then go out and hang forth their signs with an M. D., and assume charge of the health and lives of others. We have a high regard for medical science, and would only entrust ourselves in the hands of the best educated physician within our reach; yet from what we know of the medical students in this city, and elsewhere, we think there are but very few *educated* physicians. We especially endorse what is said in regard to the importance to woman of a knowledge of chemistry. The Times editor says:

There is a learned profession now in the hands of men which we are inclined to think women will shortly share with them, taking, indeed, the better half to themselves. We mean the medical profession. We have already seen young women going through the studies and getting the diplomas of that science; and the founding of female medical colleges is spoken of from time to time in the journals. In a late paper we have seen that, at Richmond, in Virginia, they are about building an expensive establishment of the kind. These things give evidence of what promises to be one of the best innovations of the age—one founded upon common sense and common feeling.

Women are the fittest physicians for women. Reason gives them, at one stroke, one half of creation to begin with; and then throws in, along with this grand division, all the little ones of the family of man. We assume that a woman can master all the

science and mystery of the healing art as well as a man—though, probably, in the matter of epic poetry, mathematics, statesmanship, or military strategy, she may be obliged to admit an inferior capacity of mind. Medicine is not so very deep and difficult a thing. Care and common sense are, after all, the grand principles of successful practice in the management of the human constitution; and these qualities belong as much to the women as to the men. We can fancy the strong satisfaction with which women would hail the quiet coming into their sick rooms of one of their own sex—a diplomaed and experienced woman; the effect of her mere presence in many cases would go half way to bring about the cure. We need not go into particulars in this argument; the truth of the statement will be generally admitted. In the case of children, too, the gentle and womanly care of a doctress would be the most efficacious and happy. We are convinced that the doctress, in managing her patients, would come better to the point and deal more directly and bluntly with the ailments of the young and the old of her own sex—or rather, let us say, the *less young*—than a man could do. She would be less complaisant and courtly, and more familiar in her treatment of them, and thus possess advantages which no medical practitioner of the other sex could hope to compete with. However we look at it, we must conclude that, for half the world, women would make better physicians than men. Nature seems to have decided that. And even for half the other half, we sometimes think the doctresses would be better than the doctors, in dealing with the griefs and evils of sick rooms.

And, coming from particulars to generals, we would contend that every woman, whether she designs to become a *medica* or not, should have a knowledge of medicine and its effects on the human system, of simples, salves and other useful empiricals. She should also have a general idea of chemistry. We do not know an accomplishment more suited to woman's place in the world than chemistry—not even excepting the piano-forte; for a knowledge of chemical mixtures is indispensable to those who would rightly understand the *materia medica*. Every mistress of a household or mother of a family should know something of these numerous and profitable facts that are to be gathered within the circle of that science; and, in the case of poisons, should be chemist enough to know what substances act on others, neutralizing them, and how to send an antidote at once after the bane; to send, for instance, down some beloved throat, soda and magnesia after acids, the whites of eggs, lime water or charcoal after arsenic, soap and water after corrosive sublimate, soda or lime after Prussic acid, milk and water after white vitriol, a solution of common salt after nitrate of silver, and so forth; making, at the same time, prompt use of the mustard emetic in the majority of such cases, and applying, with judgment, hartshorn, brandy or other materials, such as would be at hand in most households. A knowledge of these things, and with it a knowledge of other domestic recipes and resources, would be among the best and most admirable acquirements of a woman in any station of life; and it may be confidently asserted, that if it were skillfully practiced, on occasion, ten thousand homes would be spared the agonies and lamentations that constantly come, and will come, to darken their doors and windows. Women would be armed for the most trying emergencies, and be able to save the lives of those dear to them, instead of screaming and wringing their hands, and feeling bitterly that "ignorance is the curse of God." And, in a general way, a knowledge of the laws of health would make every

woman the protecting genius of her household, and teach her how to treat her children in any sudden or ordinary case of sickness or accident. Especially as regards children, every mother should be a doctress. The ignorance of parents is fatal to almost half the children that come into the world; it is more deadly and deplorable than the vices of adult years—than "battle, murder and sudden death." It is a melancholy thing to see the physical preservation and training of young children in the hands of those to whom persons of judgment would not entrust the life of a kitten. Women now-a-days are for the most part unprepared by education to act their parts well in their most important sphere—that of home. Their grand-mothers and great-grand-mothers and so, still further back, were much more accomplished in everything that truly becomes a woman to know. They had a knowledge of a great many useful things—knew excellent recipes in cookery and chemistry, were learned in the virtues of herbs and decoctions; and, "puddering with physic," like Lord Verulam, were generally aware of the efficacies of domestic medicine. They were prepared for most accidents, and nothing—if we except gun-shot wounds or the burning of the house—could have the effect of putting them to a *non plus*. Their fair descendants, compared with such excellent examples of house-wifery and skill, are, so to speak, Know-Nothings—which we greatly grieve to say.

We repeat—hoping there are many of our readers who will remember and improve the observations we thus hastily put before them—that a tolerable knowledge of medicine and an acquaintance with the nature of acids and alkalies, would be one of the most blessed accomplishments of the ladies—one of the richest dowries they could bring with them into the newly furnished houses of their husbands on the wedding-day; and that the regular practice of physic by the sex would have the best effect on the health, morally as well as physically, of the larger half of society. This science and profession need not take woman out of her own sphere. It demands no unsexing, like that which would belong to Bloomerism and the ballot-box. It leaves to the sex all that ever made it charming—and would only add to the attractions of Venus the grave wisdom of Pallas. Without making any violent strides over a barrier which must always remain, woman, in her own becoming way and attitude, may find in the theory and practice we speak of the best means of putting herself as near the level of the man as she can ever reach, and thus gratify the highest ambition she may be willing to entertain. As the physicians of more than a moiety of creation, and the intelligent mentors and preservers of their households and families, we have no doubt that, in the course of time, women will vindicate in a nobler way than they have yet done, their claim to be styled the better half of the world.

DESPERATE RENCONTRE.—We learn that a remarkable fight occurred in Amsterdam, in this county, a few days since, between an eagle and an owl. The eagle seized upon the owl, but found his prey too weighty to be carried off, and in the scuffle, the owl fastened his claws in the eagle's thigh, and held his enemy so tight as to make it impossible for him to escape. While in this condition, a gentleman passing by, hearing the scuffle, approached and easily captured both the combatants. We learn that the owl was one of the largest of his species, and the eagle measured over six feet across the wings. [Valley (Va.) Whig.]

We may live without a brother, but not without a friend.

Scrap-Book.

GOOD NIGHT.

Good Night! a word so often said,
The heedless mind forgets its meaning;
'Tis only when some heart lies dead
On which our own was leaning,
We hear in maddening music roll,
That last "good night" along the soul.

Good night!—in tones that never die,
It peals along the quickening ear;
And tender gales of memory
Forever waft it near,
When stilled the voice—O crush of pain!
That ne'er shall breathe "good night" again.

Good night! it mocks us from the grave—
It overleaps that strong world's bound
From whence there flows no backward wave;
It calls from out the ground,
On every side—around—above—
"Good night," "good night" to life and love!

Good night! O, wherefore fades away
The light that lived in that dear word?
Why follows that good night, no day?
Why are our souls so stirred!
O, rather say, dull brain, once more,
"Good night! thy time of toil is o'er."

Good night!—no cometh gentle sleep,
And tears that fall like gentle rain,
Good night! O, holy, blest and deep,
The rest that follows pain,
How should we reach God's upper light,
If life's long day had no "good night."
[Chambers' Journal.]

LICENSED! TO DO WHAT?

BY REV. MR. ROOD.

Licensed to make the strong man weak;
Licensed to lay the wise man low;
Licensed a wife's fond heart to break,
And make her children's tears to flow.

Licensed to do thy neighbor harm;
Licensed to kindle hate and strife;
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm;
Licensed to whet the murderer's knife.

Licensed thy neighbor's purse to drain,
And rob him of his very last;
Licensed to heat his feverish brain,
Till madness crowns thy work at last.

Licensed, like spider for a fly,
To spread thy nets for man, thy prey;
To mock his struggles—suck him dry—
Then cast the worthless hulk away.
[Christian Chronicle.]

CUTTING.—The following lines, by the Boston Post, on the marriage of Thomas Hawk to Sarah J. Dove, are rather sharp:

It isn't often that you see
So queer a kind of love!
O what a savage he must be,
To Tommy-Hawk a Dove!

BANKS.—A "good 'un" is told upon the authority of a high judicial functionary. The wife of the owner of one of the Indiana free banks being in company with some friends, the all-absorbing financial crisis became the theme of conversation. The lady above referred to, remarked that she hoped her husband's bank would "hold out till the fall rains come on—in that case there would be no danger of its breaking before next May." When interrogated for an explanation, she gave as a reason for the faith that was in her, that the place in which the Bank was located could not be approached after the fall rains, on account of the mud.
Ohio Statesman.

WHEN you speak to a person, look him in the face.

HARD WORK.

Mr. A.—"Good morning, Mr. B.; I called to see if you wanted a clerk. I should like to put my son into your store for a while."

Mr. B.—"Indeed, I thought you needed him on your farm."

"So I do need him—but I don't want my children to have to work as hard as I have had to—digging and delving. I tell you it's too hard; I'm fairly worn all out."

"Ah! but you look more hale and hearty than the most of us, and yet you must be quite as old."

"Yes, I am turned of 70. But I grow lame and stiff, and it's all from hard work."

"Over 70? And I am but 60, and my partner younger still—yet see our gray hairs."

"Well, well—something in families about that, may be. But do you want my boy?"

"No sir."

"Why not?"

"Because you want to put him here to live easy, and he'll be good for nothing, as clerk or merchant either, in that way. We merchants have to work hard if we would gain anything; and we have to work a great many more hours in a year than you do."

"Yes, yes, more hours perhaps—but the work isn't half so hard. Here you are in a cool room in summer and a warm one in winter, while we are exposed to heat and cold, wet an dry."

"I know it looks so to you. But now do you go into a room and spend all one long day walking it from side to side, dodging this way and that, and see if long before night you do not want to get out of prison; see if you are not tired enough before supper time to be glad to sit down in the evening with your family and your newspaper. But no, you must go back to your prison, and dodge and jump all the evening harder than ever. And when bed-time comes, you must post books."

"Oh, you tell it all on your side. But suppose it is so—you made money, and when old age comes on, you can retire from business and live easy."

"Not a whit better than you can. I thought as you do once, and tried it. I thought I could give up the confinement and labor, and only oversee. But this did not give me ease or leisure; so I got a head clerk and retired, as you call it—and what was the result? Why, I failed. And what did you and everybody else say? Why, I had 'quit work and tried to be a gentleman, and no wonder I smashed—it was good enough for me—I might have kept at work like other folks.'"

"I know such things were said, but we didn't know you heard of them! But now just look at the poor farmer's crops this summer—half dried up. Just think of such losses after all our labor."

"Yes, and the day laborers too, who are out of work in consequence of the unfavorable season, will all fall upon me to knock off 'just a little of their store accounts, because everything they buy of the farmer comes so high'—and I must do it too, or be 'such a stingy tight Jew they'll never go there to trade again,' to say nothing of those that go off without paying at all."

"Well, I suppose merchants do have losses as well as farmers. But it seems as if you didn't have half so many vexations—showers coming up—tools breaking—cattle in the corn, and what not."

"Vexations! You know nothing about it. Come here and wait upon ungoverned children—try to satisfy an old woman that a ten cent calico won't fade—lower the price of a pair of shoes or a plug of tobacco to suit an Irishman—find something nice enough for a fashionable young lady—grave enough for a quaker—gay enough for a darkee—styl-

ish enough for a dandy—and can't suit one of them till they have 'looked somewhere else'—and you may fold up and pile up your goods to be ready for the next unsatisfactory set. Mr. B., you know nothing about vexations. No wonder we grow bald and gray before our time."

"And so you are sure merchants have the hardest of it. But I don't know what to do with my boy. He thinks farming too hard, and he don't like to go to a trade—feels—well, I don't know."

"I know, my friend. You have taught him to feel that a trade is too low, and farming too hard, and now he is half spoilt for being successful in anything."

"I wish I could get him into a bank with a salary—he'd like that. I tried hard for it last week; but they ask such an awful sum for bonds; I don't see what that's for."

"Mr. B., you sometimes pray for yourself and your children, 'Lead us not into temptation—but here you are, trying to get your only son into a situation where the temptations and the facilities for dishonesty are so great that those best acquainted with the business find it necessary to put every one under heavy bonds before he can be trusted with it. Now, my good friend, take my advice and keep your son with you. He need not 'dig and delve' as hard as you say you have done, and make such haste to be rich, for you have made a large property; but learn him to work reasonably and take the comfort of it as he goes along; not put off enjoying it till old age. That is the secret of happiness. 'A little with contentment is great gain;' just as good as great wealth."

Pittsfield Cultivator.

THE POET PERCIVAL.

THIS gifted man long since disappeared, like a meteor from the sky. The Louisville Journal thus recurs to his singular retirement:

"Self-immured in a room of the hospital in the extreme suburbs of New-Haven—a city of which a poet should be proud—this gifted and eccentric being lives, as he has lived for the last quarter of a century, a purely solitary and ascetic life. He is wholly absorbed in intellectual pursuits, and shrinks with painful sensitiveness from all the luxuries and amenities of life. No Eastern anchorite ever abjured more completely the comforts and refinements of elegant rank for the blank privations of his cell—no storied recluse ever more voluntarily renounced a brilliant career of usefulness and fame for the lonely vigils of a hermitage. In this desolation, rejoicing, it is said, in but a single chair, he has surrounded himself with a magnificent library and with philosophical apparatus, from which friend and foe are alike excluded, and in which, though dead to all beside, he seeks and finds the solace and charms of intellect."

ARKANSAS INSECTS.—A citizen of Arkansas while on board of a steamer on the Mississippi, was asked by a gentleman, "whether the raising of stock in Arkansas was attended by much difficulty or expense?" "Oh, yes, stranger—they suffer much from insects." "Insects! Why, what kind of insects, pray?" "Why, bears, catamounts, wolves, and such like insects."

THE hen-pecked husband is happy enough if he were only left alone; but he generally has some kind friend, who is perpetually urging him "not to stand it."

MAKE few promises, and live up to your engagements.

"SHE ALWAYS MADE HOME HAPPY."

Such was the brief but impressive sentiment which a friend wished us to add to an obituary notice of one "who had gone on before."

What better tribute could be offered to the memory of the loved and lost? Eloquence with her loftiest eulogy—poesy with her most thrilling dirge, could afford nothing so sweet, so touching, so suggestive of the virtues of the dead, as those simple words: "*She always made home happy.*"

Hear this, mothers, wives, and daughters, and think of your own duty. How many could have the same said of them with truthfulness and sincerity? Ask that woman whose splendid residence attracts the gaze of every passer by. Thousands have been lavished on these imposing walls, long colonades and high arched windows; and now and then you obtain a glimpse of costly hangings, rich carpets and tall mirrors, which dazzle with their magnificence. Often you pause a moment, and look wistfully in through the half-closed blinds and murmur to yourself as you pass on: "I should think the possessor of all this might enjoy life."

But you are sadly mistaken. The love of peace never folds her white wings by that fireside; the gentle spirit of content never sheds her holy influence there. The master of the mansion, though yet in his prime, seems prematurely old; there is an expression of habitual suffering around his firmly compressed lips, and his broad brow bears many a trace of care. Ah! there is a vulture at his heart, which, like the hero of the olden story, he would fain conceal. Ten years ago he married a beautiful girl, with a thousand pleasant visions of domestic quietude and bliss. But his dreams have faded; the rosy hue of romance is lost in the cold, gray dawn of his bitter reality.

His wife presides over his household with surpassing gracefulness; she is the idol of society, and a leader of fashion. She goes and comes through those spacious halls, dressed in garments that might befit a queen; she gives brilliant dinners where she shines the brightest star, and parties which everybody pronounces *charming*. But she is never the kind, devoted companion—the loving, trusting helpmate, sharing every joy and sorrow, cheering him when he desponds, and counseling in trials and perplexities with winning grace and tenderness. In short, she never makes home happy. But it is not alone to the frivolous that our subject speaks the language of reproof and instruction; there are others to whom it may be applied with equal force. Ask the would-be-reformer of the nineteenth century, whose loftiest aim is to step beyond the appropriate sphere, how she performs her duty in this respect. She is often seen in the debating hall and lecture room, where strife and confusion prevail. Her voice is heard ringing out in defense of the *rights* of her sex; she allows her name to be bandied about, linked with the coarsest epithets; she takes long and tedious journeys in behalf of the cause she has espoused. You may hear her talk enthusiastically of all that is pure and elevating in woman's mission and sublime in her destiny. Indeed, she appears ready to suffer any hardship or privation, if she can only aid in the glorious work of redeeming oppressed females from their terrible thralldom.

But you do not find her the "bright presiding genius of her home." Her smile and cheering welcome do not greet her husband when he returns from his daily toil; her hands do not draw his arm-chair to that favorite nook; her society does not charm away his weariness and make him forget his cares. When he is ill, she is seldom near to smooth his pillow, or bath his fevered cheek, or whisper of hope and consolation.

Can it be, that she, with all her *pretended* regard for the best interests of humanity, even realize her own responsibility? Alas! we fear not.

Ask the peevish complaining wife, if she has ever thought seriously of this matter. What a neat, cosy little cottage her's is! How many comforts she has. Her two noble looking boys and their fair sister are as beautiful a trio of children as ever graced a household; her husband is kind and indulgent, but her fretful disposition will not allow her a moment's tranquility. She is in perpetual anxiety; sometimes it is one thing and again another that causes her inquietude, but she is never at rest. The children yearn for the sunshine, which they see in the homes of their playmates, and invent all kinds of excuses to get away from troubles that haunt their mother. They have already learned that pleasure can not be found under their own roof-tree, and the gambling-hall, the theater, and the club-room hold out temptations which they can scarcely resist. Aye, think of these solemn considerations and be wise.

"She always made home happy." What more fitting inscription can be engraven on the tombstone of the estimable woman of which this was said? It will stand, perchance, in some church-yard, where birds warble, and flowers open their starry eyes, all unmindful of the sweet sleepers below. Other monumental tablets will rise around it, bearing the high sounding epitaph, but nothing there can speak a sweeter lesson than the brief sentence, "She always made home happy."

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

How many "grown up" people can enter fully into the spirit of the following sketch of a country Spelling School. We well remember when, in our boyhood, there was no higher object of our ambition than to be the champion who had been from three to a dozen miles on an ox sled, and "spelled down" a rival school. Whole weeks and months were passed in seeking for new words, and spelling over and over all the old ones, so as to be ready for the contest. We are now reaping the advantages of such labor, and we could heartily wish our present boys were subjected to some such drilling; for in our present system of training, especially in "select schools," this important acquirement is too little regarded. We are safe in saying that, of all the students in our colleges and academies, not one half of them can spell even respectably.

The school in the Quaker neighborhood have sent a challenge, in due form, to this district, to spell; so to-night "the war of words" is to be waged in the white school-house on the hill.

There is a great over hauling of old Elementaries, and a wonderful burnishing up of frontispieces, and turning over of clean collars, preparatory to the grand melee.

Spelling schools! Have you forgotten them? When, from all the region round about, they gathered into the old log school-house, with its huge fire-place, that yawned like the main entrance to avenues. How the sleigh-bells—the old fashioned bells, big in the middle of the string, and growing small by degrees and beautifully less, toward the broad brass buckle—chimed, in every direction, long before night, the gathering of the clans.

There came one school, the Master—give him a capital M, for he is entitled to it—Master and all, bundled into one huge, red, dou-

ble sleigh, strewn with abundance of straw, and tucked up like a Christmas pie, with a half score of Buffalo robes. There half a dozen cutters, each with its young man and maiden, those two, and no more.

And there, again, a pair of jumpers, mounting a great, outlandish looking bin, heaped up, pressed down, and running over, with small sections of humanity, picked up en route, from a great many homes, and all as merry as kittens in a basket of wool. And the bright eyes, and ripe, red lips, that one caught a glimpse of beneath those pink-lined quilted hoods, and the silvery laughs that escaped from the woolen muffles and fur tip-pets they wore then—who does not remember? who can ever forget them?

The school-house destined to be the arena for the conflict, has been swept and garnished; boughs of evergreen adorn the smoke-stained and battered walls. The little pellets of chewed paper have been all swept down from the ceiling, and two pails of water have been brought from the spring, and set on the bench in the entry, with the immemorial tin cup, a wise provision, indeed, for warm work is spelling!

The "big boys" have fanned and replenished the fire, till the old chimney fairly jars with the roaring flames, and the sparks fly out of the top like a furnace.

The two "Masters" are there; the two schools are there, and such a hum, and such a moving to and fro! The baten comes down upon the desk with emphasis. What the roll of the drum is to armies, that the "ruler" is to this laughing, whispering, young troop. The challenged are ranged on one side of the house; the challengers on the other. Back seats, middle seats, low, front seats, are filled. Some of the fathers and grand-fathers, who could, no doubt upon occasion,

"Shoulder the crutch, and show how fields were won," occupy the benches of honor near the desk.

Now for the preliminaries; the reputed best speller on each side "chooses." "Susan Brown!" Out comes a round-eyed little peony. Who would have thought it! Such a little thing, and chosen first.

"Moses Jones!" Out comes Moses, an awkward fellow, with a shock of red hair, shockingly harvested, surmounting his broad brow. The girls laugh at him, but what he doesn't know in the Elementry isn't worth knowing.

"Jane Murry!" Out trips Jane, fluttered as a bride, and takes her place next to the cellar. And as they go on, calling names until five or six champions stand forth to do battle, and the contest is fairly begun. Down goes one after another, as words of three syllables are followed by those of four, and these again by words of similar pronunciation and divers significations, until only Moses and Susan remain.

"The spelling-book has been exhausted, yet there they stand. Dictionaries are turned over—memories are ransacked for

"Words of learned length and thundering sound," until, by and by, Moses comes down like a tree, and Susan flutters there still, like a little leaf aloft, that the frost and the fall have forgotten.

Polysyllable follows polysyllable, and, by and by, Susan hesitates just a breath or two, and twenty tongues are working their way through the labyrinth of letters in a twinkling. Little Susan sinks into the chink left for her on the crowded seat, and there is a lull in the battle.

Then, they all stand in solid phalanx, by schools, and the trouble is to spell each other down. And down they go like leaves in winter weather, and the victory is declared for our district, and school is dismissed.

Then comes the hurrying and bundling, the whispering and glancing, the pairing and the

tumbling-in. There are hearts that flutter and hearts that ache; *mittens* that are not worn, secret hopes that are not realized, and fond looks that are not returned. There is a jingling among the bells at the door; one after another the sleighs dash up, receive their nestling freight and are gone.

Our Master covers the fire, and snuffs out the candles—don't you remember how daintily he used to pinch the smoking wicks, with forefinger and thumb, then thrust each hapless luminary, head first into the tin socket?—and we wait for him.

The bells ring faintly in the woods, over the hill, in the valley. They are gone. The school house is dark and tenantless, and we are alone with the night. [January & June.]

CROWDED ACCOMMODATIONS.—The reporter of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of the accommodations at Newark, Ohio, when the State Fair was there:

"No one can for an instant consider fifty cents an exorbitant demand for sleeping on a fence-rail and using a yard of tape for a coverlid, when he reflects for a moment that it is his *dernier resort*. Nor can he complain of the peculiar durability and firmness that characterizes the beef, and the disposition of the anatomical parts of the boiled chickens, (cooked three weeks in advance, in order to be ready for any emergency,) to adhere to each other. He can not allow one groan to escape when he gazes upon the butter on the table and sees its many shades and hues, for as an antiquarian he can admire a rare collection of the mediæval ages, and as a lover of his country he believes in the old saw, 'In union there is strength.'"

A VERMONT ITEM.—The butter and cheese received at the Railroad station in St. Albans during the month of September, says the Burlington Free Press, amounted to over half a million pounds, the total value of which was \$75,000.

The closing of the New-York Canals is officially announced to take place on the 5th of December. The season is described by the Rochester Union as having been a dull one for all connected with the navigation of the Canals.

MAKE no haste to be rich, if you would be prosperous.

CHINESE PIGS AND MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY.

We know not that we have ever seen so fine and so extensive a collection of poultry as on the farm of Messrs. B. & C. S. Haines, at Elizabethtown, N. J. The flocks, most of which were kept entirely separate at different localities, embraced some dozen or more distinct varieties of the most popular breeds, including the extremes of large and small, and many of the intermediate sizes. The Shanghais, Brahma Pootras, Chittagongs, Malays, &c., were the largest we ever saw, and very well proportioned withal; while the Bantams, of which there were no less than seven broadly marked and perfectly distinct varieties, were the merest mites of things, and as one now and then ran before the ponderous jaws of their great congeners, we expected to see it gobbled up like a beetle or grasshopper. Three varieties of game fowls, the Black Spanish, and the Leghorns, all of the choicest kinds, were among the best of their medium kinds for utilitarian purposes—eggs and the table.

When we add that Messrs. Haines have taken no inconsiderable share of the prizes at our National, State, and other Shows, we simply give a proof that their taste and selection coincides with that of the enlightened public.

We were particularly attracted by a pen of nearly a dozen China pigs, all of one litter, and though spotted, so nearly alike in color, form, and size, as scarcely to be distinguishable. This is the first litter from a pair sent by one of the officers of the Japan Expedition, direct from China, and the same animal hitherto so successfully used by Europeans and a few intelligent Americans, in refining the coarse breeds of swine. We hope these may become the means of extensive improvements to some of our own herds, that have not already established an honorable relationship with the Berkshires, the Suffolk, or Neapolitans.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour is 12½ to 25 cts. per bbl. above our last week's quotations. Corn has advanced 3 to 4 cts. per bushel. Wool brings a trifle better prices, and is more in demand. The stock on hand is light.

Cotton has fallen ½ cent per lb. Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco a slight decline.

The weather the past week has been mild for the season, and several days rain. We hope the streams over the whole country are now full, and that there will be no want of water, even if a hard winter sets in; but it seems to be the general opinion of the weather-wise, that the winter will be mild with plenty of rain.

PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY, November 25, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

There is considerable activity in the market this morning, after the rain, notwithstanding the mud. Potatoes manifest little change, good Mercers being scarce and commanding high prices. Inferior kinds are very plentiful. The same may be said of Apples.

In the Butter market we make no change in price—though it is rather dull. Large quantities come in from this State and from the west, to close the fall trade. Eggs, and Cheese, same as last week.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3@3.50 per bbl.; White, \$2.25@2.75; Carter, \$2.50@2.75; Nova Scotia, 80c.@\$1 per bush.; Western reds, \$2 per bbl.; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$3.50@3.75; Virginia, \$3.25@3.50; Turnips, Russia, \$1.25@1.50; White, \$1@1.25 Onions, White, \$4; Red, \$1.50@2; Beets, \$1.25 per bbl.; Parsnips, same; Carrots, \$2.50 per 100 bunches; Cabbages, \$5@7 per 100; Celery, 75c.@\$1 per dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs, \$2@2.25 per bbl.; Greenings, \$2@2.25; Russets, \$1.50@2; Baldwins \$1.50@1.75; Cranberries, \$6.50@8.50.

Butter, Orange Co., 21@24c. per lb.; Western, 15@17c.; Eggs, 23@24c. per doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1854.

The number of cattle in market yesterday was seven or eight hundred less than the previous week, and yet there was no improvement either in sales or prices. On the contrary, we have rarely seen so dull a market. This cannot be owing to the quality of the animals offered, which were certainly not below ordinary.

The fact is, there was a manifest backwardness on the part of the butchers, in consequence of the new arrangement, which they are determined, if possible, to upset

Some of them, we understand, bought of their stock (or attempted to) early yesterday morning, at the landings, while others were resolved not to buy at all. Many, it is said, would prefer Wednesday, but this the brokers object to—as before stated—on account of the Philadelphia market being held on that day.

We are glad to learn that any day is preferred to Monday, and doubtless when things become settled, both parties will yield to what is manifestly for the public good.

There is no doubt that the present hard times influence the markets as much as any thing. Both owners, drovers and butchers are under considerable liability to each other, and so long as this continues, we may not hope for either large sales or active markets.

Best quality is selling at 9½@10c. per lb.
Fair do. do. 8½@9½c. do.
Inferior do. do. 7@8c. do.
The following are about the highest and lowest prices:
Beeves 7c.@10c.
Cows and Calves \$25@45.
Veals 4c.@6c.
Sheep \$2@6.
Lambs \$1.50@5.
Swine 4½@7½.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7c.@9c.; cows and calves, \$25@50; veals, 4½c.@6½c.; sheep \$2.50@5; lambs, \$1.50@4.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves, 7c.@9c.; cows and calves \$25@45; veals, 4½c.@6½c.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

	CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
	Robinson-st.	Sixth-st.	Sixth-st.
Beeves,.....	478	641	150
Cows and calves,...	119	38	60
Sheep and lambs,...	5689	4940	—
Veals.....	64	132	28

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

	RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,.....	2509	1739
Cows,.....	34	—
Calves,.....	231	—
Sheep and lambs,.....	1758	—
Swine,.....	1429	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad 500
By the Harlem Railroad 307
By the Hudson River Railroad 200
By the Hudson River Steamboats 150
New-York State furnished, by cars, 354; on foot, 99;
Ohio, 78; Kentucky, 45; Illinois, 221; Pennsylvania, 424; Virginia, 155.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

We visited the Washington Yards this morning, but found nothing doing worthy of mention. Several brokers and butchers were present, speculating on the late change and the probable issue. What that will be, it is as yet difficult to determine. It will be hard to come to any conclusion which will satisfy all parties.

SHEEP MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 27, 1854.

The Sheep Market this morning is a little more favorable, which is all that can be said. It was altogether over-stocked last week, and a large number left over. Much of it is not of the choicest specimen. At Chamberlain's there were ten or fifteen hundred left over. The stock on hand to-day is not large, and the market somewhat better.

The following are the sales by James McCarty, sheep-broker, at Browning's:

33 Poor lambs.....	\$63 62
67 Sheep.....	184 25
137 ".....	376 50
43 Lambs and sheep.....	150 50
405 Sheep and lambs.....	1044 26
25 ".....	76 00
183 ".....	512 00
111 ".....	353 00
107 ".....	284 06
38 ".....	150 00

1353 Head—Sold for.....\$3621 19

Average per head.....\$2 67.

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports sales of 1142 sheep and lambs, sold during the past week for \$3,308 30, in the following lots and prices:

108 Sheep and Lambs.....	\$343 00
199 Sheep.....	592 49
118 ".....	287 63
16 ".....	38 00
193 ".....	677 25
80 Sheep and Lambs.....	276 00
81 Lambs.....	154 25
40 Sheep.....	109 12
178 Sheep and Lambs.....	484 56
49 ".....	511 00
66 ".....	135 50
34 ".....	62 50

Average per head \$2 89.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Ashes—				
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lb.	—	@	7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 25	@	—	—
Beeswax—				
American Yellow.....	—	28	@	30
Bristles—				
American, Gray and White.....	—	40	@	45
Coal—				
Liverpool Orrel.....	1 chaldron	—	@	11 50
Scotch.....	—	—	—	—
Sidney.....	8	@	7 50	—
Pictou.....	8	@	—	—
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb.	7	@	7 50
Cotton—				
Ordinary.....	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Middling.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Middling Fair.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Fair.....	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	11
Cotton Bagging—				
Gunny Cloth.....	1 yard	—	@	13
American Kentucky.....	—	—	—	—
Dundee.....	—	—	—	—
Coffee—				
Java.....	1 lb.	—	@	13 1/2
Mocha.....	—	—	—	14 1/2
Brazil.....	—	—	—	9 1/2
Maracibo.....	—	—	—	10 1/2
St. Domingo.....	(cash)	—	@	10 1/2
Flax—				
Jersey.....	1 lb.	—	@	9
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands.....	8 12	@	8 12 1/2	—
State, straight brands.....	8 25	@	—	—
State, favorite brands.....	8 31	@	—	—
Western, mixed do.....	8 6 1/2	@	8 7 1/2	—
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	8 7 1/2	@	8 8 1/2	—
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 7 1/2	@	—	—
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 6 1/2	@	8 8 1/2	—
Ohio, fancy brands.....	9	@	9 12	—
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	—	—	9 25	—
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 25	@	9 50	—
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 7 1/2	@	10 50	—
Canada, (in bond,).....	8 6 1/2	@	8 7 1/2	—
Brandywine.....	9	@	9 25	—
Georgetown.....	9	@	9 25	—
Petersburg City.....	9 25	@	—	—
Richmond Country.....	—	—	9 25	—
Alexandria.....	9	@	9 25	—
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	9	@	9 25	—
Rye Flour.....	6 50	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 50	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	1 punch	—	@	19 50
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee.....	1 bush.	2 25	@	2 43
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,).....	—	—	@	2 00
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 95	@	2 1/2	—
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	—	—	@	—
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 12	@	2 20	—
Wheat, Western and Mixed.....	1 80	@	2	—
Rye, Northern.....	1 32	@	—	—
Corn, Round Yellow.....	—	—	@	94
Corn, Round White.....	—	—	@	95
Corn, Southern White.....	—	—	@	96
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	—	—	@	93
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	—	—	@	95
Corn, Western Mixed.....	—	—	@	91
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	—	@	—
Barley.....	1 40	@	—	—
Oats, River and Canal.....	—	—	@	57
Oats, New-Jersey.....	—	—	@	52
Oats, Western.....	—	—	@	57
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	2 75	@	3	—
Lime—				
Rockland, Common.....	1 bbl	—	@	89
Lumber—				
Timber, White Pine.....	1 cubic ft.	—	@	24
Timber, Oak.....	—	—	@	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	—	—	@	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo)	—	@	22
YARD SELLING PRICES				
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	1 M. ft.	30	@	—
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50	@	19 75	—
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	—	—	@	—
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	—	—	@	25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@	42 50	—
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	—	—	@	32
Boards, North River, Box.....	16	@	18	—
Boards, Albany Pine.....	14	@	20	—
Boards, City Worked.....	22	@	23	—
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	—	—	@	25
Plank, Albany Pine.....	24	@	30	—
Plank, City Worked.....	24	@	29	—
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	17	@	24	—
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22	@	24	—
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25	@	2 75	—
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75	@	—	—
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	1 M. 24	@	—	—
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	—	—	@	22
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	—	—	@	21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	—	—	@	18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	—	—	@	—
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	15	@	16	—
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	72	@	—	—
Staves, White Oak 11d.....	90	@	—	—
Staves, White Oak 8d.....	60	@	—	—
Staves, Red Oak 11d.....	35	@	—	—
Heading, White Oak.....	70	@	—	—
Molasses—				
New-Orleans.....	1 gall.	—	@	26
Porto Rico.....	—	—	@	23
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	—	@	26
Trinidad Cuba.....	—	—	@	26
Cardenas, &c.....	—	—	@	24

Provisions—

Beef, Mess, Country.....	1 bbl.	8	@	10
Beef, Mess, City.....	—	—	@	—
Beef, Mess, extra.....	—	16	@	—
Beef, Prime, Country.....	—	—	@	7
Beef, Prime, City.....	—	—	@	—
Beef, Prime Mess.....	1 ice	23	@	24
Pork, Prime.....	—	11	@	25
Pork, Clear.....	—	14	@	—
Pork, Prime Mess.....	—	—	@	—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	1 lb.	10	@	—
Hams, Pickled.....	—	—	@	—
Shoulders, Pickled.....	—	—	@	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	1 bbl.	—	@	—
Beef, Smoked.....	1 lb.	—	@	—
Butter, Orange County.....	—	22	@	24
Cheese, fair to prime.....	—	8 1/2	@	10 1/2

Sugar—

St. Croix.....	1 lb.	—	@	—
New-Orleans.....	—	5 1/2	@	6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	5 1/2	@	5 1/2
Porto Rico.....	—	5 1/2	@	6 1/2
Havana, White.....	—	7 1/2	@	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	—	5 1/2	@	7 1/2
Manilla.....	—	5 1/2	@	5 1/2
Brazil, White.....	—	6 1/2	@	7
Brazil Brown.....	—	5	@	5 1/2

Tallow—

American, Prime.....	1 lb.	—	@	11 1/2
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Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
 Ten cents per line for each insertion.
 Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
 Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
 Ten words make a line.
 No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE for SALE

AT A BARGAIN.—The subscriber offers for SALE, at a great BARGAIN, and in lots to suit purchasers, several hundred acres of LAND, situated in one body within four and a half miles of Sunderland Depot, 47 miles from Troy, on the Troy and Boston Railroad. On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House; a large Barn and Shed; Sixty Acres of MEADOW, and about One Hundred and Ninety Acres of Pasture Land. The most of the remainder is heavily wooded, containing immense quantities of valuable timber, with an easily accessible Saw-mill near at hand, so that there is a fine opportunity for profitably getting out timber for market. The greater portion of the land is tillable. Also, adjoining the above, about Fifty acres, containing Mill Pond. This lies in Sandgate, Vermont. For further information address R. GRAY, 64-69n1139 Shushan Post-office, N. Y.

ISABELLA AND CATAWBA GRAPE

VINES, of proper age for forming Vineyards, cultivated from, and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over fourteen years has conferred on the Croton Point Vineyard are offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions for four years, as will enable them to cultivate the grape with entire success, provided their locality is not too far north.

All communications addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., New-York, or Croton Point, Westchester Co., N. Y., will receive attention. The additional experience of two past seasons, give him full assurance that, by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., a crop of good fruit can be obtained every year, in most of the northern, and all the middle, western, and southern States.

N. B.—To those who take sufficient to plant six acres, as he directs, he will, when they commence bearing, furnish the owner with one of his vineyarders whom he has instructed in his mode of cultivation; and who will do all the labor of the Vineyard, and insure the most perfect success. The only charge, a reasonable compensation for the labor. R. T. U. 64-67n1140

APPLE QUINCE SEED—A prime arti-

cle for stocks—for sale by WM. DAY, 63-66 Morristown, N. J.

A PROPOSITION.—For the use of \$600

I will BOARD a young Lady or Gentleman, who may wish to educate themselves at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Any one having that amount to spare, can get an education and have the money returned any time after two years. Others boarded at \$2 to \$2 50 per week, from the first of April. Yellow Springs is one of the most healthy and pleasant villages in the West. Address J. J. Lumberton, Ohio. 63n1138

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—A person

who has been engaged in Horticulture for the last twelve years, will shortly be disengaged, and desires a situation in an extensive Nursery or in connection with a Horticultural or Agricultural Periodical. Can give satisfactory reference as to ability, &c. Address S. Kingessing, P. O., Philadelphia Co., Pa. Refer to A. B. Allen, Office of the American Agriculturist. 61-73

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES for

SALE.—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are often sold at \$500 or \$600 in this city. Apply to F. WOODFORD, 191 Water-st., N. Y. 60-61

CHOICE POULTRY.—C. C. PLAISTED,

of Great Falls, N. H., (late partner of Dr. John C. Bennett,) now offers for sale a large lot of choice POULTRY, viz:

Four trios of Brahma Poultry, last year's fowls, from \$12 to \$18 a trio; 30 pairs of Chickens, from \$6 to \$10 a pair; bred from the Brahmas exhibited by Bennett and Plaisted, at the National Poultry Show, February last, and which were premium fowls. (Mr. P. has just sold the cock alone for \$50, to F. B. Bernard, of New-Orleans, La.) One trio of Hong Kongs, last year's fowls, price \$15; 4 pairs of Canton Cochins China Chickens, price \$8 a pair; 3 trios of Black Shanghai, price \$10 a trio; White Shanghai \$6 a pair; 20 pairs of Sumatra Pleasant Games—splendid fowls—at \$6 a pair; a few pairs of Malacca Games, at \$10 a pair; also English, Irish, Spanish, and Indian Games, at \$6 a pair, and one pair of very large Hong Kong Geese, price \$20.

N. B.—The above lot of Fowls are all PURE BRED, and warranted as such. They are only offered at such very low prices because I have not room to keep so many through the winter.

Money may be sent at my risk, if inclosed and mailed in the presence of the Post-master. 62-63

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR

SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; intemper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter, WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck. 60-61

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, AT

ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care.

His Trees, &c., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high.

Orders should be, as usual, addressed to our agent in New-York, Mr. EDWARD BOSSANGE, No. 138 Pearl-st., who will give all the information desired, and mail, on application, free of charge, a detailed copy of my catalogue, with prices, in dollars and cents. 60-72

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS &

CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Graperies; and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar-st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 23-71

1,000 ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR

\$100.—Suitable for Belts, Masses, Shrubberies, Woods, &c., in the best and hardiest varieties, strong and well grown—delivered in Boston and New-York. Price list on application. B. M. WATSON, 56-63 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE

RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The Plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$30 per thousand. VALENTINE H. HALLOCK, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

P. S.—Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for package. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention. 60-61

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber

keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among these are some of the choicest animals in the United States; 16 hands and over in height, and well proportioned.

Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions, where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others, in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will endure a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft pelican roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen.

Call on, or address by letter, JAMES BUCKALEW, Jamesburg, New-Jersey. Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 24th-st., N. Y. 59

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE

assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety

of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams. B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey 51-61

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of

Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street,

(near Maiden-lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Retailer of PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK

and CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting, Hangers, Pullies, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK, J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN, AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-61

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano,

Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON, 57 No 54 Wall-st., New-York

FANCY FOWLS.—Shanghai Fowls—di-

rect importations—and Spangled Hamburgs, for sale by WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J. 52-6

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coupler, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scraper, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Saws, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Saintfoin, Alsike Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties, Winter Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Fetches, PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

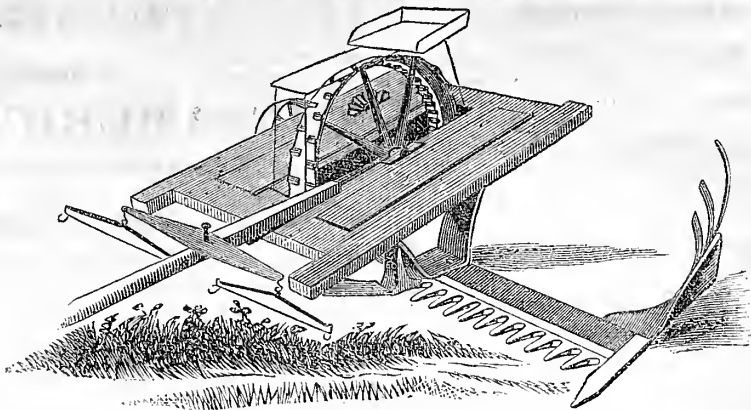
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

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51-76

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Accommodations, Crowded.....	179
Banks.....	187
Bees, Wintering.....	180
Bones, Broken.....	189
Birds Egging in the Pacific.....	181
Canada, Agriculture and Horticulture in.....	183
California, Wheat from.....	185
Canals closing.....	189
Coal of Ohio.....	180
Corn, the Origin of Indian.....	185
Corn Crops, Western.....	184
Cutting.....	187
Employment, Want of—Distress in Large Cities.....	185
Farmers and Farming.....	178
Farming.....	181
Gardening, Winter.....	180
Grape Blight in Europe.....	182
Good Night (Poetry).....	187
Holcomb's Address.....	177
Home, She always made Happy.....	188
Insects, Arkansas.....	187
Licensed, to Do What? (Poetry).....	187
Lime, Nurseries Using.....	179
Magazine, Hovey's for November.....	182
Markets.....	189
Mower, Allen's.....	191
Mules—Their Breeding, &c.....	177
New-England Farmer.....	184
New, Something.....	181
Peas, Oregon and Other.....	181
Percival the Poet.....	187
Poultry and Pigs, Chinese.....	183
Physicians, Female.....	186
Publishers' Announcement.....	192
Prices Current.....	190
Railroads, Agricultural and Commercial Value of.....	178
School, Spelling.....	188
Subscribers, Interesting to our.....	184
Subscriber, and Old.....	184
Trees, Large and Small.....	181
Vermont Item.....	189
Work, Hard.....	187

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CONDUCTING EDITOR.

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 13.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 65.

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

MULES—THEIR BREEDING—REARING—USES.

NUMBER 11.

THE best and most approved asses for the American breeders, are unquestionably those of Spanish and of Maltese stock. Numerous asses of both sexes have, from an early date, been imported into this country; but, for many years past the importations have been confined chiefly to jacks. These really noble animals are as superior to the common donkey of England, as the thorough-bred English horse is to the ragged Indian pony of Canada or Michigan. In their native countries they are bred with great care, and of approved pedigree, and are models of asinine excellence. Hence they are the stock from which the finest American asses are derived, and to which their pedigrees must be traced to give them their highest value. Yet, they are smaller in Spain and Malta, than their descendants are in Kentucky and Ohio. It is rare to see a Spanish or Maltese jack over fifteen hands high—the common standard is probably little more than fourteen. We have seen many very fine imported ones not above that average; but when bred to our western jennies, their stock rapidly comes up to the standard of western size—fifteen to sixteen hands, as observed in our last week's article on mules.

The remarkable degree of improvement which western breeders have made in the size of the ass is, no doubt, to be ascribed to the abundance of their food, their fine climate, and the good care which is bestowed upon them. The dam being well fed on succulent and nutritious food, and performing no labor, a perfect development of the young foal is the consequence. The same treatment continued, the young ass draws a full degree of nourishment from its dam until it can eat corn with her, of which they are scarce ever denied all that they will eat, in addition to their wonted pasturage, nearly the year round. This high feeding gives the young foal a rapid growth, increased size, and early maturity. Indeed the soft Indian corn of our western States appears to be the best calculated of all grains whatever to promote rapid growth, great size, and early maturity, in all grain-eating animals. How it affects other important qualities appertaining to them, we shall discuss hereafter; but of these facts, corroborated by a long experience, we think there can be little

question. Thus the ass of Kentucky, and other States of the Ohio valley, is equaled in size and appearance by no animal of his race, probably, in the world.

The same care in breeding, and the quality and abundance of their food, has worked the same wonderful improvement in the mule. The western breeding-mare is usually a large, well developed animal; seldom over-worked, usually fat, and most generally the favorite stock of the farm. As with the she ass, her foal is produced strong healthy, and nearly perfect in its parts. This applies to the mule as well as to her own kind. From its birth the young mule draws an abundance of milk from its dam until four months old. It then goes into the best pastures. As soon as it will eat corn it is fed all that it desires; and not for a single day does it cease to grow till it leaves for a distant market. At four months the young mule is geneally delivered to the contractor, who is usually the owner of the jack which got it, at a price varying from thirty to fifty dollars, according to the mule market, the services of the jack thrown in, which well repays the breeder for the use of his mare, besides the work she has incidentally done on his farm. The purchaser of the young beast keeps his mules in droves, well pastured, and *corned*, (both in the grain and the blade,) until he meets with an acceptable purchaser, which is seldom later than two years of age; when they are generally collected together by the traders and go to a southern or eastern market, as the demand may control. At two and a half to three years old the mule is broken into the harness. Well fed, and not over-worked, he continues to grow until six years old, when he is at full maturity, and henceforward fit for any service or drudgery whatever. The late fine exhibition of mules at our State Agricultural Show in this city, in which many of the teams were matches of sixteen hands high and upwards, were but fair specimens of many which are every year sent from our western States to market.

Although the mule has thus been brought up to a size and proportion of which he was fifty years ago scarcely supposed capable, and is, for heavy draught purposes, a more desirable animal than the diminutive brute of that day, many have, unquestionably, in that increased size and early maturity, deteriorated in hardihood, in proportionate strength, in endurance, and in longevity. Fed from his birth on the best and most stimulating food, he requires the same food for life, and

if denied it, his powers fail, and he becomes comparatively useless. He has a larger, lighter, spongier bone, made up more rapidly, and with less power of muscle than his ancient relative; which, with scantier or less stimulating fare, gave him more solid bone, with increased muscle, more strength to his weight, and a greater capacity for endurance. Such, we are assured, by those whose practical experience both in breeding and working mules of the past and the present days, are the facts in relation to their comparative qualities. The breeder, rightly for his own interest, has sought to give the greatest growth and earliest maturity to his beast to obtain a ready market for it,—the purchaser found an animal greatly improved in size, style, and appearance, with greater strength, and capable of performing heavier work, yet still a *mule*, and with abundance of food, and good care, executing all that he required of him.

In thus comparing the present *improved* mule to his old-fashioned Yankee relative, we are not at all disposed to depreciate the former; but in tracing that improvement to its natural causes, to caution those who are disposed to adopt mule labor in place of horse or ox labor—of which we are, for many branches of service, decidedly in favor—against the common supposition that mules can do all sorts of drudgery, live on scanty fare, and bear ill usage and neglect with impunity. They will do no such thing. A mule of the same weight of a horse, will perform more hours of labor in a day; he will live on less food—eating it quicker, and generally with an appetite; he will keep in better health; he is less liable to founder from either water or grain; he will bear rougher usage; he will live twice as long; he will draw a heavier load; he will not balk, but will pull fifty times at his load—even if hitched to the side of a house he will not cease striving; he will labor patiently, faithfully, continually—in all these things beyond the horse. But then, he is usually slower in his gait, not fit for rapid work, although there are exceptions to this, for occasionally they are as fast trotters and walkers—yet great speed is not natural to him. The *true* uses of the mule are for slow, continuous toil, and for such, no animal can compare with him.

In sexes, the mare mule is the best. She is the most active, patient and enduring. Her temper is more kindly and tractable. She is less restive and mischievous than the male, yet perhaps of hardly equal strength.

For farm uses they are usually preferable, being less pugnacious among other animals than the males.

With the present prevailing taste, we presume that those requiring mule labor will hardly desire to retrograde into the old style of animal which we have described—nor would we advise it; but we wish to caution all who are unaccustomed to the animal, not to anticipate too much in the amount of labor which they will perform, nor place a too low estimate on the amount of food they will consume; and, beyond all, not to presume on a want of care and attention to them, either while they are at work or at rest. A mule, like all animals, must not be over-worked, he must be well fed, well tended, and kindly treated. With these, for all severe drudgery, the mule is unquestionably superior to the horse as an economical animal; and when one chooses to indulge an eye for large size, fine style, carriage, and other superior qualities in the animal, he may, by lengthening his purse, obtain those that are truly noble in appearance, and fine in—mule action.

A further word to those who are not familiar with the domestic habits of the mule. Let those who have not constant labor for them never attempt to keep them as a *working* animal. Sunday is about all the leisure time a mule should enjoy, and even that day he should be in a stable. Turn one or more mules into a pasture with other beasts, particularly horses, if the fences be not at least seven to eight feet high, and strong at that, there is no security that they will be found there when wanted, or that the other creatures in the field will not have their brains knocked out, their legs broken, or their hides torn into strips by their vicious attacks.

ÆGILOPS OVATA THE ORIGINAL OF WHEAT.

In the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, alluded to two weeks since, we find a translation from the French of an account of a series of important experiments made by M. Esprit Fabre, of Agde, in growing true wheat from the common *Ægilops ovata* of the south of France. The article is illustrated by numerous engravings, showing the annual improvement of the native *Ægilops*, till it becomes true wheat. What follows is the most important part of this article, and is sufficient to give our readers a clear idea of the curious and persevering efforts of M. Fabre in proving the origin of wheat.

First year of cultivation, 1839.—The plants were sown for the first time in 1838. In 1839 the flowering stems attained a height of from seventy to eighty centim. The plants ripened from the 15th to the 20th July; they had but few fertile spikelets, each containing only one or two grains, which ripened late; all the other spikelets were sterile by abortion. As a result, I obtained five grains for one, and the grains were close, concave, and very hairy at the top. The ears were deciduous, that is to say, they broke and fell off as soon as ripe. Each valve of the glume had only two awns, of which one was shorter than the other. In one plant, one of these

remained one to each valve of the glume. On others there were some glumes with a long and some with a short beard. Moreover, these plants had exactly the appearance of Touzelle wheat. In some of them the angles of the rachis were strongly ciliated.

Second year, 1840.—In 1839 there was a second sowing. In 1840, at harvest time, the spikelets were more numerous than before, and contained two grains. The valves of the glume terminated in two awns, of which one was four to five times shorter than the other, and was sometimes reduced to a mere tooth. The fruit (grains) was less compact, less concave, and less hairy at the end. The angles of the rachis were less ciliated, and the ears less deciduous, *i.e.*, they fell off less easily. The grains contained much more flour than those of the preceding year.

Third year, 1841.—The seeds sown in the autumn of 1840 gave in 1841 plants with ears like those of *Triticum*, and with scarcely any sterile spikelets; the spikelets generally contained two grains, sometimes three, less concave, and less hairy than those of the preceding year.

The valves of the glume had two awns, one of which was very long, and the other so completely abortive as almost to justify a statement that the awns were single. The plants became more and more like *Triticum* in appearance.

Fourth year, 1842.—The seeds sown 1841 yielded plants which were attacked by rust. The ears of these plants were remarkable for the small development of the awn, which gave them the appearance of beardless Touzelle. There were twenty ears which did not yield a single grain.

Those plants which did not suffer from the attack of rust produced deciduous ears, the awns of which were less abortive; there were as many as three flowers in the same spikelet, and they yielded two or three good grains, hairy, but slightly, at their apex.

Fifth year, 1843.—In 1843 the plants, from the seed sown in 1842, attained the height of a yard. One of the two awns of the valves of the glume was so short and rudimentary, that these valves may be said to have had but one awn.

In each spikelet were two fertile flowers at least, sometimes three. The corn or grains were so well developed that they were partly exposed through the valves of the florets. The ears were less fragile. *The plants were exactly like wheat in appearance.* One of these plants, kept carefully clear of weeds, yielded 880 for one, and another 450. These grains, better developed, protruded through their coverings, and did not remain completely inclosed as did those of the preceding years.

Sixth year, 1844.—All the spikelets of the plants obtained this year from the seeds sown in the autumn of 1843 were fertile, and a tolerable quantity of them contained three grains. These grains, which were visible through their envelopes, were still concave on one side. The ears remained deciduous. The valves of the glume had only one awn, with an excessively short rudiment of another.

Seventh year, 1845.—The plants gathered in 1845 were very like wheat. Their valves had only one awn, accompanied by a mere tooth, the rudiment of the other. The glume inclosed four or five flowers, of which three were fertile, as in good corn. These plants may be regarded as truly *Triticum*.

The experiments which led to the results just detailed, and which were conducted during seven successive years, were made in an inclosure surrounded by high walls, far from any place where cereals were cultivated, and in which there was no other granineous plant.

Eighth year, 1846.—Cultivation in open field. Thinking that I had brought the *Ægilops triticoïdes* to its greatest perfection, and that I had ultimately obtained a true *Triticum*, or wheat, I determined to cultivate my plants in the open fields, and to sow them broad-cast in the ordinary way. Accordingly in 1845 I sowed some seeds in this manner in a field near the road to Marseillan, in a soil like what is called in the country *souberbe*, and inclosed on all sides by vineyards. Care was taken to avoid the open fields in which wheat was cultivated, in order to prevent any pollen from it falling on the *Triticum* obtained from *Ægilops*. For four years successively this was continued, and in each autumn I obtained produce similar to that yielded by common wheat grown in soils of a like nature; the yield was from six to eight times the quantity of seed, varying with the year.

The plants obtained in 1850 had the following characters: The stems were straight, not bent, from sixty to seventy centim. in height, and full of pith. The valves of the glume terminated in a single awn, the rudiment of the other being scarcely visible. They were very slightly striated, and almost hairless. The two valves of the florets were membranous, as in *Ægilops*, but the exterior one had only a single awn, and the other had none. The ears were composed of from eight to twelve spikelets, having two or three fertile flowers, and each consequently producing two or three grains: these grains were very flowery and very little concave.

The yield of 1850 was inferior both in quality to that of the three preceding years; but this was evidently the result of atmospheric influences. The excessive dryness which in that year prevailed from March until the autumn, had a very prejudicial effect on cereals.

For twelve consecutive years I have thus cultivated *Ægilops triticoïdes* and its products; I have seen them gradually attain perfection, and become at last true wheat (*Triticum*), and I have never seen a single plant reassume its primitive form, that of *Ægilops ovata*, L. This form never reappeared.

Let us now recapitulate the series of modifications by which *Ægilops ovata* became transformed into a sort of *Triticum sativum* (cultivated wheat).

Æ. ovata, as generally met with in a wild state, is glaucous in all its parts. Its flowering stems never exceed twenty or twenty-five centim. in height; its upper leaves never reach the first tooth of the rachis of the ear; the last is short and oval, has only four spikelets, and of these the two lower ones are alone fertile.

Even in a wild state the grains of *Æ. ovata* give rise to the variety called *triticoïdes*, in which one or two of the awns of *Æ. ovata* disappear, so that the valves of the glume of the greater part of the spikelets have only two long awns instead of four in the lower spikelets. The outer membranous valve of the floret, instead of terminating in three awns, has only one, at the base of which may be seen the two rudiments of those which are wanting. The other membranous valve is without a beard, and is ciliated at its apex. The ears are formed, like those of *Æ. ovata*, of three or four spikelets, generally sterile, rarely fertile. The florets are hermaphrodite, and inclose three stamens around a pistil, ending in two long silky stigmas. These florets are often sterile, in consequence of the abortion of the pistil. The fruit (grains) of those which are fertile is elongated, angular, very concave, and sometimes flattened on one side; its color is yellow, approaching blackness, like that of *Æ. ovata*, but is much longer, and is silky at the top.

These grains, sown and cultivated for the

first time, yielded plants three or four times as high; their ears were cylindrical and much more elongated than those of the parent plant, and the valves of their glumes had only two awns, of which one was shorter than the other, and occasionally one was almost entirely absent, so that each glume had but one awn, as is the case with corn. Further, as in *Triticum*, the awns of the glumes of some of the plants were very long, while those of the others were short. The plants moreover had the appearance of *Triticum*, and assumed its characters more and more. The spikelets, more numerous than those of the parent plant, were often sterile, and the few which were not had only one or two fertile flowers, so that the fertile spikelets only yielded one or two grains. These grains, being sown, produced the next year more perfect plants. Their spikelets were more numerous than before, and almost all of them contained two fertile flowers, and thus yielded two grains. The awns of the glume were always two in number, but the abortion of one was in every case carried further than previously, and was often complete. The grains were less compact, less concave, less hairy at their extremity. The ears, when ripe, separated less easily from the axis, and the grains were much more floury than in former years. A third year produced plants similar to those of the year before, but more perfect. They had scarcely any sterile spikelets, each of which yielded two and sometimes three grains, more developed, less concave, and less hairy.

The next, being the fourth year, produced no notable change. A year later the stems attained the height of a yard; the grains were sufficiently developed to separate the valves of the floret and to be wholly exposed when ripe. The mature ears separated less easily from the stems.

The year following all the spikelets were fertile, although the ears separated with ease.

The next year the ears did not break off easily; all the spikelets were fertile, and occasionally inclosed three well developed grains. It is clear that a true *Triticum* was then obtained, for a cultivation in the open fields for four successive years did not cause any change in its form, and it yielded produce similar to that of the other wheat of the country.

[The foregoing observations show that *Æ. ovata*, L., is capable of being extremely modified under certain circumstances. While its floral envelopes lose their width and some of their awns, and thus become like those of *Triticum*, their stems, leaves, and ears become more and more developed, and at length acquire all the characters of wheat. The necessary inference is that some, if not all, cultivated *Tritica* are peculiar forms of *Ægilops*, and ought to be regarded as races of this species.

If this be admitted, it is easy to reconcile the accounts given of the origin of wheat. It has been said both in ancient and in modern times that wheat was wild in Babylonia, Persia, and Sicily. In all these countries *Ægilops* is common, and it is not surprising that some of its species may have accidentally acquired a wheat-like form, and have been afterward improved and propagated by cultivation. Thus to M. Esprit Fabre is due the merit of having ascertained the true origin of cultivated wheat. Its origin had, it is true, been suspected and vaguely pointed out by several persons; but the honor of a discovery is really due not to the authors of a surmise, but to him who has established the fact by observation, experiment, or reasoning, leaving no room for further doubt.

Note by Professor Dunal.

A Good appetite comes by hard labor.

AN HOUR IN A GREAT BARN.

A little above the Concord station on the Fitchburg Railway, the traveler may see on the north side, at the distance of one-third of a mile, a most spacious barn, built by the present proprietor of the "Treasurer Barrett farm," S. P. Wheeler.

The building is one hundred and twenty-five feet in length by fifty-four in width. The mansion-house was occupied by Harvard College during a portion of the revolution. What a space this barn would have furnished the students for recitation halls!

The barn has a projecting roof, with gutters, which not only make the entrance more comfortable, but protect the painted sides of the building from being scoured by the heavy rains. None can deny, too, but that the projecting roof combines a great deal of beauty with its utility.

The barn stands nearly east and west. The cow stable is on the south side, extending the whole length of the barn; there are several entrances—all the doors being upon wheels, and opening with a touch. The stable is also perfectly lighted by numerous windows, protected outside an in by substantial guards. There was a pump by the door where I entered, which supplied water to the stock indoors, when desirable. One of Fay & Dakins' large wooden pumps was about being set in operation in the yard adjoining. Taking things as I saw them, the next thing was the scuttles; these were a foot wide, back of the trench, and hinged on to the platform; no manure falls upon the scuttles. They can be thrown over with ease with a hoe, and the stable frequently cleaned with very little labor. The scuttles shut down upon the bottom of the trench, leaving a large and sufficient passage for the escape of the urine.

The trench, the space between the scuttles and the platform under the cow, is eighteen inches wide and two and a half deep. Experiments prove this depth to be hardly enough.

The cows are all fastened in stanchions which were numbered. The stanchions were each supplied with a chained pin, are uniform, planed and painted a dark lead color. The long stall for cows holds forty head; nearly this number looked sleek and happy in their comfortable quarters. The stable is fourteen feet in width, which includes a space three feet in front of the stanchions, forming also a desirable widening to the barn-floor when not in use for feeding. There is no "crib" or "rack," to be seen. The cattle eat from off the floor. The timber holding the foot of the stanchions prevents any hay from being drawn under their feet and wasted. As I saw no partitions between the cows, I asked the polite superintendent if the cows did not hook one another; he assured me that they did not. The cows had been fed with husks, and a man took a rake, and with the back of it, slid the butts left into a pile as quick as he could walk the length of the floor. I saw a cutting machine and a mixing trough; but I made no inquiries about the feeding.

The barn-floor extends from end to end, where there are large doors upon the largest size rollers. The floor in planked lengthwise, and is very smooth and substantial. The posts, of which there are twenty-five in the floor, are eighteen feet in height. The scaffold, usually called the "rye-beams," is of uniform height with no drops, which some consider a gain in unloading hay. A room in the north side of the barn, opening into the floor, is devoted to meal, grain, and farm implements.

The carriage-house and horse-stables are all comprised in an L which opens upon the door-yard. Here is a room to drive in sev-

eral carriages, and untackle entirely protected from the weather. The common labor of "getting fixed off," must be almost wholly unknown with such conveniences.

I next went into the cellar; it is the whole size of the barn, and has an entrance (sliding-door) on the east side. The bottom is planked to prevent the escape of the liquid manure, as the cellar was dug in sand. The manure of course occupies the south side—an immense pile. It is occasionally leveled and earth and absorbents thrown on to keep it in a good state. On the north side of the cellar were immense piles of roots, of which about a thousand bushels were raised the present season. This fact may have some connection with the soft skins of the animals above. The cellar is eleven feet in height, is walled in a very substantial manner, and perfectly lighted.

The outside of the barn is covered in the style known as the "Swiss fastening;" that is, boards are put on extending from the brackets down, and then the joints covered with narrow, leveled strips, about two and a half inches wide. There is a large cupola on the ridge, and a number of smaller ones along the roof at intervals half-way down. The whole exterior is handsomely painted.

This, Mr. Editor, is a sketch of my observations during an hour I spent in this fine barn. I fear I have conveyed to your readers a very inadequate, idea of the whole. A good barn is a matter of so much consequence to the farmer, that I am interested in every attempt to improve the standard. There are several others in town; I hope to be able to report to you, perhaps more fully.

Respectfully yours,

New-England Farmer.]

W. D. BROWN.

PRESERVATION OF TURNIPS.

THE Germantown Telegraph says: Mr. Blight, of Devon, Pa., whose success in preserving the ruta бага turnip, is well known, adopts the following mode: He selects a dry part of his field, excavates the ground to the depth of about six inches, three feet wide as long as may be needed. In this the turnips are placed as high as the width of the shallow trench will admit, the pile being about two feet in the middle. Over the mass a good layer of cornstalks, straw or haulm, is placed, when the earth is carefully and completely heaped up to a sharp pitch, and well spanked.

At the distance of every fifteen or twenty feet a vent hole is left, the size of a common stove-pipe, in which a roll of straw is firmly twisted. This has the effect of exhausting the pit of the heated, impure atmosphere by which they naturally become filled, producing decomposition. By this simple, easy mode of pitting Mr. B. has usually preserved his English turnips throughout the winter in good condition and sold them at remarkable prices.

FRENCH FARMERS.—The usual rate of land is about 80 francs per hectare, 33 francs per acre; and the land-tax amounting to about 13 francs per hectare, is also generally paid by the tenant. The farmers, though well off, are frugal both as regards dress and living; their wives are "the very impersonations of industry." The French farmer's wife takes a living interest in the homestead, and is as ready to show a stranger over the whole as the farmer himself, being alike at home among the cattle in the straw-yard as among the poultry. From the number of men boarded in the house, and the female servants being few in number, the farmer's wife has her hands full. "Still she never appears to overlook the toilet, being in dress and in manner essentially the well bred lady." [N. B. Agriculturist.]

PLASTER OF PARIS AS A FIXING AGENT.

In a previous number I detailed some experiments made upon gypsum (sulphate of lime) and carbonate of ammonia, showing that they will decompose each other when dry, and from this, inferring that the use of the former as an ingredient of compost heaps, to retain the latter liberated by decay, was founded on truly scientific principles.

During the summer I have extended these investigations, and experiment has demonstrated what was before inferred.

A few ounces of gypsum or sulphate of lime, (dry but not burned,) was exposed to the fumes and gasses arising from the vault of a privy, for a few weeks, and then carefully examined, when it was found to contain a sensible amount of *sulphate of ammonia* which had arisen from the absorption and decomposition of the carbonate of ammonia, given off from the decaying night-soil. The amount was small, but the conditions of the experiment were such that a large amount could not have been expected. Yet this small amount proved the theory correct.

Another experiment, still more decisive was tried. Some gypsum was spread upon a common plate; this set upon a pile of horse-stable manure, a small box inverted over it to prevent any manure coming in contact with the gypsum, and the whole covered with the manure, which was accumulating from day to day. The pile was continually undergoing decomposition and decay, attended by some heat. At the end of some weeks, the gypsum was taken out, exposed to the air a day or two, and then chemically examined. It was still nearly dry, that is, not wet, and contained a very notable quantity of *sulphate of ammonia* and *carbonate of lime*, proving most decisively that as carbonate of ammonia was generated by the decomposition and decay, it was absorbed and decomposed by the gypsum, and retained in the form of the *sulphate of ammonia*.

It has long been known and recognized that such decomposition took place whenever these materials were in actual contact, and dissolved in water, but many have denied that it would take place when dry, and hence that gypsum was of no use in a compost, or mixed with barn-yard manure, to fix the ammonia, for in such cases it was not dissolved, but merely moistened generally. The experiments published last spring, and especially those now mentioned, prove that it *will retain it*, partially at least. When they are mixed in piles, the conditions for the decomposition are much more favorable than in the experiments made, for then they are in contact, and moistened, and the instant the one is liberated by decay, the other decomposes and retains it.

It is unnecessary here to enumerate in detail the applications, many of which have long been used without any doubts of their efficacy, by those reaping the advantages. It forcibly suggests the use of gypsum with guano, and all highly ammonical manures, also with barn-yard manures and composts. It recommends spreading it over and mixing it with piles of stable manure, which are accumulating through the summer, and generally wasting by heating, nearly as fast as it accumulates.

But I will let your practical readers make such applications as their good sense will dictate.

Yours truly,
OVID, N. Y., 1854.

WM. H. BREWER.
[Country Gentleman.]

MATCHES.—The consumption of lucifer matches in France, together with the quantity required for exportation, is set down as demanding a supply per day of seventy-six millions eight hundred thousand matches.

A LARGE FARM—A CHANGE.

We are pleased to see the passion exhibited in California for patent plows and ox-yokes. The people are becoming practical in their ideas, directing less time to mining and gambling, and more to agricultural pursuits. In the vicinity of San Francisco there are a few model farms, whose productiveness will challenge the admiration of the world.

One of these farms belongs to General Hutchinson. The General owns a farm of 50,000 acres, the whole of which, in a few years, he intends to have seeded down with wheat, dairy-maids and short-horned Durhams. At the present time he has under cultivation about 1,500 acres. This is divided as follows: 600 acres in wheat, 500 in barley, and the balance in root and pumpkin crops, kitchen garden, &c. Forty plows and twenty harrows are used in the breaking up of the soil. Twenty-five yokes of working oxen and sixty horses are used in plowing, harrowing, teaming, threshing, pressing hay and other operations that are constantly carried on. Seventy men were employed during the harvesting season; at other times forty. Seven reapers have leveled the grain, and two of Pitts's eight horse power threshers work in the fields, each machine finishing seven hundred bushels per day. Five or six mowers were used in cutting hay and grain. Six hundred tons of hay have been gathered in the finest manner. The hay yard, with its hay presses, is in the very best condition: one stack contained nearly two hundred tons. Some two hundred tons of hay have been pressed, ready for the market; one hundred already have been marketed. The "large hay stack" is said to be the largest ever got up and finished. It is one hundred and sixty paces long, (or ten rods,) about twenty feet wide and forty high. We understand this "pretty little pile" is intended for the use of the stock during the fall plowing. In addition to the stock named, there are some two hundred head of farm stock, 200 hogs, and 300 domestic fowls. The dairy consists of one hundred and thirty cows, and seventy calves. It requires twenty-five double teams in constant use, to carry the crops to market, and return the materials and stock wanted upon the farm. The blacksmithing shop employs three men, the wheelwright the same, and every day brings new machinery into use; and as at such a farm there ever will be repairs wanted, it is economy to have a shop that is ready for any emergencies. There are ten miles of fence finished, and six more will be added this autumn. This farm is one of the finest in America. It is also one of the best managed. Everything has been reduced to a system, the whole of which works with the smoothness of well regulated machines. A portion of the General's wheat field gives sixty bushels to the acre. Where is Slingerland now? The estimated receipts of Gen. Hutchinson's farm, for the year 1855, are put down at \$220,000—nearly as much as the gross value of all the truck raised in the town of Bethlehem.

Albany Knickerbroker.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The accounts of the Louisiana Sugar Crop, published in the New-Orleans papers, are all unfavorable. They say the amount of sugar produced will fall short at least one-third, compared with last year, owing to a deficiency in the juice of the cane; but the quality of the sugar manufactured, is described as being much better, as the juice is richer. Planters are busy, grinding and rolling.

WHY is a person knocking at the door like an overcoat? Because he's a wrapper.

ARTIFICIAL GUANO.

THE following we clip from an English paper and insert it as an item of news. We have, however, little faith in the substitute for guano here presented. The analysis does not show ammonia enough, for we esteem this the most valuable and essential element in any manure:

A new patent substitute for guano, consisting of decomposed and concentrate seaweed, is about to be introduced by Mr. Longmaid, with the view of claiming the prize of £1,000 offered by the Royal Agricultural Society. The material is reduced to a powder, and rendered suitable to be applied by the drill. Many experiments with regard to its fertilizing powers are said to have been made during the past year, and the subjoined analysis of a sample has been furnished by Professor Way. The process is stated to be simple; the price is estimated at £5 per ton or under; and it is contemplated to establish manufactories at various stations on the coast.

	Per-centage composition of the dry manure.
Organic matter:	
Soluble 48.13 }	65.92
Insoluble 17.79 }	
Sand, &c.....	3.18
Alumina, with a little peroxide of iron.....	.40
Phosphate of lime.....	.74
Sulphate of lime.....	2.05
Chloride of calcium.....	1.22
Chloride of magnesium.....	2.02
Chloride of sodium.....	5.12
Sulphate of potash.....	5.70
Soda.....	13.65
	100.00
Nitrogen.....	3.23
Equal to ammonia.....	3.92

MANURES FOR LIGHT AND HEAVY SOILS.

A very intelligent correspondent—Nim-
porte—closes a business letter as follows:

*** The experiments with "Concentrated Fertilizers on Corn," in November 22 number, would be more satisfactory if the original constituents of the soil were given. Concentrated manures, where nitrogen and its compounds are in excess, are doubtless the most profitable on all loose soils; but for our hard, tenacious calcareous clay, I am convinced, from long experiment in gardening, that carbonaceous matter sufficient to keep the soil light and friable, will also give to the soil, in its decomposition, all the necessary inorganic matter and carbonic acid and ammonia; while the soil itself is a natural collector and retainer of the latter from the atmosphere. I have planted both heavy clay and light sandy loams; while the latter was only kept productive by a continual yearly supply of nitrogen, the former only stood in need of coarse carbonaceous matter, with small additions of azote. I have found that no matter how abundantly a soil may be supplied with all the elements of organic structure, if its mechanical structure is not perfect and well drained, mangel wurtzells of 18 pounds weight can not be grown on it.

THE following curious advertisement appears in a Western paper: "Whereas, at particular times I may importune my friends and others to let me have liquor, which is hurtful to me and detrimental to society—This is, therefore, to forbid all persons selling me liquor, or letting me have it on any account or pretence; for if they do, I will positively prosecute them, notwithstanding any promise I make to the contrary at the time they may let me have it."

HEALTHINESS OF THE ROOTS OF PLANTS ESSENTIAL TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL GROWTH.

BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.

As the roots of plants are the chief medium through which they receive nourishment, some account of their structure, and of the curious and simple mode by which they effect their object, will, I hope, prove of some utility to the readers hereof.

The root may be defined to be that portion of a plant which grows in an apposite direction to the stem; and differing from the latter in its remarkable downward tendency, and from its disposition to shun the light of day. So powerful, indeed, is this disposition to descend, "that no known force is sufficient to overcome it." The chief object of the root appears to be that of fixing the plant firmly in the earth, and of taking up a supply of moisture from the humid medium by which it is surrounded. It usually consists of several ramifications, from the sides and extremities of which, without any apparent order or regularity, proceed an indefinite number of delicate fibrils with spongy points. Now these fibrils are the only true roots, and to their soft extremities (spongelets) is consigned the whole office of absorbing fluid; the more woody portions of the root merely serving as canals, to convey the fluid thus obtained to the upper part of the plants. The roots generally pierce the soil in a downward or horizontal direction, according to the individual habit, but more especially in that course which offers the least resistance, and yields the greatest quantity of soluble food. Hence the propriety of *mulching* is, by some gardeners, called into question, because the richness of the mulching material, and the warmth produced by its fermentation, has a tendency to attract to the surface the young fibrils. And then, upon the removal of the manure employed in the operation, their extremely succulent and tender tips become exposed to the influence of drouth, &c., than which nothing can be more injurious, as it quickly destroys their absorbing power, and thus deprives the plant of its chief source of nourishment. It has been said that the fibrils are the only true roots, and that the feeding function is chiefly confined to the lax tissue of their extreme points. That this is really the case, there can be no reasonable cause to doubt, or why should the success of planting depend so materially upon their preservation? It being a well known fact, that subjects of any size, such as fruit trees, are invariably less prolific the first season after transplantation, than on the previous and ensuing years. Why these little spongelets should possess the power of absorbing moisture with great force, and of transmitting it to every part of the plant, is a curious question, and has given rise to many ingenious conjectures. But it has at length been satisfactorily answered by that clever French author, M. Dutrochet. If a small glass tube, having its end covered with a piece of bladder, be partially filled with gum-water, and then plunged into simple water, sufficient to wet the outside of the bladder, the latter will be permeated by the water, and the volume within the tube will continue to increase, so long as the density of the fluids on each side of the intervening membrane remains unequal. "But there is also a contrary current to less amount—the interior fluid passing out to mix with the surrounding water." The first and more powerful of these currents is called endosmose (flow inwards), and the second and less powerful, exosmose (flow outwards). The cause of their motion was by Dutrochet referred to galvanism; but it is now more generally believed to arise from "the attraction exerted between the particles of the

different fluids employed, as they meet in the porous membrane."—(Dr. Reid.)

"Now the conditions requisite for this action are two fluids of different densities, separated by a septum or partition of a porous character. This we find in the roots. The fluid in their interior is rendered denser than the water around by an admixture of the descending sap; and the spongeole (or spongelet) supplies the place of a partition. Thus then, as long as this difference of density is maintained, the absorption of fluid may continue. But if the rise of the sap is due to the action of endosmose, there ought also to be an exosmose. This is found to take place; for if a plant is grown with its roots in water, the fluid surrounding them is soon found to contain some of the peculiar substances they form, and which are contained in the descending sap; thus a pea or bean would discharge a gummy matter; a poppy would communicate to the water an opiate impregnation, and a spurge would give it an acrid taste.

"Thus we see how beautifully and how simply this action, extraordinary as it seems, is accounted for, when its whole history is known on principles which operate in other departments of nature."—(Dr. Carpenter.)

From this it must appear obvious to every one that, to keep plants in a healthy state, the conditions of endosmose and exosmose must be carefully maintained. Thus in the case of bulbs maturing and at rest, and of plants cut down in the autumn, such as *Pellargoniums* and *Fuchsias*, the actions of the leaves being destroyed, the fluid, rising by the force of endosmose, must gradually subside, and the plants languish into a state of semi-vitality, till such time as genial warmth shall expand the fluid within their latent buds, and cause them to open and put forth new leaves. This is the reason why the application of water to plants thus circumstanced should be carefully avoided, excepting, indeed, a few special subjects, whose succulency is not sufficient to keep them from being shriveled up.

Floricultural Cabinet.

COUCH OR TWITCH GRASS.

TRITICUM REPENS.

To the Editors of the American Agriculturist:

Some question having arisen in spring last, as to the identity of the Couch grass, I took the trouble to forward you some specimens of the flowers and roots, or stolons, found in this vicinity. You doubted, at first, whether they were the true Couch grass of your farmers, as the specimens were large and full grown, the spikes being very much like wheat. Specimens of Chess were forwarded at the same time. No notice having been made in your columns, of the fact that the Couch grass of our farmers is *Triticum repens* of Botanists, or *Agropyrum repens* of some, it struck me as probable that you did not consider me as competent authority. I am surprised, however, to find that, several months after the receipt of my specimens, you publish, from the *Agricultural Gazette*, without comment, an article wherein it is stated broadly, that the Couch or Twitch grasses are of the *Agrostis* family. Here is the sentence: "The Couch or Twitch grasses are plants of the *Agrostis* family." Family, in this sense, is coextensive with genus, and I submit that the Couch or Twitch grass, known as such to intelligent agriculturists, is not a plant of the genus or family *Agrostis*, but is the *Triticum repens*, or *Agropyrum repens* (creeping wheat grass) of the Botanist. I desire to have the improving, reading farmers protected from error, and when questions requiring scientific accuracy are involved, to have them decided by scientific rules or principles.

There is a grass of the *Agrostis* family, (*A. stolonifera*), but this is the Fiorin of agriculturists. I trust you may not deem my authority of less value than that of "J. N.", whom you have quoted on page 146.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

R. R. S.

Our correspondent slightly misunderstands us. Our doubts were not that the specimens he sent us were the true Couch grass, but that they were not the same as are usually called Couch grass among the farmers of this State, more particularly west of Albany.

HOW TO TOAST BREAD.

CHESTNUT brown will be far too deep a color for good toast; the nearer you can keep it to a straw color, the more wholesome it will be. If you would have a slice of bread so toasted as to be pleasant to the palate and wholesome to the stomach, never let one particle of the surface be charred. To effect this is very obvious. It consists in keeping the bread at the proper distance from the fire, and exposing it to a proper heat for a due length of time. By this means the whole of the water may be evaporated out of it, and it may be changed from dough—which has always a tendency to undergo acetous fermentation, whether in the stomach or out of it—to the pure farina wheat, which is in itself one of the most wholesome species of food, not only for the strong and healthy, but for the delicate and diseased. As it is turned to farina, it is disintegrated, the tough and gluey nature is gone, every part can be penetrated, it is equally warm all over, and not so hot as to turn the butter into oil, which, even in the case of the best butter, is invariably turning a wholesome substance into a poison. The properly toasted slice of bread absorbs the butter, but does not convert it into oil; and both butter and farina are in a state of very minute division, the one serving to expose the other to the free action of the gastric fluid in the stomach; so that when a slice of toast is rightly prepared, there is not a lighter article in the whole vocabulary of cookery. [Household Cookery.

NEW FOOD FOR SHEEP.—In the neighborhood of Geneva many persons may be seen collecting the fruit of the horse-chestnut. A traveler on inquiring their use, was told that the butchers and holders of grazing stock bought them for fattening sheep. The horse-chestnuts, it appears, are thoroughly crushed, like apples for cider. They are crushed or cut up in a machine, kept solely in Switzerland for that purpose, and about two pounds weight is given to each sheep, morning and evening. It is necessary to be careful that they do not eat too much, or they would prove too heating. It is said to give a fine rich flavor to the meat. The Geneva mutton is noted for being as highly flavored as any in England or Wales. How would this food answer for poultry?

Poultry Chronicle.

INCREASING THE STRENGTH OF METALS.—According to an experimental paper read at the late meeting of the British Association by Mr. Wm. Fairbairn, all bodies solidifying under great pressure have their strength and specific gravity increased. No law has yet been given for the increase of either, but it would appear from the experiments detailed by Mr. Fairbairn, that great results are expected from the solidification of metals under high pressures. He and his colleagues, Messrs. Hopkins & Joyle, have carried their experiments as high as 90,000 lbs. pressure to the square inch, or exceeding 42 tons.

Be slow to give advice—ready to do any service.

Horticultural Department.

THE HORTICULTURIST FOR NOVEMBER.

THE number opens with a very finely executed engraving of the Caroline de Sausel rose, which was selected from a whole half acre of roses, as one of the two most worthy of the distinction of an engraving. It is said to be the best among the light colored varieties; the flowers opening well, and retaining their form and color for a long while.

The leader is a timely article on "Parks and Pleasure Grounds for the Farmers." The time has fully come when our farms should cease to be regarded as mere manufacturing of food and the raw material of clothing. It is one of the great wants of our times that these farms should be turned into attractive Christian homes, where men and women shall not only work, eat, sleep, and die, but where they shall enjoy life, as social and religious beings, and by loving and cultivating the good and the beautiful on earth, be fitted for the paradise of God. A man should no longer be considered a good citizen, who does not plant trees enough, and give time and money enough, to make his homestead so attractive that it shall retain some of his children to fill his place when he is gone. Multitudes of these old homesteads in the north are forsaken, mainly because there was nothing but the sternest utility about them, in the whole circle of the year.

The writer shows that the farmer may have his park without incurring a very heavy expense. He can fence off, with any good hedge plant, five or ten acres immediately around the house; and it will be as available for mowing or pasture, as if it were on any other part of the farm. The hedge would not cost more than twenty-five cents a rod. Seed the inclosure, and plant it with young maples, elms, tulip trees, basswoods, and other forest trees, at your leisure. Cultivate the soil around the trees until they are well established. They should be set in clusters, and singly, in all parts of the park; leaving ample room for them to attain full size at mature age. The park, after the trees are well established, may be pastured with sheep, as many parks are in Europe; and thus it would have a closely cut surface, without the expense of mowing, and the sheep would be an interesting feature in its scenery.

The "Philadelphia pear" is figured, and highly recommended in an article by Dr. Brinkle. Its size, taken in connection with its other fine qualities, will render it one of our greatest pomological acquisitions; and at no distant day it will occupy a high position among the most valuable varieties of this excellent fruit. Its present name was given to it by the Native Fruit Committee of the American Pomological Society. With skillful cultivation, the Philadelphia will probably equal in size, as it surpasses in flavor, the largest grown specimens of the Duchesse d'Angoulême. The editor, who tested it at Boston this fall, regards it as an important acquisition.

An Amateur has an excellent article on "Grape Culture in Cold Vineries," that makes one's mouth water. He prefers the curvilinear roof, running due north and south, as it secures a longer period of the sun's rays, without its scorching effects at meridian, and concentrates a more equable heat during the day. He follows Mr. Chorlton's direction for preparing a border, with the addition of about fifty barrels of refuse charcoal sweepings; a quantity of refuse potash in sawdust, as obtained from the floors of inspection offices; two bags of guano—nearly 100 pounds; and one foot deeper. Vines one and two years from the eye were set out in 1852, and grew thirty feet the first season. In 1853 they were allowed to fruit five bunches each. They matured well, and gave a succession of grapes from the first of August to the last of November. The present season, the vines were allowed to ripen ten bunches each. Their maturity surpassed the preceding year, in size, color, and flavor, and the canes were better ripened, giving satisfactory evidence of unimpaired health.

As these grapes were selected with reference to a succession, the list is valuable to those who wish to order vines for a graperie to supply their own table. Royal Muscadine, Muscat blanc hatiff, Joslyn's St. Albans, and White Frontignan, are the earliest varieties. These are followed by the Austrian Muscat, Zinfindal, Xeres, and Decon's Superb. Then come the Hamburgs, White Tokay, Malvasia, Rose Chasselas, and Muscat of Alexandria; and, latest, Reine de Nice, Prince Albert, Cambridge Botanic Garden, Syrian, and West's St. Peters.

Any one desirous of enjoying this luscious fruit in perfection, may realize the most satisfactory results, by having a tight curvilinear house, at a cost of \$12 the running foot, (say fifty feet in length, for \$600,) which will be a tasteful appendage to any establishment. This, with a rich compost border, stinting neither quantity or quality of the material in its first construction, and with Chorlton's treatise upon exotic grapes as a guide, he can not fail to reap full satisfaction in the investment.

We have waited with interest for the editor's opinion upon the merits of the Concord grape; and we find it given at length, in this number, and with evident candor. It accords substantially with our own, expressed in former issues. He says: "It has the same foxy perfume and flavor of the Isabella, but stronger; when a few berries are eaten, a prickling sensation is produced on the tongue. This has been remarked by all who have tested it, so far as we know. It is very juicy, and will, we think, prove to be an excellent wine grape. For the table, however, we do not think it equal to the Isabella; and in this opinion nearly all disinterested parties, whom we have conversed with, agree. It was tested and compared with the Isabella, at Boston, grown at Weston, not far from Concord; and not one on the committee considered it as good. We have again compared it with Isabellas grown here, and the latter has been unanimously pronounced superior.

"Yet we regard the grape as an important acquisition, as ripening earlier than either the Catawba, or Isabella, and therefore likely to furnish northern sections with a grape, where, heretofore, no good grapes have ripened. We believe the merits of the grape have been exaggerated."

This grape has now been before the public several seasons, and has been fully discussed in the pomological journals. Fruit growers, in search of the truth, have now the necessary data to form their own opinions. Five dollars a vine is a little "too warm in the mouth" for an article inferior to the Isabella.

The editor raps the knuckles of our New-York hotel keepers. Their fruit desserts are shabby. At the very best, where \$2 50 per day is charged, one can not find a *good* pear or a *good* bunch of grapes upon the table. Those who want such things must go to Thompson's, or Taylor's, and *pay* for them. Our hotel accommodations are good enough; but in the matter of fruit desserts, there is ample scope for improvement. Which of them will take the lead?

The Northern Muscadine grape is condemned as worthless. Matthew's Curculio Remedy is still under the consideration of the committee appointed to test its merits. A. Fahnestock, of Syracuse, N. Y., in a letter, represents it as uniformly successful, where faithfully applied. Mr. Matthews offers to wager \$100 on its success, "on any tree, in any soil, and anywhere, with a single application." Is the Millenium of plum growers actually come?

LIQUID MANURE FOR THE GARDEN.

PERMIT me to offer a few remarks on the valuable effects that night-soil, when reduced to a liquid state, has upon the various productions of the garden; and, as not a few of your readers will be aware, manures are of no use to vegetation until they are dissolved in water. When, therefore, liquid manure is used, the cultivator has less trouble, and at the same time he is applying a substance in the state in which plants can best receive it and derive most good from it.

For some years past I have been in the habit of using this description of manure to a considerable extent, and have found the results to be very beneficial; besides it prevents the necessity of applying for such quantities of manure in a solid state. At the end of the season I make it a rule when turning up vacant pieces of ground to the action of frost, to lay upon the exposed soil some rotten manure, adding a considerable portion of vegetable refuse reduced to mould for such purposes. This mould is obtained by taking all the refuse possible from the garden, throwing it into a heap to rot, and turning it two or three times during the summer. The decomposed vegetable matter is admirably adapted for the growth of plants for culinary purposes.

During the winter I go over the ground intended for the Brassica family, pouring on a large quantity of this liquid, in order to allow the winter rains an opportunity of washing it down, so that the ground is greatly benefited.

The above is also applicable to gooseberry and currant bushes. I have a large basin made round the root of each, and about the end of November I apply two large pans full of the liquid to each plant; afterward I level

in the earth that had been previously taken out for the purpose of forming the basin.

About the end of January, after the bushes have undergone their winter pruning, they again receive a similar supply before commencing to put the ground in neat order for the season. Raspberries and strawberries are also greatly benefited by the use of this liquid. In applying it to raspberries the method recommended for gooseberries is suitable, and where it is applied to strawberries it increases the crop two-fold. Mr. Rivers strongly recommends it for roses. He says, "I have found night-soil mixed with the drainings of the dunghill, or even with common ditch or pond-water, so as to make a thick liquid, the best possible manure for roses, poured on the surface of the soil twice in winter, from one to two gallons at each time. December and January are the best months; the soil need not be stirred till spring, and then merely loosened two or three inches deep with the prongs of a fork; for poor soils, and on lawns, previously removing the turf. This method I have adopted for several years, and found it most efficacious."

When night-soil is not to be got, I take as next best cow-dung made into a thick liquid of the consistency of porter, and apply it in larger quantities than when night-soil is employed.

JOHN FLEMING.

Bloomhill, Cardross, Dumbarton. [London Florist.

ON WINTER PLANTING FLOWER GARDENS.

However gorgeous the display which well-arranged flower-gardens make from the end of June to October, a considerable part of the year, during which out-door enjoyment is coveted and enjoyed, passes away without there being anything to attract the eye, except the mere outline of the naked beds. That there are many exceptions to this I admit; and as I should like to see them become general, I give you my ideas on the subject.

I do not see why the flower-gardens should not be as interesting during winter, and present as gay an appearance during spring, as later in the season; to be sure it is not possible to get up such a blaze of color in March and April as can be done in August; but still much may be done toward it; and there is a freshness and brightness about spring flowers which make them perhaps more really delightful than summer ones. Besides, most of our spring flowers have been associated with us from our very childhood; and although great improvements have taken place in many of them, and there are more numerous varieties, with new names and brighter colors, yet the resemblance to the pets of our boyish days is not entirely obliterated, and such things as heartsease, wind-flowers, crocus, daffodil, hepaticas, tulips, polyanthus, &c., still hold their place in the list of modern garden plants.

But to my subject: I must now suppose the summer-flowering plants destroyed or out of bloom, and that it is intended to make up the beds to look interesting during winter, and gay in the spring. It now becomes a point to consider how this can best be effected. In the first place, where beds exist without any particular arrangement, the best way will be to half fill them with a mixture of such dwarf shrubs as will suit the purpose, taken from a list I will append; planting them sufficiently apart to allow for anemones, tulips, narcissus, &c., or early-blooming herbaceous plants, to grow freely between them. The beds will be further improved by an edging of low-growing bulbs, as crocuses, or heartsease, or similar growing plants. The shrubs will give the beds a cheerful appearance during winter; and on the approach of spring they will daily

become more enlivened as one thing after another creeps into bloom. But for gardens laid out in the geometric style, something more than this should be attempted; with the plan before you each bed should be marked with its appropriate color, carefully contrasted throughout, so as to harmonize as a whole. In most designs there are what may be termed neutral beds or beds dividing the whole design into separate patterns; now these and the central beds will, generally speaking, be suitable for planting entirely with shrubs, which will sober down the colors of the beds devoted to flowering plants alone; for we must recollect that most spring flowers, as the crocus, hyacinth, tulip, &c., show but few leaves while they bloom, and consequently there is nothing to shade down the color, as is the case with summer-flowering plants, which have more foliage; and to remedy this defect, I have sometimes made use of omphalodes verna for covering the soil between early tulips and hyacinths, with good effect. Where the design is large, and contains a number of beds, the outside ones may likewise be filled with such low shrubs as dwarf hardy heaths, polygala chamæbuxus, daphne cneorum, and similar things, bearing in mind that the plants are placed in symmetrical order, according to the shape of the beds; and that the complementary ones should be filled with the same kind of plant, to preserve the unison of the whole design. Where the beds are very large—too much so to plant with one kind of plant—it will be found preferable to plant alternately a row of the plant or bulb selected, and a row of dwarf shrubs; in this case the shrubs must be sufficiently low to admit the flowers of the bulbs, &c., to be fully seen; and in all cases both kinds of plants should be planted from the outside towards the center, taking the shape of the bed. I have used gold-striped hollies and yews, instead of flowering plants, and these, when surrounded with darker-leaved shrubs, produce a pretty effect in the winter.

To carry out this winter embellishment a reserve ground of greater or less extent, according to the quantity of plants to be grown for the purpose, is indispensable, and where the stock during the summer should be kept. To enable the shrubs to be moved when wanted, without injury, they are usually kept in pots plunged in the ground; but if a poor sandy or peaty soil can be selected, nearly all the shrubs, &c., may be grown in the free soil. My practice is to well cut in both root and top, when bedding them out for the summer, as the object is to have low, healthy plants, well furnished with numerous roots, and not strong-growing specimens; this practice answers the purpose, and I have found no difficulty in moving even gold-striped hollies, the dwarf-growing arbutuses, pernettyas, and other rather shy plants at any season. When grown in this way, a year or two's training will make them answer much better than growing them in pots; but a light sandy soil is required, which, if not found naturally, should be made so. As most of the bulbs, &c., will have finished their growth before the time arrives for removing them, they may be taken up and dried at once, and afterward kept in dry sand or boxes till wanted again. Any late-blooming narcissus, anemones, or tulips, whose foliage is not fully ripened, when the beds are wanted, must be carefully lifted with a small handfork, and laid in beds in the reserve ground, to ripen off. Seillas, which are among the very prettiest spring-blooming plants we have, should always be kept in pots, and when out of bloom may be taken up and placed in the shade of a hedge, or wall, to ripen their leaves. To get anemones and some kinds of narcissus to bloom early, they will require being in the ground before, perhaps, the beds are cleared to re-

ceive them; these should be potted when they show indications of growth, and plunged in the open ground till the beds are ready to receive them.

The preparation made for the usual summer occupants in the spring will amply suffice for the winter plants, with some trifling additions, the beds being merely cleaned for planting shrubs. The heaths should have a little sandy peat put round their roots, as may one or two other heath plants, where such are used; for the bulbs an admixture of leaf-soil and sand should be substituted, when the soil is at all strong, and a little may be placed round the bulbs in all cases; in severe frost a little rotten tan over the surface will prevent any injury to the roots, which are most susceptible of harm from frost when commencing to grow.

Those who have never seen a garden in March, April, and early in May arranged and planted in the way described, can hardly have an idea how really beautiful they are at that season. The various bulbs give us every shade of color required to produce a striking effect; and as they bloom nearly at the same time, they only require a skillful hand to throw them into such combinations of color as can not fail to please. I may add, as a strong recommendation for a trial, that the shrubs required, being small, will not be very expensive; and as they grow too large for one purpose they are sure to suit some other; or in other words, they will grow, as the nurserymen say, "unto money," while the cost of the bulbs will be trifling, compared with the effect produced; and when once a stock is obtained a small annual addition will keep them up at little cost.

[London Florist.

W. B.

THE BEAUTY OF DOUBLE SWEET WILLIAMS.

BY A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

For the last five years I have been collecting and growing all varieties of *double-flow'ered Sweet Williams* I could obtain. I now have upwards of fifty very dissimilar and beautiful varieties, varying in gradation from a white ground spotted with red, crimson, and purple, through the various shades of pink, rose, lilac, purple, scarlet, and crimson. I need not attempt to eulogize the flowers of this beautiful and lovely tribe; all admire Sweet William, and especially the double kinds. By proper attention to culture, I have my flowers not only very double, but three-quarters of an inch across; and these produced in fine corymbose heads, give a fine effect, especially so when the fine colors are so distinctively arranged as to have the best contrast. They are beautiful, whether grown in masses or singly, and well merit a situation in every flower-garden.

Two years ago I had about twenty varieties; and, procuring from Germany a packet of seed, saved from the best varieties grown by a celebrated florist, who had paid much attention to these flowers, I have been so successful as to increase my stock of real double-flowered to fifty-seven very distinct kinds.

I grow mine in a good, moderately rich, loamy soil, upon a dry subsoil. I increase them by taking off slips in July; these soon strike root in pots placed under a hand-glass, or in a frame, inserting them in a moist, yellow sand; they would most likely root as well in sandy loam or sandy peat. I pot them singly towards the end of September, and keep them in a dry cool frame during winter, turning them out entire at the end of March.

Floricultural Cabinet.

If we had windows in our breasts, what a demand there would be for blinds!

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

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A CHANCE TO FILL YOUR LIBRARIES WITH VALUABLE BOOKS WITHOUT EXPENSE.

Three numbers more will bring us to the commencement of a New Year, and although our volume does not begin at that time, it is a favorable season for enlisting new subscribers, and, as heretofore, we shall look for large accessions. Many of our present subscribers have promised us clubs of five, ten and twenty at that time. While our agents here and there can do something, our great reliance is upon the individual exertions of those who have read the *American Agriculturist* for a season, and can testify as to its merits. Every person can influence one or more of his friends and neighbors to subscribe; but as this takes some time and effort, we are willing to remunerate such effort, and we therefore make the following offer of premiums for obtaining new subscribers.

N. B.—The books offered are not "old stock," but are the latest editions of standard works, fresh from the hands of the publishers, and they will be DELIVERED FREE OF POSTAGE OR OTHER EXPENSE.

The premiums will be paid as fast as the subscriptions are received at any time before the first of January next.

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

It will be seen that this offer does away with all uncertain competition—every one will be thus paid for whatever successful effort he may make, if it be only the procuring of one new subscriber.

PREMIUM NO. I.

To every person forwarding us one new subscriber, with \$2, we will send, post paid, any TWO copies of the following books in the first division:

FIRST DIVISION.—1, The American Kitchen Gardener; 2, Wilson on the Culture of Flax; 3, Dana's Prize Essay on Manures; 4, Elements of Agriculture, by Skinner; 5, Topham's Chemistry Made Easy; 6, Leibig's Agricultural Chemistry; 7, Leibig's Animal Chemistry; 8, The Horse, by Richardson; 9, Horse's Foot, and How to Keep it Sound, by Miles; 10, Milburne's Cow: Dairy, Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding; 11, Knowlson's Cattle Doctor; 12, Richardson on the Hog; 13, Domestic Fowls, by Richardson; 14, the Poultry Breeder; 15, The American Fowl Breeder; 16, The Hive and Honey Bee, by Richardson; 17, Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart; 18, Every Lady her own Flower Gardener; 19, Richardson on Dogs; 20, Johnston's Catechism, by Norton.

Or one copy of any of the following:

SECOND DIVISION.—1, Bridgeman's Kitchen Gardener's Instructor; 2, Schenck's Gardener's Text Book; 3, Hoare on the vine; 4, Bridgeman's Fruit Cultivator's Manual; 5, Chorlton's Cold Grapery; 6, Buchanan on Grape Culture; 7, Pardee on the Strawberry; 8, Cole's American Fruit Book; 9, Elements of Agriculture, by Skinner; 10, Da-

vis's Text Book of Agriculture; 11, Norton's Scientific Agriculture; 12, The American Veterinarian, by Cole; 13, American Pocket Farrier; 14, Guenon's Milk Cows; 15, Nefin on Milk Cows; 16, Weeks on the Honey Bee; 17, The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; 18, American Rose Culturist; 19, Browne's American Bird Fancier.

PREMIUM NO. II.

To any person furnishing two new subscribers, with \$4, we will send twice the amount named in No. 1, or, instead thereof, we will send free a copy of any of the following books:

American Farm Book; The American Poultry Yard; Buist's Kitchen Gardener; Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures; Beatty's Southern Agriculture; Allen on the Grape; Thomas's Fruit Culturist; Dana's Muck Manual; Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology; Blake's Agriculture for Schools; Hind's Farriery and Stud Book, by Skinner; Stuart's Stable Economy; Practical Farrier, by Mason; Allen's Domestic Animals; Evan's Dairyman's Manual; Dadd's American Cattle Doctor; Youatt and Martin on the Hog; Canfield on Sheep; Youatt on Sheep; Morell's American Shepherd; Miner's Domestic Poultry Book; Bennett's Poultry Book; Quinby's Mysteries of Bee Keeping Explained; Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual; The American Florist's Guide; Buist's Rose Manual; Breck's Book of Flower's; Book of Caged Birds; Marshall's Emigrant's Guide.

PREMIUM NO. III.

To any person forwarding us three new subscribers, with \$6, we will furnish the Premiums No. 1 and 2, or one copy of either of the following:

Blake's Farmer at Home; Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant; Johnston's Dictionary of Modern Gardening; Elliott's American Fruit Grower's Guide; Guide to the Orchard, by Lindley; Neill's Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden; Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America; Barry's Fruit Garden; Browne's American Field Book of Manures; Ruffin's Calcareous Manures; Leibig's Complete Works; Youatt on the Structure and Disease of the Horse; Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Stephens; Farmers' Barn Book; Randall's Sheep Husbandry; Langstroth on Bees; Buist's American Flower Garden Directory; American Rose Culturist; London's Lady Companion to the Flower Garden; Allen's Rural Architecture; Smith's Landscape Gardening; Wheeler's Rural Homes; Youatt on the Dog; Evan's Sugar Planter's Manual.

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REMEMBER that with a trifling amount of exertion you can secure a number of valuable books. By sending one or more new subscribers you will receive free of expense your choice of the books named in our premium lists, in another column. In premium No. 1, the books in the first division cost 25 cents each, and in the second division 50 cents each. In premium No. 2, the books each cost \$1. In premium No. 3, the books cost from \$1 25 to \$1 50 each.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

It would give us great pleasure to put into your hands a good library of books. We offer you a chance to obtain some of the best books published, to be delivered to you free of expense. Just look over our premium list and select from the list such as you would like, and go to work and secure them at once by forwarding us a lot of new subscribers. You can do it if you will.

SELECTING A RESIDENCE.

In few things do men exercise so little reason and judgment as in the selection of a place of residence. Instead of raising the question, what kind of a place do I want? for what purpose do I want it? and what are my tastes and capacity to take care of it? they inquire, how great a bargain can I get? how fine a place can I get? how much land can I get? how much money can I possibly put in a homestead? &c.

Now, for a man, simply because he has money and can afford it, to buy a magnificent country seat, with extensive lawns, fruit yards, parks, &c., without he has taste and leisure to keep it in a fine condition is, to say the least, unwise. Many a man has disgraced himself by purchasing such a residence and then neglecting it; so that the finger of scorn and reproof was pointed at him from the hand of every neighbor. Some persons have so much knowledge, and taste adapted to it, that it is only a pastime and pleasure to keep their home in such a state that it is constantly to their credit, while others would make it the greatest drudgery of life, and at last never succeed. Others, again, will buy a splendid city palace for their home, when neither themselves, wives, nor families have any use for more than just a good, comfortable dwelling. We knew a man who became suddenly rich and built him a stately mansion, furnishing it elegantly, and then—lived in the basement; and, it is said, only opened his parlors and used his furniture once in the year, and then a small, snug room to entertain a handful of friends, would have saved him from the mortification of being the talk of the neighborhood for a week. "A little house well filled" is vastly more comfortable and convenient, and a great saving of care and labor, for multitudes of families who now live in the third or fourth story of palaces, simply because they can afford it, and because once a year they want—or think they want—to make a display on the first or second floor, which

does them no credit, only to show they can do such things as well as other people.

Others, again, select a country seat an hour's ride from their business in the city, and thus sacrifice an hour each morning and evening, and the lost time in waiting for the cars, all the time they could otherwise allot to their children and families; consequently their little ones, who have the first claim on every parent, are rudely pushed aside and neglected at the beck of a mere notion for a fashionable country seat. His family is isolated from good schools, churches, and society, simply because the man is not man enough to ask himself the question, *what he wants?* A fifteen minutes' car or omnibus ride, at any desired moment, would take him from his business to a home near Union-square; but no—the dearest interests of life—of his family—must he sacrifice to a mere whim, simply because the man does not know what he wants.

Again, in the country many a man buys two hundred acres of land when he needs but one hundred—others buy one hundred when they need but ten—and others buy ten, when they need but one—and others would do better still on a simple city lot. Few men *want* the same kind of a residence. Comfort and convenience is what is wanted, and let every man look around himself, on his family, his circumstances, and condition, and then honestly ask himself—not his neighbor—not the beckonings of tyrannical fashion, nor the public even—what he really wants and then get it, and be satisfied with it.

A PATTON COW.

AN ENORMOUS MILKER.

THERE was exhibited at the National Cattle Show, in October last, in Springfield, O., by John W. Brock, of Highland County, in that State, a cow, mainly of the Patton stock, so called, with a dash of Short Horn blood in her veins, seven years old, of which certificates were shown by her owner, that she had given, for days together, on grass pasture, eighty-eight pounds of milk per day, and that twenty-six pounds of her milk made a pound of butter! This yield, calling the milk nine pounds to the gallon, which is about the average weight, would be equal to 39½ quarts a day, making 23¾ pounds of butter a week.

This same cow had also given, on the same authority, for a few consecutive days, four pounds of milk *every hour*; it being regularly milked from her four times a day. This made the yield still greater—equal to 96 pounds, or 42¾ quarts a day.

Now, we think this will do, and that our Ohio friends who do not fancy Short Horns, or any other improved breed of cattle—to demonstrate that the old-fashioned Pattons, which the modern cattle breeders of Kentucky and Ohio have long since discarded—had better, like some of their like-minded Massachusetts brethren, go to work, and insist upon it that there is no breed of cows half so good for milking as the Patton! And they have the best reasons in the world for it; for, unlike the Oakes cow, which was of no breed whatever, but, like little Topsey,

only "grewed," so far as the world knew about it, this cow of Mr. Brock's actually is *known* to be, as every look of her shows, *mainly* a Patton cow—that is to say, her dam was a Patton, and her sire a Patton grade Short Horn.

It is true that, although this famous beast has had several calves, and some of them heifers, none of them have turned out to be any thing beyond ordinary milkers. But what of that? She is mainly a Patton, and of course neither the Short Horns, the Devons, the Alderneys, nor any thing else, can be so good, *as a breed*, because this one single Patton has beat every thing that those breeds ever produced here! Now, fire up anew, our good old native State of Massachusetts, and "go it strong" once more upon the supremacy of the immortal Oakes cow.

We are not joking. Mr. Brock, the owner of this wonderful Patton, is a man of respectability, as his manner and conversation showed, at Springfield. His neighbors of Highland County say so, and *his statements can be proved*—quite as conclusively as that of Mr. Oakes himself, or of Mr. E. Hersey Derby, of Salem, respecting the everlasting Oakes cow of Danvers, albeit the said statement was *printed* in the Essex County Transactions.

We are not going to let this story of the Patton cow rest here, on this naked statement of what she has done, or what she can do; nor to simply say that she was, like the Oakes cow, "bought out of a drove;" but, that the public may have the whole matter before them, we shall relate what kind of a looking cow she is, or was when we saw her. She was then dry, and in fair dairy condition only, and supposed by her owner to be within two months of calving. Her color is a pale red, with a white line on her back; a white belly, and a few white hairs intermixed over her body. She is remarkably large, and long, in all her proportions—head, neck, body, and limbs—just such a cow in appearance as would eat a great deal of food, and turn it all into milk; and, like the Oakes cow, drink her skim milk back again, if she could get it—which, by the way, she did not.

Her owner stated that, a year ago, when she had run dry for some months, she weighed 2,000 pounds on the scales. This, to be sure, we thought a pretty big story, but we were bound to believe it, as well as the milk and butter part of it; as the cow had frame enough to do it. Therefore, this cow had size enough, she ate enough, was heavy enough, to be *two good-sized cows* made up into one! and this considered, her feats at the pail and the churn are not so incredible. She was an enormously great, coarse, plain-looking cow, that consumed food in proportion to her size and the milk she gave.

We have told the story, and thus stands the record. L. F. A.

SIGNING NOTES BY MACHINERY.—Bank of England notes are now signed by machinery, by which a saving of £10,000 a year is effected. The machinery is of the most in-

genious description, and is held for the exclusive use of that institution.

A GREAT FARM.—It is an error among many good people to suppose large fortunes the fruits only of mercantile or commercial life. Because a few wealthy names appear among them, we should not by any means take these as an index of the whole. We wish some of those eager young men who fly to the city in pursuit of riches, would read the following, and see whether there are not equal inducements to stay at home:

The Richmond Dispatch speaks of a visit to a somewhat celebrated farm, on James River, Curl's Neck. The proprietor harvested about 40,000 bushels of wheat, and will have for sale 1,500 barrels of corn.

For the American Agriculturist.

CAYUGA LAKE AND ITS ENVIRONS.

WE all know the fertility of river bottoms; but where they are the most productive, there those mephitic vapors most abound which entail both physical weakness and disease upon him who tills the soil. The calcareous clays along the borders of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes are, perhaps, the first in order of fertility next to the most fertile prairies and river bottoms; with the all-important advantage of that healthy, invigorating climate, which gives to the farmer the necessary impulsiveness and love of labor, unknown to him who breathes the debilitating atmosphere of the river bottoms of the west.

At Cayuga Bridge, on the east side of the Lake, is the first plaster quarry, no longer worked, as the gypsum is full of veins of hard black shale, while at the quarries four miles south, pure blue plaster, with veins of soft selenite abounds. The soil on the east side of the Lake, to the confines of Cayuga County, is a calcareous loam, with limestone pebbles and occasional quartz boulders; farther south Tully limestone, boulders and shale are sparsely distributed. Oak and hickory, with its associate sylvia, once covered the region along the Lake shore; farther interior, the tall elm, maple, beech, bass, &c., predominated originally in a tall unusually compact forest. On the western side of the Lake the elevation of the land, at the dividing ridge between the Cayuga and Seneca, does not exceed three hundred feet at Ovid, which increases to the south, while it is depressed at the north. The soil on both sides of the Lake is nearly identical; on the west side, however, the heavy timbered bass and maple lands take the place of the oaken forest at one point a little north of Shell Drake. From this point south-west, in the region of Farmerville, is the garden of Seneca County, where all the canals attain their maximum—not that the soil is richer in its natural constituents than in the other towns of the county, but being more rolling and less tenacious, it dispenses with that mechanical aid so necessary to relieve a more level surface of surplus water.

The Lake is from two to four miles wide, and forty miles long; its crooked course between jutting points and promontories, gives fine landscapes and lake views for miles in

extent. As we approach within twelve miles of the head of the Lake, the land rises much higher and with great precipitancy from either shore. Being too steep for profitable tillage, it is generally left covered with beautiful, ever-varying, deciduous trees, broken occasionally by the deep gully which is studded by that rich evergreen, the *Pinus Canadensis*. But from the arable fields above this steep wooded acclivity, are the most extended views of the grand and picturesque known to this all fertile region. One of the best views, in extent, beauty, and variety, is from the terrace above Crobar Point, a hundred yards or more from the Lake on the west shore. Here you have before you the great and busy village of Ithaca six miles south, the extended highlands beyond, with the Railroad winding for miles along its slopes before it overcomes the great ascent. On the opposite shore is the mouth of Salmon creek, with the spires of Ludlowville in the distance; while down the Lake, to the north, is a long extended view of Lake and landscape, both wild and cultivated, on either side.

Two steamers for passengers, and two or three tug propellers, make daily trips from Ithaca through the Lake, making all the landings on their way. Anthracite coal received at Ithaca by Railroad from Scranton, and plaster from the quarries north of Springport, add increasingly to the commerce of this Lake. The only two villages directly on the shore of the Lake are, Union Springs, six miles south of Cayuga Bridge, in Springport, and Aurora, on the bay of that name, six miles farther south, where the Lake attains its greatest breadth. The picturesque little limestone island, which defends the harbor of Springport from the west wind, has been long since denuded of its tall elms and sycamore by the ruthless fisher and quarryman; the gentle rise of the land from the shore, shows off this neat village to advantage. Aurora is smaller and less of a business village, with many fine gardens; some elegant cottages and mansions, with surroundings of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs which so often take the eye from the factitious architectural structures they adorn. The elevation of the rising ground at this place is four hundred feet, four miles east, at Poplar Ridge; yet with all this ascent, no country is more benefitted by tile draining. After each short rise as you ascend from the Lake, is an extended terrace of flat, tenacious clay loam, which needs draining. The best of wheat is now grown on those drained terraces, where no wheat or other cereal has been successfully grown before, since the primitive soil was exhausted of its enlivening carbonaceous matter.

But the true interests of this fine country are marred in its social aspect, by a sort of feudal consolidation of farms which obtains here, where a few wealthy proprietors have bought "all the land that joined them." Here is the splendid mansion, with its extensive fruit orchards, ornamental shrubbery, long graveled walks, ambitious front-gate, high picketed deer park, preserves, &c., &c., while still nearer the village is the Irish hamlet with its little, unpretending chapel, ornamented only by the significant emblem of Christ crucified; the houses, good specimens of the genus shanty; yet these poor Hibernians look to the village for employment, rather than to the great proprietor whose extensive domain is little more than a sheep walk, as if to save the annoyance of farm laborers. But there is one redeeming feature to be noticed in the largest of these consolidated estates—the road-side for miles is lined with locust trees, (*Rebenea pseudacacia*), and when their sprouts come up in the fields adjoining the road, they are trimmed and improved into groves of that imper-

ishable wood, so necessary for fence-posts. Methinks every prairie farmer might well copy the example here set by this magnate of the land.

It would have done me good to have called at the farm of David Thomas, at Greatfield, three miles north-east of Aurora; but alas, the philosopher who, above all others, (Dewitt Clinton said,) "loved Flora and Pomona better than any other man," has now abandoned his large and beautiful garden, where every indigenous and many exotic flowers once bloomed. His rural domain, with its exquisite fruits and flowers and fertile fields, has been sold "at a price,"—because, perhaps, in his "sere and yellow leaf," he could not see them suffer for the want of his own physical labors. He has now retired to a little cottage, at the village of Union Springs, where may he long live to enjoy a happy retrospect of the past, and to enjoy the pregressive discoveries of the future.

Here at Aurora, owing to the influence of the never-freezing Lake, vegetation is two weeks earlier in the spring than on the more elevated country only three miles east. Owing to the predominance of clay in the soil, each garden has to be trenched in the fall, so that the frosts of winter, aided by carbonaceous manures, may ameliorate its too compact stratum; yet even here, on this descending surface, where no water is seen, tile-draining is found to be necessary to large and early vegetables. Here the indigenous fruits of every kind are in perfection; on this day (5th of November) the vines of both the Isabella and Catawba grapes have not yet been stripped of all their (even now) luscious fruit. Strange as it may seem, such is the paucity of that class of the *genus homo* who delight to live in and near rural villages, that the best arable lands here may be bought by the acre almost within the precincts of the village, at prices hardly exceeding those of farming lands in the isolated back towns of the country. N'IMPORTE.

WATERLOO, November, 1854.

SCENERY IN THE CRIMEA.

THE Salgir valley now began to contract, until it formed a mountain-pass, which somewhat reminded me of Killie-crankie, in Perthshire, but was even more charming than that. Mountain upon mountain arose on either hand, while on the right the noble Tehatir Dag displayed its giddy heights, its frightful precipices, and topping crags, separated and embraced by groups or long lines of trees in which the venerable oak and stately beech mingled their foliage with a hundred kinds of arboret, producing a richness of coloring, a diversity of tints, and a play of light and shade, which the bluff projecting naked rocks only made more lovely, and in their combination created an admirable "melange" of the sublime and beautiful. On every hand were to be seen Tartar houses embosomed amid mulberry and walnut trees, with the green tobacco leaf hanging to dry on an awning of trellis-work projecting in front; or villages picturesquely suspended to the side of a hill, the roof of one row of houses forming a terraced street for that above, and the whole looking like a giant flight of steps. Far on in the valley shoot up the tall poplar, here covered with thick foliage, and grown into a noble tree. Bright mountain streamlets flashing into light, were again concealed beneath the fringe of the myrtle and lime; while wild tracts were planted with the vine, on which hung the clustering grape, for the vintage had not yet commenced. [Scott's Crimea.]

THE thought of eternity consoles for the shortness of life.

HOW TO SLEEP.

For the enjoyment of a sound and healthy sleep, Hufeland gives the following directions:

1st. The place where one sleeps must be quiet and obscure. The less our senses are acted upon by external impressions, the more perfectly can the soul rest. One may see from this how improper the custom is of having a candle burning in one's bed-chamber during the night.

2d. People ought always to reflect that their aged-chamber is a place in which they pass a great part of their lives; at least, they do not remain in any place so long in the same situation. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that this place should contain pure, sound air. A sleeping apartment must consequently, be roomy and high, neither inhabited nor heated during the day; and the windows ought always to be kept open except in the night time.

3d. One should eat little, and only cold food for supper, and always some hours before going to bed.

4th. When a-bed, one should lie, not in a forced or constrained posture, but almost horizontally; the head excepted, which ought to be a little raised. Nothing is more prejudicial to health than to lie in bed, half sitting. The body then forms an angle; circulation in the stomach is checked, and the spine is always very much compressed. By this custom, one of the principal ends of sleep, a free and uninterrupted circulation of the blood, is defeated; and in infancy and youth, deformity and crookedness are often the consequences.

5th. All the cares and burdens of the day must be laid aside with one's clothes; none of them must be carried to bed with us; and in this respect, one by custom may obtain very great power over their thoughts. I am acquainted with no practice more destructive than that of studying in bed and of reading till one falls asleep. By these means the soul is put into great activity, at a period when everything conspires to allow it perfect rest; and it is natural that the ideas thus excited should wander and float through the brain during the whole night. It is not enough to sleep physically; man must sleep also spiritually. Such a disturbed sleep is as insufficient as its opposite—that is, when your spiritual part sleeps, but not your corporeal; such, for example, as sleep in a jolting carriage on a journey.

6th. One circumstance, in particular, I must not here omit to mention. Many believe that it is entirely the same if one sleeps these seven hours either in the day or night time. People give themselves up, therefore, at night, as long as they think proper, either to study or pleasure, and imagine that they make everything even when they sleep in the forenoon, those hours which they sat up after midnight. But I must request every one, who regards his health, to beware of so deceiving an error. It is certainly not the same, whether one sleeps seven hours by day or by night; and two hours sound sleep before midnight are of more benefit to the body than four hours in the day.

SECOND CROP PEACHES.—We had the pleasure (says the Loudon Va., Washingtonian,) of eating a peach, presented to us by Mr. John Iseet, of Leesburg, which was of the second growth for the present year. The tree bore early in the summer, and then blossomed and again produced the peach presented to us. It was small, but possessed all the flavor and taste of the genuine article.

STRIKE love from the soul, and life is insipid.

Scrap-Book.

THOUGHTS IN HEAVEN.

No sickness there—
No weary wasting of the frame away,
No fearful shrinking from the midnight air,
No dread of summer's bright and fervid ray

No hidden grief,
No wild and cheerless vision of despair,
No vain petition for a sweet relief,
No tearful eyes, no broken hearts are there.

Care has no home
Within the realm of ceaseless prayer and song;
Its billows break and melt away in foam
Far from the mansions of the spirit throng.

The storm's black wing
Is now spread athwart celestial skies;
Its wailings blend not with the voice of spring,
As some too tender flower fades and dies.

No night distills
Its chilling dews upon the tender frame;
No moon is needed there. The light which fills
That land of glory, from its Maker came.

No parted friends
O'er mournful recollections have to weep;
No bed of death-enduring love attends,
To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep.

No blasted flower
Or withered bud celestial gardens know;
No scorching blast or fierce descending shower
Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe.

No battle-word
Startles the sacred host with fear and dread;
The song of peace, creation's morning heard,
Is sung wherever angel-minstrels tread.

Let us depart;
If home like this awaits the weary soul,
Look up, thou stricken one. Thy wounded heart
Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control.

With faith our guide,
White-robed and innocent, to lead the way,
Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide,
And find the ocean of Eternal Day?

THE NEEDLE.

BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

THE gay belles of fashion may boast of excelling
In waltz or cotillon—at whist or quadrille:
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling
Of drawing, and painting, and musical skill;
But give me the fair one, in country or city,
Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart,
Who cheerfully warbles some rustic ditty,
While plying the needle with exquisite art;
The bright little needle—the swift flying needle—
The needle directed by beauty and art.

If Love have a potent, a magical token,
A talisman, ever resistless and true—
A charm that is never evaded or broken,
A witchery certain the heart to subdue—
'Tis this—and his armory never has furnished
So keen and unerring, or polished a dart;
Let beauty direct it, so pointed and burnished,
And Oh! it is certain of touching the heart.

Be wise then, ye maidens, nor seek admiration
By dressing, for conquest, and flirting with all;
You never, what'er be your fortune or station,
Appear half so lovely at rout or at ball,
And gaily convened at a work-covered table,
Each cheerfully active and playing her part,
Beguiling the task with a song or a fable,
And plying the needle with exquisite art.

WHILE Dr. Samuel Johnson was courting his intended wife, in order to try her, he told her that he had no property; and moreover he once had an old uncle that was hanged. To which the lady replied that she had no more property than he had; and as to her relatives, although she never had one that was hanged, she had a member that *deserved* to be!

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A little transaction in the legal line came off in this city yesterday, which for coolness and cunning, has not been surpassed for many a day. Our worthy friend B—, some time since, become surety for certain claims against a steamboat, and was ultimately sued upon the surety. Judgment was rendered, and after the due process of the law, levy was made upon a pile of bricks, and the time for sale was ten o'clock yesterday. B— was troubled for money, and the times being tight, he could not raise it, and with the hope to save any sacrifice of property, he sent his attorney, who, by the way, is notorious for cool proceeding, to the claimants, to procure a postponement of sale. The creditor was incorrigible, and declared he would have his money, then and there. The hour for sale arrived, bids were made, and the highest bidder was B—'s attorney. The bricks were knocked down, and the sale was over, when the attorney coolly buttoned his coat and walked off. The officer called to him to come back and settle. He turned round, and, to the chagrin of the claimant, said: "Report to the court that I bid in the bricks and that I *refuse to pay*. I am responsible for the deficiency." And so the sale was postponed until the court shall order another. [Detroit Advertiser.]

A Clergyman was once sent for in the middle of the night by one of the ladies of his congregation.

"Well, my good woman," said he, "so you are very ill, and require the consolations of religion? What can I do for you?"

"No," replied the old lady; "I am only nervous and can't sleep."

"How can I help that?" asked the parson.

"Oh, sir, you always put me to sleep so nicely when I go to church, that I thought if you would only *preach* a little for me."

The parson "made tracks."

A GOOD DOUBLE PUN.—Mr. Forrest was serenaded at the Winthrop House. The next morning at the breakfast table of that excellent hotel, Mrs. Wood, the fascinating comedienne of Boston theater, was congratulated on the serenade, by a gentleman who supposed it was intended for her. "Oh, no!" she readily replied, "they passed by the little Wood for the great Forrest!" Mrs. Wood deserves the compliment of a serenade for her fine acting as well as wit.

Boston Journal.

CONFIDENTIAL.—"Massa says you must sartin pay de bill to-day," said a negro to a New-Orleans shopkeeper.

"Why, he isn't afraid I'm going to run away, is he?" was the reply.

"Not 'zactly dat—but look ahea," said the darkey, slyly and mysteriously, "he's gwine to run away heself, and darfo' wants to make a big raise!"

ACCOMODATION.—(Strict business Man)—"Patrick, hereafter I want you to commence work at five o'clock and quit at seven."

Patrick—"Sure, and wouldn't it be as well if I'd commence in the morning at seven and leave off at five in the evening?"

A BROAD FACE.—A Washington correspondent, in describing a beautiful young lady, says "she had a face a painter might dwell upon."

The body oppressed by excesses, bears down the mind, and depresses to the earth any portion of the divine spirit we had been endowed with.

THE CONDITIONAL MAN.

THERE are some men who are never known to give an unconditional assent to any proposition, however self-evident.

We have in mind a person of this character, whom for the sake of convenience, we shall give the name of White.

"A beautiful morning, Mr. White," we remarked on one occasion.

"Yes," said he, doubtingly, "but I shouldn't wonder if it rained before night."

"Your piazza is a great improvement to your house," we remarked.

"Yes sir, but it is a little too narrow. If it was a foot wider it would be just the thing."

"In that case, you must like Mr. Smith's, for if I am not mistaken, his is precisely that width."

"Very true, but then it's too high."

"How do you like our new minister? He is generally popular, a good preacher, a good pastor, and a good man."

"Why, yes, I admit all that, but didn't you notice, how askew his neck cloth was last Sunday?"

"No, but admitting that to be the case, it was no objection to him in his official character."

"Why no, but then, we expect our minister to pay as much respect to dress as other folks."

"You have a fine field of potatoes, yonder, Mr. White?"

"Yes, they look well enough above ground, but there's no knowing but they may be all rotten before they are gathered."

"The new railroad will be a great thing for the town, and do very much to build it up, don't you think so?"

"Well, I don't know but it may, but then it will be very noisy, so that a body can't have a quiet moment to himself."

"We must be content to submit to a little inconvenience for the sake of obtaining a great good. That is the true philosophy of life."

"Perhaps it is, but then their railroads are so confounded noisy."

Almost despairing of obtaining a straightforward, unconditional answer to our enquiries, we, as a last resort, pointed out a boy who was passing, and remarked.

"That boy has very dirty hands."

"Yes," said Mr. White, "yes, but—but—" he was evidently seeking some way in which to bring in an objection. At length his face brightened up and he continued—"but if they were washed they would be clearer."

We left him to his reflection.—Waverly.

MEMORANDA OF AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY.—The Buffalo Republic says: We recently picked up the following memoranda, which we saw dropped by a young lady attired in an embroidered velvet talma, an exquisite honiton lace collar, a white hat and plume, and a painfully brilliant silk dress, with exaggerated flounces:

"I must get a veil, sarceknnet, gloves, broun hoes, laise shimmyzet, kulone."

We confess we were stadtled at the last item, but think it means cologne."

Our lawyer, "who filed a bill," "shaved a note," "cut an acquaintance," "split a hair," "made an entry," "raised a haul," "got up a case," "framed an indictment," "empaneled a jury," "put them in a box," "nailed a witness," "hammered a judge," "chiseled a client," and "bored a whole court," in one day, has since "laid down the law," and turned carpenter.

ENOCH says he knew a man who sat up all night because he could not decide which to take off first, his boots or his coat.

MY HUSBAND.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

My husband is a very strange man. To think how he should have grown so provoked about such a little matter as that scarlet scarf. Well there's no use trying to drive him, I've settled that in my mind. But he can be coaxed—can't he, though?—and from this time henceforth—shan't I know how to manage him? Still there's no denying, Mr. Adams is a very strange man.

You see, it was this morning at breakfast, I said to him, "Henry, I must have one of those ten dollar scarfs at Stuart's. They are perfectly charming, and will correspond so nicely with my maroon velvet cloak. I want to go out this morning and get one, before they are all gone."

"Ten dollars don't grow on every bush, Adeline; and just now times are pretty hard, you know," he answered in a dry careless kind of tone, which irritated me greatly. Beside that, I knew he could afford to get me the scarf just as well as not, only, perhaps, my manner of requesting it did not quite suit his lordship.

"Gentlemen who can afford to buy satin vests at ten dollars apiece, can have no motive but penuriousness for objecting to give their wives as much for a scarf," I retorted, as I glanced at the money which a few moments before he had laid by the side of my plate, requesting me to procure one for him; he always trusts to my taste in these matters. I spoke angrily. I should have been sorry for it the next moment, if he had not answered.

"You will then attribute it to my penuriousness, I suppose, when I tell you I can not let you have another ten dollars to-day."

"Well, then, I will take this and get me the scarf. You can do without your vest this fall," and I took up the bills and left the room, for he did not answer me.

"I need it, and I must have it," I soliloquised, as I washed my tear-swollen eyes, and adjusted my hair for a walk down Broadway; but all the while there was a still small voice in my heart, whispering "Don't do it. Go and buy the vest for your husband," and at last (would you believe it!) that inner voice triumphed. I went down to the tailor's, selected the vest, and brought it home.

"Here it is, Henry. I selected the color which I thought would suit you best. Isn't it rich?" I said, as I unfolded the vest after dinner, for somehow my pride was all gone. I had felt so much happier ever since I had resolved to forget the scarf.

He did not answer me, but there was such a look of tenderness filling his dark, handsome eyes, as his lips dropped to my forehead, that it was as much as I could do to keep from crying outright.

But I haven't told you the cream of the story yet. To-night, when he came home to supper, he threw a little bundle into my lap. Wondering greatly what it could be, I opened it, and there (would you believe it?) was the scarlet scarf, the very one I set my heart on at Stuart's yesterday.

"Oh Henry," I said, looking up and trying to thank him, but my lips trembled, and then the tears dashed over my eyelashes, and he drew my head to his heart, and smoothed down my curls, and murmured the old loving words in my ear, while I cried there a long time; but oh, my tears were such sweet ones.

He is a strange man, my husband, but he is a noble one, too, and his heart is in the right place after all, only it's a little hard to find it sometimes, and it seems to me my heart never said it so deeply as it does to-night. God bless him!

I WILL BE HOME SOON.

A few weeks ago, we were the witness of a parting scene which touched us nearly. It was between two who were newly wedded, and who, since the sweet day of their nuptials, had not been parted for a day, hardly for an hour. Nothing short of sheer necessity could have called the husband from his bride now—but the necessity came between them and he must not shrink. We saw the long and wild embrace, heard the goer whisper, "Be of good cheer—I will be home soon," and in a few moments more the billows rolled between the hearts that so lately God had joined together. "I will be home soon," These were the words—the only consolation left, amid so much bitterness. Perhaps the pangs of parting were sharpened by the vague presentiment that they might never meet again. And so she turned from the spot, that sad young wife, and went back to the home whose light had departed.

"I will be home soon." And so he was; home before he was expected—home ere yet the tears were dried from the eyes of the weeper whom he left behind. But, alas! how did he come! Encompassed by a shroud, embraced within a coffin, cold as the perpetual snow that crowns the mountain monarchs of Switzerland. Sure enough, he was "home soon."

They dug but one grave, then—but, since, another was demanded—and now, the young husband and wife sleep and dream together.

We shall all "be home soon." What that home will be, rests with us. The deeds of virtue will secure a passport to the golden palaces—the enormities of vice will end in worse than dungeon darkness.

"Home soon!" So he was—and having waited but a little while, she went home also! [Buffalo Express.

RELIGION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.—

The religious belief of the fourteen persons who have filled the Presidential chair in the United States, as indicated by their attendance upon public worship and the evidence afforded in their writings, may be enumerated up as follows: Washington, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, and Taylor were Episcopalians; Jefferson, John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Fillmore were Unitarians; Jackson and Polk were Presbyterians; Mr. Van Buren was of the Dutch Reformed Church; and President Pierce is a Trinitarian Congregationalist. [Boston Trans.

Dr. Cox, speaking of persons who profess to do a great deal for religion without possessing any, says: they resemble Noah's carpenters, who built a ship in which other people were saved, although they were drowned themselves.

A young minister when about to be ordained, stated at one period of his life, he was nearly an infidel. "But," said he "there was one argument in favor of Christianity, which I could never refute—the consistent conduct of my own father!"

POLITE.—"I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question," said a polite and accomplished gentleman upon a certain occasion, "but I would merely remark in the language of a poet, that to him 'truth is stranger than fiction.'"

The following toast was recently drank at a social gathering in Baltimore: "In ascending the hill of prosperity, may we never meet a friend."

WHY was the first day of Adam's life the longest ever known? Because it had no Eve.

CARRYING BUNDLES.

MANY people have a contemptible fear of being seen to carry a bundle, however small, having the absurd idea that there is a social degradation in the act. The most trifling as well as weighty packages must be sent to them, no matter how much to the inconvenience of others. This arises from a low kind of pride. There is a pride that is higher; that arises from a consciousness of there being something in the individual not to be affected by such accidents; worth and weight of character. This latter pride was exhibited by the son of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. While he was at college, at Cambridge, he was one day carrying to his room a broom he had just purchased, when he met a friend who, noticing the broom with surprise, exclaimed, "Why did you not have it sent home?" "I am not ashamed to carry home anything which belongs to me," was the sensible reply of young Bonaparte. Very different pride was this from that of a young lady whom we know, who alway gave her mother all the bundles to carry when they went out together, because she thought it vulgar to be seen with one herself.

AGES OF THE POETS OF AMERICA.

James K. Paulding, 75; John Pierpont, 69; Richard H. Dana, 67; Charles Sprague, 63; John Neal, 60; William C. Bryant, 60; James G. Percival, 59; Fitz Greene Halleck, 59; Samuel G. Goodrich, 58; George W. Doane, 55; George P. Morris, 53; Albert G. Greene, 52; George W. Bethune, 52; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 51; George D. Prentice, 50; Charles F. Hoffman, 48; N. P. Willis, 47; William G. Simms, 47; Henry W. Longfellow, 47; George Lunt, 47; John G. Whittier, 46; William D. Gallagher, 46; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 45; Albert Pike, 45; Park Benjamin, 45; James Freeman Clarke, 44; Ralph Hoyt, 44; James Aldrich, 44; William H. C. Hosmer, 44; Jones Very, 44; Alfred B. Street, 43; George W. Cutter, 43; William H. Burleigh, 42; Henry T. Tuckerman, 41; Henry B. Hirst, 41; Cornelius Matthews, 39; John G. Saxe, 38; Philip P. Cooke, 38; Epes Sargent, 38; Thomas W. Parsons, 37; George W. Dewy, 36; Arthur C. Coxe; James T. Fields, 36; James Russell Lowell, 35; Thomas Buchanan Reed, 32; George H. Boker, 31; Bayard Taylor, 29; R. H. Stoddard, 28. [Boston Trans.

SOUTHERN HARD SHELL.—A Southerner gave a party to a few friends, who, happening to converse about Sambo's power of head endurance, the gentleman said he owned a negro whom no one in the party could knock down or injure by striking on the head. A strong, burly fellow laughed at the idea, and as Sam, the colored person, was about entering with the candles, the gentleman stood behind the door, and as he entered, Sam's head received a powerful sockdologer. The candles flickered a little, but Sam passed quietly on, merely exclaiming, "Gentlemen, be careful of de elbows, or de lights will be distinguished."

Mrs. Partington on being asked respecting a pair of twins with which she was said to have been recently blessed, replied that if such was the fact, it needn't be wondered at, for she belonged to a very growing family, and, though none of them had had twins; yet several of them had come within one of it.

WHY are railway companies like laundresses? Because they have ironed all England, and sometimes do a little mangling. London Diogenes.

DULL CHILDREN.

COMFORT TO PARENTS.

The following, the last paragraph of which our readers will find to contain some excellent advice, is going the rounds of our exchanges without credit:

No fact can be plainer than this, it is impossible to judge correctly of the genius or intellectual ability of the future man by the indications of childhood. Some of the most eminent men of all ages were remarkable only for dullness in their youth. Sir Isaac Newton in his boyhood, was inattentive to his study, and ranked very low in school until the age of twelve. When Samuel Wythe, the Dublin schoolmaster, attempted to educate Richard Brinsley Sheridan, he pronounced the boy an "incorrigible dunce." The mother of Sheridan fully concurred in this verdict, and declared him the most stupid of her sons. Goldsmith was dull in his youth, and Shakespeare, Gibbon, Davy and Dryden do not appear to have exhibited in their childhood even the common elements of future success.

When Berzelius, the eminent Swedish chemist, left school for the university, the words "Indifferent in behavior and of doubtful hope," were scored against his name; and after he entered the university he narrowly escaped being turned back. On one of his first visits to the laboratory, when nineteen years old, he was taunted with the inquiry whether he "understood the difference between a laboratory and a kitchen." Walter Scott had the credit of having the "thickest skull in the school," though Dr. Blair told the teacher that many bright rays of future glory shone through that same thick skull. Milton and Swift were justly celebrated for stupidity in childhood. The great Isaac Barrow's father used to say, that, if it pleased God to take away from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac, as the least promising. Clavius the great mathematician of his age, was so stupid in his boyhood, that his teacher could make nothing of him, till they tried him in geometry. Carracci, the celebrated painter, was so inept in his youth that his masters advised him to restrict his ambition to the grinding of colors.

"One of the most popular authoresses of the present day," says an English writer, "could not read when she was seven. Her mother was rather uncomfortable about it, but said as everybody did learn with opportunity, she supposed her child would do so at last. By eighteen, the apparently slow genius paid the heavy but inevitable debts of her father from the profits of her first work, and before thirty, had published thirty volumes." Dr. Scott, the commentator, could not compose a theme when twelve years old; and even at a later age Dr. Adam Clark, after incredible effort, failed to commit to memory a poem of a few stanzas only. At nine years of age, he who afterward became a chief justice in this country, was, during a whole winter, unable to commit to memory the little poem found in one of our school books.

Labor and patience are the wonder-workers of man—the wand by whose magic touch he changes dross into gold, deformity into beauty, the desert into a garden, and the ignorant child into the venerable sage. Let no youth be given up as an incorrigible dolt, a victim only to be laid upon the altar of stupidity, until labor and patience have struggled with him long enough to ascertain whether he is a "natural fool," or whether his mind is merely inclosed in a harder shell than common, requiring any little outward aid to escape into vigorous and symmetrical life.

TOBACCO.

"Tobacco is an Indian weed,
It was the devil who sowed the seed".

We give below a few extracts for the benefit of tobacco chewers. They are worth reading, and pondering upon. They are made by Fontana, a distinguished chemist. He says:

1. I made a small incision in a pigeon's leg, and applied to it the oil of tobacco; in less than two minutes it lost the use of its foot.
2. I repeated this experiment on another, and the result was exactly the same.
3. I made a small wound in the pectoral muscles of a pigeon; and applied the oil to it; in three minutes it could no longer support itself on its left foot.
4. This experiment repeated on another, resulted in the same way.
5. I introduced into the pectoral muscles of a pigeon, a small bit of wood covered with the oil, in a few minutes it fell insensible.
6. Two others to whose muscles I applied this oil, vomited all they had eaten.
7. Two others, with empty stomachs, treated as above, made all possible efforts to vomit.
8. One single drop of this tobacco oil put upon the tongue of a cat, has produced violent convulsions, and killed her in the space of one minute.
9. A thread dipped in the oil and drawn through a flesh wound of a cat, dog, or any other animal of their size, will kill it in seven minutes.

A LADY SEEKING INFORMATION.—The Lowell (Mass.) News says: One day last week, as a train on the Lowell and Salem road was approaching the "target" station at Wilmington, the conductor observed the target hoisted, and the train was stopped. The person who had occasioned the stoppage of the train proved to be an elderly lady, who, on being requested to get aboard, replied—"Oh, no, sir, I do not wish to go—I only want to find out at what time I can go to North Reading." A fact.

EXPLANATION.—One of two gentleman recently conversing about the Natural Bridge of Virginia, remarked that there was an extraordinary incident connected with it, for Gen. Washington once threw a dollar completely over it, an achievement which has not been performed since.

"No wonder," replied his companion, "for a dollar in those days could be made to go a great deal farther than at the present time."

THEIR PASSWORD.—By dint of great industry and sharpness, says an exchange, we have discovered the password of the mysterious order of Know-Nothings. Here it is: "Ktsimn-Ka-Knoumumbummsinmus-Kellillil-mpst-Ksamuiximuximux-Max-euxeex-Leughxque."

BROKEN BONES.—"Mr. Witness, you have said that while walking with an umbrella over your head, you fell into this reservoir and was badly injured. Did you break any bones, sir, at that time?" "I did, sir." "What bones?" "Whalebones, sir!"

Miss Gilmore was courted by a man named Haddock. "I only want one gill more," said he, "to make me a perfect fish."

OUR "foreign relations" are in a very good state; five thousand of them landed in New-York on Sunday.

A HINT.—Wear your learning like your watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one; but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it.

It is a great disgrace to religion to imagine that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe extractor of pensive looks and solemn faces.

There scarce can be named one quality that is amiable in a woman, which is not becoming in a man, not excepting even modesty and gentleness of nature.

THEY that deny a God, destroy man's nobility; for certainly man is like the beasts in his body; and if he is not like God in his spirit, he is an ignoble creature.

Voluntary rigor and torment is unnatural; and it is as ridiculous to hate cheap and easy convenience, as it is mad and foolish to purchase expensive and uncommon delicacies.

CAMPOR has been discovered to be an antidote for that terrible poison, strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison—one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism—was relieved by twenty grains of camphor taken in six grains of almond mixture. Dr. Suddock, in a letter to the London Lancet, claims to have made the discovery.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen 50 to 62½ cts. per bbl. the past week. Corn has declined 5 to 6 cts. per bushel. Wool is more firm, and a short supply on hand.

Cotton, and other Southern products, a slight decline.

The Weather is moderately cold for the season. Three inches of snow fell on the evening of the 3d instant.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.

During the past week there has been nothing particularly noteworthy in the Cattle trade in this city. Thursday, the principal market day, was the one set apart for Thanks giving, and this probably influenced the market somewhat, though not materially. There were a few more cattle (156) offered at the Washington Yards than the week previous. The prices were about the same, viz: First quality, 9½c. to 10c. Fair quality, 8½c. to 9½c. Inferior, 7½c. 8½c., and some poor animals as low as 6½c., or perhaps lower. The general quality of the cattle was about medium, and the number in market 1,895, against 1,739 of the week before. Of these, Illinois furnished 208; Kentucky, 211; New-Jersey, 6; New-York, 326; Ohio, 242; Pennsylvania, 282; Virginia, 162.

The Erie Railroad brought 460; the Harlem Railroad, 333; the Hudson River Railroad, 300; the Hudson River boats, 150, and 712 came on foot.

The question as to the general market day is still as unsettled as ever. The brokers fixed upon Thursday, and we had hoped, from the appearance on last Thursday, that this decision would be acquiesced in; but on Friday a large meeting of butchers was held, and it was then resolved, with considerable unanimity, that every means should be used to restore the former day—Monday. We were quite sorry to see so uncompromising a spirit manifested, especially since the chief aim of those desiring a change is to avoid the desecration of the Sabbath. Any other day would be preferable to Monday. We think Wednesday the most appropriate day, though there is no material objection to Tuesday or Saturday. As the case now stands, the butchers have resolved to attend on Monday, and pay CASH for all cattle brought forward then, and not to visit the yards at all on Thursday. We think, however, that some of them will be there on that day.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes—				
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.	100 lb.	—	7	—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.	6	25	—	—
Beeswax—				
American Yellow.	—	28	—	30
Bristles—				
American, Gray and White.	—	40	—	45
Coal—				
Liverpool Orrel.	1 chaldron.	—	11	50
Scotch.	—	—	—	—
Sidney.	8	—	7	50
Pictou.	8	—	—	—
Anthracite.	2,000 lb.	7	—	7 50
Cotton—				
Ordinary.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Middling.	7½	7½	7½	9½
Middling Fair.	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair.	10	10½	10½	11
Cotton Bagging—				
Gunny Cloth.	1 yard.	—	12½	— 13
American Kentucky.	—	—	—	—
Dundee.	—	—	—	—
Coffee—				
Java.	1 lb.	—	13	— 13½
Mocha.	—	—	14	— 14½
Brazil.	—	—	9	— 11
Maracabo.	—	—	10	— 11
St. Domingo.	(cash).	—	9	— 10½
Flax—				
Jersey.	1 lb.	—	8	— 9
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands.	8	12	—	8 18½
State, straight brands.	8	25	—	—
State, favorite brands.	8	31	—	—
Western, mixed do.	8	62½	—	8 75
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	8	75	—	8 87½
Michigan, fancy brands.	8	75	—	—
Ohio, common to good brands.	8	62½	—	8 87½
Ohio, fancy brands.	9	—	9	12
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.	9	—	9	25
Genesee, fancy brands.	9	25	—	9 50
Genesee, extra brands.	9	75	—	10 50
Canada, (in bond,)	8	62	—	8 75
Brandywine.	9	—	9	25
Georgetown.	9	—	9	25
Petersburg City.	9	25	—	—
Richmond Country.	9	—	9	25
Alexandria.	9	—	9	25
Baltimore, Howard-Street.	9	—	9	25
Rye Flour.	6	50	—	—
Corn Meal, Jersey.	4	50	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.	4	75	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.	1	—	19	50
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee.	2	25	—	2 43
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,	—	—	—	2 00
Wheat, Southern, White.	1	95	—	2 —
Wheat, Ohio, White.	—	—	—	—
Wheat, Michigan, White.	2	12	—	2 20
Wheat, Western and Mixed.	1	80	—	2 —
Rye, Northern.	1	32	—	—
Corn, Round Yellow.	—	—	94	—
Corn, Round White.	—	—	95	—
Corn, Southern White.	—	—	96	—
Corn, Southern Yellow.	—	—	93	— 95
Corn, Southern Mixed.	—	—	—	—
Corn, Western Mixed.	—	—	91	—
Corn, Western Yellow.	—	—	—	—
Barley.	1	40	—	—
Oats, River and Canal.	—	55	—	57
Oats, New-Jersey.	—	48	—	52
Oats, Western.	—	55	—	57
Peas, Black-Eyed.	2	75	—	3 —
Lime—				
Rockland, Common.	1 bbl.	—	89	—
Lumber—				
Timber, White Pine.	1 cubic ft.	—	18	— 24
Timber, Oak.	—	—	25	— 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	—	—	35	— 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.	(by cargo)	—	18	— 22
YARD SELLING PRICES				
Timber, Oak Scantling.	1 M. ft.	—	30	— 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.	—	17	50	19 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.	—	—	—	40
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.	—	—	20	— 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.	—	—	37	50 42 50
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	—	—	25	— 32
Boards, North River, Box.	—	—	16	— 18
Boards, Albany Pine.	1 pce.	—	14	— 20
Boards, City Worked.	—	—	22	— 23
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.	—	—	—	25
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.	—	—	25	—
Plank, Albany Pine.	—	—	24	— 30
Plank, City Worked.	—	—	24	— 29
Plank, Albany Spruce.	—	—	17	— 24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.	—	—	22	— 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.	1 bunch.	—	2	25 2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.	—	—	2	75 3 —
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	1 M. 24.	—	—	28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.	—	—	22	— 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.	—	—	19	— 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.	—	—	17	— 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.	—	—	32	—
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.	—	—	15	— 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	—	—	20	— 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.	—	—	72	—
Staves, White Oak Hhd.	—	—	90	—
Staves, White Oak Bbl.	—	—	60	—
Staves, Red Oak Hhd.	—	—	35	—
Heading, White Oak.	—	—	70	—
Molasses—				
New-Orleans.	1 gall.	—	22	— 26
Porto Rico.	—	—	23	— 29
Cuba Muscovado.	—	—	22	— 26
Trinidad Cuba.	—	—	23	— 26
Cardenas, &c.	—	—	—	24

Provisions—

Beef, Mess, Country.	10	—	10	—
Beef, Mess, City.	10	—	—	—
Beef, Mess, extra.	16	—	—	—
Beef, Prime, Country.	—	—	7	—
Beef, Prime, City.	—	—	—	—
Beef, Prime Mess.	1 pce.	23	—	24
Pork, Prime.	11	25	—	—
Pork, Clear.	14	—	—	—
Pork, Prime Mess.	—	—	—	—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.	10	—	—	—
Hams, Pickled.	—	—	—	—
Shoulders, Pickled.	—	—	—	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle.	1 pce.	—	—	—
Beef, Smoked.	1 pce.	—	—	—
Butter, Orange County.	22	—	24	—
Cheese, fair to prime.	8½	—	10½	—

Sugar—

St. Croix.	1 lb.	—	—	—
New-Orleans.	—	5½	—	6½
Cuba Muscovado.	—	5½	—	5½
Porto Rico.	—	5	—	6½
Havana, White.	—	7½	—	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.	—	5	—	7½
Manilla.	—	5½	—	5½
Brazil, White.	—	6½	—	7
Brazil Brown.	—	5	—	5½

Tallow—

American, Prime.	1 lb.	—	11½	— 12½
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Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
 Ten cents per line for each insertion.
 Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
 Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
 Ten words make a line.
 No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE for SALE

AT A BARGAIN.—The subscriber offers for SALE, at a great BARGAIN, and in lots to suit purchasers, several hundred acres of LAND, situated in one body within four and a half miles of Sunderland Depot, 47 miles from Troy, on the Troy and Boston Railroad. On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House; a large Barn and Shed; Sixty Acres of MEADOW, and about One Hundred and Ninety Acres of Pasture Land. The most of the remainder is heavily wooded, containing immense quantities of valuable Timber, with an easily accessible Saw-mill near at hand, so that there is a fine opportunity for profitably getting out timber for market. The greater portion of the land is tillable. Also, adjoining the above, about Fifty acres, containing a Mill Seat. This lies in Sandgate, Vermont. For further information address
 S. R. GRAY,
 64-69n139 Shushan Post-office, N. Y.

ISABELLA AND CATAWBA GRAPE

VINES, of proper age for forming Vineyards, cultivated from, and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over four years has conferred on the Croton Point Vineyards, are offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions for four years, as will enable them to cultivate the grape with entire success, provided their locality is not too far north.
 All communications addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., New-York, or Croton Point, Westchester Co., N. Y., will receive attention. The additional experience of two past seasons, give him full assurance that, by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., a crop of good fruit can be obtained every year, in most of the northern, and all the middle, western, and southern States.
 N. B.—To those who take sufficient to plant six acres, as he directs, he will, when they commence bearing, furnish the owner with one of his vineyarders whom he has instructed in his mode of cultivation; and who will do all the labor of the vineyard, and insure the most perfect success. The only charge, a reasonable compensation for the labor.
 R. T. U.
 64-67n140

APPLE QUINCE SEED—A prime arti-

cle for stocks—for sale by WM. DAY,
 63-66 Morristown, N. J.

A PROPOSITION.—For the use of \$600

I will BOARD a young Lady or Gentleman, who may wish to educate themselves at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Any one having that amount to spare, can get an education and have the money returned any time after two years. Others boarded at \$2 to \$2 50 per week, from the first of April. Yellow Springs is one of the most healthy and pleasant villages in the West. Address
 J. J. Lumberton, Ohio.
 —63n138

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—A person

who has been engaged in Horticulture for the last twelve years, will shortly be disengaged, and desires a situation in an extensive Nursery, or in connection with a Horticultural or Agricultural Periodical. Can give satisfactory reference as to ability, &c. Address S. Kingsessing, P. O., Philadelphia Co., Pa. Refer to A. B. Allen, Office of the American Agriculturist.
 61-73

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES for

SALE.—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are often sold at \$500 or \$600 in this city. Apply to
 F. WOODFORD, 191 Water-st., N. Y.
 60-61

CHOICE POULTRY.—C. C. PLAISTED,

of Great Falls, N. H. (late partner of Dr. John C. Bennett,) now offers for sale a large lot of choice POULTRY, viz:
 Four trios of Brahma Poultry, last year's fowls, from \$12 to \$18 a trio; 30 pairs of Chickens, from \$6 to \$10 a pair—bred from the Brahmas exhibited by Bennett and Plaisted, at the National Poultry Show, February last, and which were premium fowls. (Mr. P. has just sold the cock alone for \$50, to F. B. Bernard, of New-Orleans, La.) One trio of Hong Kongs, last year's fowls, price \$15; 4 pairs of Canton Cochins China Chickens, price \$3 a pair; 3 trios of Black Shanghai, price \$10 a trio; White Shanghai, price \$6 a pair; 1 pair of Sumatra Pheasant Games—splendid fowls—at \$6 a pair; a few pairs of Malacca Games, at \$10 a pair; also English, Irish, Spanish, and Indian Games, at \$6 a pair, and one pair of very large Hong Kong Geese, price \$20.
 N. B.—The above lot of Fowls are all PURE BRED, and warranted as such. They are only offered at such very low prices because I have not room to keep so many through the winter.
 Money may be sent at my risk, if inclosed and mailed in the presence of the Post-master.
 62-63

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR

SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter,
 WILLIAM KELLY,
 Ellerslie, Rhinebeck.
 60-61

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, AT

ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care.
 His Trees, &c., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent at once, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders, as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high.
 Orders should be, as usual, addressed to our agent in New-York, Mr. EDWARD BOSSANGE, No. 138 Pearl-st., who will give all the information desired, and mail, on application, a charge, a detailed copy of my catalogue, with prices, in dollars and cents.
 60-72

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS &

CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment of the most rare and choice novelties of Fruit Trees; the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar-st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants inclosing a postage stamp.
 23-71

1,000 ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR

\$100—Suitable for Belts, Masses, Shrubberies, Woods, &c., in the best and hardiest varieties, strong and well grown—delivered in Boston and New-York. Price list on application.
 B. M. WATSON,
 56-63 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE

RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The Plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand.
 VALENTINE H. HALLOCK,
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

P. S.—Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for package. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention.
 60-61

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber

keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among them will be found the choicest animals in the United States; 15 hands and over in height, and well proportioned. Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions, where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others, in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will do a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft paste to roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen.
 Call on, or address by letter, JAMES BUCKALEW,
 Jamesburg, New-Jersey.
 Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 24th-st., N. Y. [59]

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE

assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by
 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety

of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.
 B. & C. S. HAINES,
 Elizabethstown, New-Jersey
 54-61

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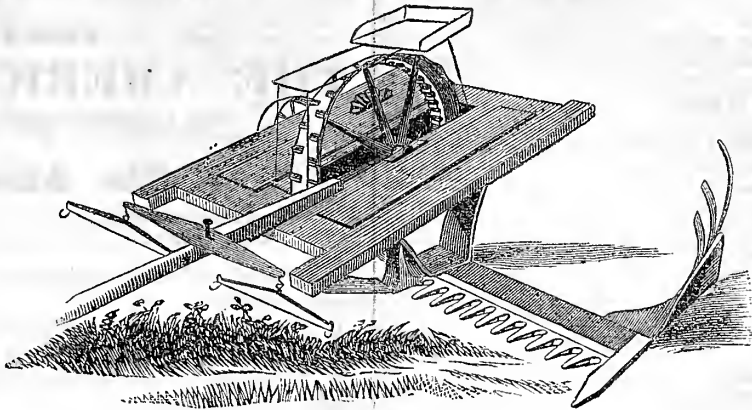
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Accommodation	203
Advertisement, a Curious	196
Barn, an hour in	195
Boys and Young Men	200
Bread, How to Toast	197
Bundles, Carrying	204
Bones, Broken	205
Cayuga Lake and its Environs	201
Children, Dull	205
Cow, a Patton—an Enormous Milker	201
Couch or Twitch Grass	197
Crimea, Scenery in	202
Conditional Man	203
Cox, Dr.	204
Confidential	203
Diamond cut Diamond	203
Explanation	205
Farm, a great	201
Farm, a Large—a Change	196
Face, a broad	203
French Farmers	195
Guano, Artificial	196
Horticulturist for November	198
Heaven, Thoughts in (Poetry)	203
Husband, my	204
Home, I will be soon	204
Hard Shell, a Southern	204
Johnson, Dr. Samuel, courting	203
Lady seeking information	205
Lady, Memoranda of an accomplished	203
Manure, Liquid, for the Garden	198
Manures for Light and Heavy Soils	196
Markets	205
Matches	196
Metals, increasing the strength of	197
Mules—Their Breeding, &c.	193
Needle, The (Poetry)	203
Password, Their	205
Partington, Mrs. on Twins	204
Peaches, second crop	202
Pun, Double	203
Presidents, Religion of the	204
Poets of America, ages of the	204
Polite	204
Premiums, Don't forget the	200
Plaster of Paris, a Fixing agent	196
Residence, Selecting	200
Roots, their health essential to the growth of plants	197
Sheep, New food for	197
Signing Notes by Machinery	201
Subscribers, Interesting to our	200
Sleep, How to	202
Sweet Williams, the beauty of Double	199
Sugar Crop	196
Turnips, Preservation of	195
Tobacco	205
Wheat, <i>Egilops ovata</i> the Original	194
Winter planting in Flower Gardens	199

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The *American Agriculturist* is under the joint Editorial supervision of Mr. A. B. ALLEN—its principal editor for the first ten years—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, A. M., a thoroughly practical farmer and agricultural chemist.

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CONDUCTING EDITOR.

Published Weekly by Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

{ UNDER THE JOINT EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
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VOL. XIII.—NO. 14.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 66.

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

THE AMERICAN TURKEY.

From the London Poultry Chronicle.

A correspondent, "T. R. C. C.," has written to ask if we or any of our correspondents can give the distinguishing characteristics of the pure American turkey, especially as regards color. We thought it would be no difficult matter to commence with the account given by American poultry writers, and consulted "Miner's Domestic Poultry Book" accordingly; but we there find little beyond an account of the exciting sport of shooting that fine bird, the American wild turkey. In speaking of the domesticated kinds, he names a variety of colors, just the same as we have them. We consulted Dr. Bennett's, and some other American works on poultry, with no better success; and were a little surprised to find that Dr. Bennett chiefly contents himself with an extract given from Mr. Richardson's hand-book, so well known with us.

We have written to an American correspondent on the subject, and have little doubt that, either in the pages of his journal or by letter, he will, within a month, oblige us with the intelligence which "T. R. C. C." requires.

With the above extract we received from the accomplished Editor of that paper the following request:

—MONK BARNS, Hempstead, London, Eng.,
October 25th, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Will you have the kindness to favor me with an account of the points and properties of the American turkey, either by letter or in the pages of the *American Agriculturist*. One of my correspondents is anxious to know about the wild and also the domesticated kind of the pure American turkey, with an exact description of their color, shape, size, &c.

Hoping you will pardon me for thus troubling you, I have the honor to remain,

Dear sir, yours truly,
ELIZABETH WATTS,
Editor of the Poultry Chronicle.

As we fortunately have the facilities at hand, both in the true history of the American turkey in its nomadic state, on our library shelves, in the recollections of our intercourse with the bird itself, and in its domesticated condition in our own poultry yard, together with as fine samples of the common household turkey as probably exist, we cheerfully comply with the request of our fair correspondent, as well, also, as to furnish a subject of general interest to our readers.

The wild turkey of America is still found in considerable numbers in the western United States and territories, among the new settlements, and in the Canadas. We have known it in its natural habits from our boy-

hood. We have put up flocks of them, old, with their young, in the western woods and prairies; driven them before us for miles along the bridle-paths among the "clearings;" chased them away, in winter, from the corn-cribs around the log cabin in the wilderness; heard their loud gobbling on a sunny spring morning when wooing their mates; frightened the sitting female from her nest of a score of eggs in the broad oak openings—which we took home and hatched under the barn-door hen, and reared the young chicks to maturity; shot them down from high trees in the nutting time of autumn, so fat that they would crack open in falling; and, when out of season, eaten of their flesh, which was poor, stringy, dry, and tasteless. All these we have both done and witnessed, "long time ago," and ever since have held an affection and admiration for them beyond any other wild bird that we ever knew or saw.

From that delightful Naturalist and truthful Ornithologist, Wilson, we condense the following description:

The male wild turkey, when full grown, is nearly four feet in length, and more than five in extent. The bill is short and robust, reddish, and horn-colored at its tip. The neck is of moderate length and thickness, bearing on its inferior portion a pendant facie of black rigid hairs about nine inches long. The body is thick, somewhat elongated, and covered with long truncated feathers; these are divided into very light fuliginous down at the base, beyond which they are dusky; to this dusky portion succeeds a broad, effulgent, metallic band, changing now to copper-color or bronze gold, then to violet or purple, according to the incidence of light, and at tip is a terminal, narrow velvet black band, which does not exist in the feathers of the neck and breast; the lower portion of the back, and the upper part of the rump, are much darker, with less brilliant golden violaceous reflections; the feathers of the inferior part of the rump have several concealed, narrow, ferruginous, transverse lines, then a black band before the broad metallic space, which is effulgent coppery; beyond the terminal narrow black band is an unpolished bright bay fringe. The upper tail coverts are of a bright bay color, with numerous narrow bars of bright shining greenish; all these coverts are destitute of the metallic band, and the greater number have not the black subterminal one; the under tail-coverts are blackish, glossed with coppery towards the tip, and at tip are bright bay.

On the wings the smaller and middling coverts are colored like the feathers of the body; the greater coverts are copper violaceous, having a black band near the whitish tip; their concealed web is blackish sprinkled with dull ferruginous. The spurious

wing, the primary coverts, and the primaries, are plain blackish, banded with white, which is interrupted by the shaft, and sprinkled with blackish; the secondaries have the white portion so large, that they may well be described as white, banded with blackish, and are, moreover, tinged with ferruginous yellow; this color gradually encroaches on the white, and then on the blackish, in proportion as the feathers approach the body, so that the tertials are almost entirely of that color, being only sprinkled with blackish, and having metallic reflections on the inner web.

The tail is ferruginous, mottled with black, and craped by numerous narrow undulated lines, of the same color, which become confused on the middle feathers; near the tip is a broad black band, then the feathers are again mottled for a short distance, and are widely tipped with ferruginous yellow.—[Cinnamon, we should rather say.—Eds.]

The legs and feet are strong, and of a reddish flesh color, with long, rigid, blunt nails, and well adapted for scratching in the earth, from which much of its food is obtained. At three years he is at maturity, and in full flesh and condition; weight from twenty to twenty-five pounds, although specimens have been found of the weight of thirty pounds, and upwards.

The hen is proportionably smaller than the cock, with substantially the same shades of plumage, but duller, as with the domesticated females. They usually develop the hairy tuft from the breast in the second year, but it is shorter and much thinner than in the male. They arrive at maturity at three years of age, and their weight is usually from nine to twelve pounds avoirdupois.

To this elaborate, and somewhat technical description we will add, that the wild turkey, both male and female, is very compactly feathered, with a plumage of exceeding brilliancy, a more erect bird than the tame one, standing somewhat higher on its legs, more slender in form, and more graceful in its movements and attitudes. The male is less addicted to strutting and gobbling, and the female less loquacious. They have a sharp suspicious look of the eye, too, like all wild things, when suddenly approached. These characteristics they retain for generations after they become domesticated, together with a shyness unknown to the others, and a propensity to roam abroad and secrete their nests from search. The young are prone to hide away on the approach of any kind of an intruder; and if not secured and brought to the house with the mother, grow wild as they increase in age to such a degree as hardly to be brought under control; yet, reared with the domestic turkey, or with barn-door fowls, they become tame domestic companions of the poultry yard. We knew a large flock in Indiana last year

which had been domesticated several years. They were owned by two brothers living on adjoining farms, half a mile apart. They were suffered to range for themselves, and only fed as they came about the buildings in severe weather, visiting alternately each farm-house, and strolling, occasionally, for miles about other farms in the neighborhood. They made their nests in the fields, and groves of wood; no care was taken of their eggs by their owners, and they bred and reared their young at will. They roosted at night on the high trees about the buildings, or on the tops of the roofs; on being alarmed they would fly half a mile, or more, away, without alighting; would come up, when driven, and feed among the common poultry, but were shy, and could only be caught by being deluded into a building. In the month of March we obtained a young pair, male and female, of these birds, put them into a box, and brought them several hundred miles by railway home. They had corn in their box, but ate none. After arriving, we shut them into a small building for a few days, during which, although they had food and water by them, they did not touch it. When let out with our tame turkeys at the farm-house, they would not associate with them, but took to a grove of some twenty acres a hundred rods distant, from which we could not coax them; and, after a few days, we never saw them again. The feathers and bones of the hen were found a few weeks afterward, and the cock we neither saw nor heard of.

At the London Agricultural Exhibition in Canada West, last September, we again saw some fine specimens, and purchased three of them—a two-year-old cock and hen and a young pullet two-thirds grown—under the assurance by the owner that they were thoroughly domestic. They were noble birds, and the cock proved as tame as any turkey on the farm. The hens, however, after a few days loitering about the place, occasionally associating with our tame ones, wandered away, and we have not seen them since. The cock still remains, keeping his own company about the house, and has no apparent society with the others, other than roosting with them at night under a broad shed. He is a stately and beautiful bird, weighing twenty-six pounds; comparing accurately with the description we have quoted, with the most brilliant metallic plumage imaginable. The peacock hardly outshines his changeable velvet luster, as he wheels about in the sun; and he looks the very spirit of the American turkey in his own wild luxuriance. Our intention is to breed him with a selection of our best domestic hens, and rear a crop for future keeping. The mongrels between the wild and tame turkey partake of the hardy nature of the one, with its brilliant plumage, and the domestic habits of the other; and are usually an improvement in their stamina. They hold the plumage of their wild parent with remarkable truth and brilliancy, which can never be mistaken by a practised observer; and in this particular add much to the beauty and uniformity of the flock.

We have seen occasional specimens of the

true wild turkey at our Poultry Exhibitions, and many which were called so, but were not, being evidently mongrels; as they lacked in full depth the peculiar bluish tinge of the head, the general brilliancy of plumage, the erect figure, the changeable metallic luster of the upper wing, and rich cinnamon band at the extremity of the tail—undeviating marks of the pure specimen, as the colored portraits in the volumes of Wilson and Audubon will show.

The domestic turkey of America differs in no way, that we are aware, from that of England. They are of all colors, from a pure white, and all shades and varieties between, to that of a jet black. Among the full colors, also, we have the buff, or copper-colored, and the slate, or dove-colored—which many fanciers prefer, simply, we believe, as a matter of taste, as we have never discovered any superior merit either in the habits or flesh of such varieties. The dark colors are generally the heaviest and hardiest birds. The prevailing color, however, where no particular preference is indulged, is a bronze brown, somewhat resembling that of the wild turkey, but less brilliant, and wanting in the striking marks or tints peculiar to that race.

The average size of the common turkey is about that of the wild bird, but when carefully bred, they exceed those weights. The heaviest turkeys we have ever known are those grown on the dry, primitive soils of eastern and southern New-York, Long Island, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island. It is not uncommon for seven or eight months cocks to weigh twelve to fifteen pounds, well fattened, and pullets to weigh ten pounds, while we once knew a two-year-old cock to have been pushed to the weight of twenty-four pounds, and hens frequently to twelve pounds. These are *dressed* weights, prepared for the spit. The western birds are not so heavy, probably, on the average, by one-fourth—such is our observation. We have now, on our own farm in western New-York, a Connecticut-bred three-year-old cock, of a dark silvery color, alive and in full flesh, weighing thirty-three pounds, and the young gobblers of seven months, of his produce, well fattened, weigh fifteen pounds, dressed for the spit. Much in the weight and perfection of turkeys, as we have elsewhere remarked, depends on the age and condition of the parent birds, which, for the best breeding, should not be less, of either sex, than two years, and always in a full and equable condition of flesh. Thus kept, and the young well cared for, a flock of turkeys is as easily reared as a clutch of common barn-door chickens.

A breeder of Shanghais says that one of these fowls, when eating corn, takes one peck at a time.

A Paddy writing from the west, says, pork is so plenty that "every third man you meet is a hog."

BARE-FACED falsehoods—fibs told by the ladies in the present style of bonnets.

AGRICULTURE IN PALESTINE.

WE subjoin some extracts from a letter recently received from the Holy Land. The authoress—an American lady—some years since headed the Christian enterprize for the introduction of improved social and industrial habits among the benighted denizens of this once enlightened and favored land. The effort has succeeded, thus far, beyond her most sanguine expectations, and we trust it is destined to work a radical change in the condition of the people by whom she is surrounded. The enterprize requires the further and continued aid of the benevolent, and we shall be happy to forward to the colony any gratuities that may be left for it.

HEBREW BIARRAH, Plains of Sharon,
Three miles north of Jaffa,
September 1, 1854.

DEAR SIRS: We have long had it in our hearts to express by letter to you our great obligations for your continued benevolence and sympathy for this humble work. Your tools are invaluable aid, as such implements are not to be obtained here. They are not only the admiration of the natives, but they greatly excel those which we have seen, which have been brought by individuals from other countries. Almost the only kind of tool used by the Arabs, for garden work, is a heavy kind of a hoe, of common iron, with a short handle, shaped somewhat like an ax. Their plow, of which I suppose you have seen a specimen at the great Fair in New-York, completes their agricultural implements.

The best carpenter in Jaffa, visiting us, was greatly astonished to see an ax; and an augur put him in raptures. Why he spent days to dig out small mortice-holes, with a rude chisel, that an augur would perform in as many hours! He begged that we would send to our country and obtain these articles for him, and he would pay the expense.

For squaring timber for joist, and the heavy machinery for raising water from wells to irrigate their summer plantations, they have neither broad hatchet or ax, but a narrow rude adz. The execution of their work is consequently very primitive. We have lost a number of articles, as a common hatchet, or a good jack-knife, prove to great temptations for those who can obtain them in no other way.

Your plows are a wonder. They say they are much better than their own—but they can not use them; they don't seem to have the judgment to keep them in the earth, and turn an even furrow. One who has been with us two years has learned their use, and we trust that others will improve also.

You may perhaps be interested to hear the Arab manner and routine of raising different crops. They have one mode and succession of kinds of grain, year after year, upon the same soil, and from distant generations. A short time since they were opposed to the use of manure, as an innovation against the course of Providence, and now only use it in gardens. The Bedouins and Fellaheen (or farming peasants of the villages) plow the soil with camels, buffaloes, and cattle. In the spring they plow as often as twice and three times, in preparation for simsim, or sesima—a seed producing an excellent oil, preferred here for cooking and burning to olive oil. As soon as the rain ceases, they sow their seed in narrow drills, by means of a tube affixed to their plow. With their right hand they hold the single handle of their plow, and with their left they supply the tube from their lappet of seed. This work ceases about the first of May. Early in August it is ripe. The pods open so easily that they

pull it partly green, like flax. The seed is easily beaten out with sticks. The soil then lies still till November. After the first good shower softens it, every peasant is on the alert to sow his wheat. On this mellow soil they often sow the seed without first plowing it, and afterwards plow it in. Sometimes, if there are weeds, they plow once before sowing. The following May the wheat is cut, irregularly, with a sickle, shaped much like a crooked knife, or bush-hook, used in Pennsylvania to cut cornstalks. It is carried on camels, to an elevated place, and threshed on the ground by the treading of cattle. The straw is trodden very fine, and with the chaff, is separated by a wooden fork, throwing it up in the wind. It is afterwards sifted by hand. The next fall they sow barley, as the wheat had been sown. Sometimes they plant dora on the soil previous to the wheat-crop, instead of the simsim. This is a plant resembling broom-corn in appearance. You may know it as "Egyptian wheat." This yields well, and looks, in immense pieces on the plains, at a little distance, like fields of corn. It ripens about the same time as the simsim. Both grow well through the dry season without water.

In the mountains they raise lentils as a spring crop—a very nice kind of small pea, much used for soup. Times and prices have greatly advanced here, the last ten years. Arabs and other residents say that they can remember when wheat was half a piastre per measure (a measure is near a half bushel). Three years since, a camel load of grapes of 100 rotile (6½ lbs.) sold for 80 piastres—about \$320. Also melons, figs, and vegetables, at the same reduced price. A tax-collector told us last week that he had seen the poor peasant bring his donkey load of vegetables to the gate of Jaffa and pay one and a half piastres tax, and afterwards sell his load inside for one and a fourth piastres.

Oranges, citrons, lemons, and pomgranates, are mostly cultivated near Jaffa. These are watered through the dry season from wells, by the ancient method of an endless chain, bound thickly with very coarse earthen jars. The chain, or rope, is twisted from willows, brought from the banks of the river Ogee, six miles north. Small ropes, to bind the jars, are made of flags, brought from the same place, and also from Egypt. The water is raised into a large plastered reservoir, and thence daily distributed among the trees, until every part is irrigated, once in eight days. This process is commenced about four weeks after the last rain, and continued until the first rain, about five and a half months. Beside these, the banana, almond, apricot, peach, pear, apple and quince are common. In connection, on the same watered grounds, the natives raise a few summer vegetables, such as ochra, eggplant, and tomatoes. Without irrigation, in spring, they raise immense fields of the finest melons, vegetable marrow, and cucumbers. In the autumn and winter they raise a poor variety of cabbage, that never heads; a coarse kind of lettuce, radishes, onions, and turnips of inferior quality, and cauliflower, good Indian corn, sweet and white potatoes, peas, beans, and beets, were not known until recent introduction.

We have leased for three years about twenty-five acres of good land, a rich interval, lying on a small stream, that runs north into the beautiful river Ogee. It is an experimental farm, attempted six years since by three Jews. Through want of experience, and dependence upon Arabs, they spent much to little purpose, and entreated us to undertake its culture, hoping by an example to carry it on afterward to better advantage. They have made considerable improvements. The well, and its machinery, stabling, gardeners' rooms, and a consider-

able area are inclosed by a heavy plastered wall, about ten feet high, for protection. This is on a slight elevation, declining from which, in connection, are from three to four acres thickly covered with all the above varieties of flourishing fruit-trees. The rest of the soil is level, and used for grain. Being situated, at a distance from other improvements, one little farm and its ever-green foliage looks like an island in the midst of the undulating plain around, without a fence or tree, or dwelling near us. The distant line of the Judean mountains, where sits Jerusalem, in her shadowy summits, bounds our eastern vision, while the "blue Mediterranean," with its belt of shining sand, lies westward. To preserve the trees, we have been obliged this summer to use the Arab machinery and manner of drawing water. It is very laborious, and inconvenient to replace the fragile ropes as often as the continual severe friction wears them out. One large rope wears about five weeks, and the smaller ones, which fasten the jars, are more frequently replaced. The principle of the machinery is simple, and perhaps as good for the purpose as we can obtain in the present state of machinists and materials here; but we desire to substitute a strong iron chain, and plank buckets, for our withe rope and earthen pots, as soon as we can defray the expense, being a much cheaper course in the end.

We commenced labor here last March, and in the second week planted white potatoes. They grew rapidly, yielded well, and were of good quality. We dug them the last of May. The same ground we immediately replaced with Indian corn; it flourished exceedingly; stood from 9 to 11 feet high, and bore large ears. It was ripe in August. The soil has lain empty five weeks, and we are now planting potatoes again for Christmas, expecting to plant another crop in February. We have also had, this summer, fine beans, tomatoes, egg-plants, vegetable marrow, melons, and cucumbers.

We should esteem it a great favor if you can give us some directions respecting the culture of the sweet potato—particularly how to restrain a redundancy of vines. This is the third summer that we have cultivated them here—being the first experiment in this land. They have yielded well, and have been very sweet. But each year has shown an increase of vines, and also an elongation of roots—sometimes three feet, without size in proportion. Lima beans yield surprisingly. When, in the absence of poles, we plant them near trees, they entirely cover them. Different varieties of peas are very rank and productive. Vines which commenced bearing last November, continued to blossom and bear until the rain ceased in April. Rutabaga and other turnips are more tender, and of a better flavor than in the United States. The capability of the soil is great, when we consider how the natives produce crops year after year, without rest or manure.

After the crops are gathered, flocks and herds graze freely every where. On the plains around, from which have been recently gathered wheat, barley, simsim, and dora, to-day, on one side, we can see in groups four or five hundred camels, with their Bedouin herdsmen; on another, large droves of sheep and goats; and, still beyond, herds of cattle and buffaloes, many thousands of domestic animals, with their Arab owners, in the distance around us. As soon as the rain commences they will retire, each to their own villages and encampments. Last night several men, with a drove of superior goats, from the mountains north of Damascus, begged protection for them within our gates. Another, a Sheik, from the plains of Gaza, with camels, and attendants, often comes in to drink at noon. They offer us

camel's milk, and are very friendly. They say that the reason of their bringing their flocks here is, because the Bedouins of the desert pasture their grounds at this season, and if they pasture too near them they are liable to lose their animals. This week our laborers apprised us that a family of Bedouins were camping outside, near our garden-hedge. We were at first troubled at such familiar neighborhood; but we soon found they only wished a little water, safety, and rest for the night, as the poor are subject to great impositions and wrong from their superiors. Their household camels crouched around, their children, and dogs, and donkeys, and fire in the center. A few bags of grain, a kneading-trough, and a cooking pot, with a few pieces of coarse goat's hair cloth for bedding and shelter, completed their equipment. Many Bedouins from a distance visit us, and a number of their principal Sheiks have proposed a treaty of friendship, and invite us to sow wheat with them. We have daily applications from the sick for medicines, from all the country round. Individuals come from Gaza, and instances of four days journey, expressing the greatest confidence in our medicine and good intentions toward them. We appropriate our little hut to the use of those who entreat to remain under our care and nursing. Over the arches built for stabling we have built a comfortable room, since July, and repaired two lower rooms for our family. The Turkish authorities of Jaffa are also most respectful, and seek to accommodate us. Their principal officers visit us, and express much gratification at our residence among them. They offer us any needful assistance; request medicine for their families, invite us to their houses, and permit their ladies, well attended, to come to us—whic, they assure us, is without a precedent. Also, the wives of Bedouin Sheiks have been brought, veiled, to our house, from the interior; and the examples that we have seen of Bedouin ladies of the first rank, excel in beauty, refinement of manners, and chaste style of dress, the wives and daughters of the first citizens.

Our Jews are now all absent for awhile, attending their great autumnal feast. Yesterday and to-day they have been out to our garden for palm branches and citrons, for their tabernacles. Their interest in Agriculture increases; and numbers would rejoice in the opportunity of making permanent settlement in the country.

The poor of Jerusalem and Jaffa are much encouraged by the recent donations they have received. On account of the late abundant harvest, and the embargo on the exportation of grain, bread is plenty; and we greatly regret the misrepresentations that have been so recently published at home respecting a famine in this land. Before this reaches you, I trust, you have seen the official statements of our Consul in Jaffa, and of the officers of the custom-house, entirely nullifying such careless reports. The number of our laborers are only limited by our small means for their employment. The Jews being unaccustomed to labor, their physical ability is very small; their ignorance of farming also precludes the possibility of receiving much in return for their hire, at least through their apprenticeship. Although they need a patient and liberal charity in their employment, we have abundant examples of their improvement and promise of well doing. There are two respectable Rabbis who, with their families, would move out of the city and reside with us, for the purpose of learning something of the theory and practice of agriculture, if we had the means to put up rooms for them. They are intelligent, educated persons, who would be afterwards prepared to instruct others.

Among other items, we should be happy

to give you a correct idea of the rapid growth of trees and plants in these irrigated grounds. Lemon buds set last May, have shoots to-day measuring ten, eleven, and twelve feet high—the first four feet large enough for a cane—and thickly covered with large leaves. The growth of the pomgranate is more rapid. Planted near together, in two years they form an impervious hedge. Orange trees grow quickly, and bear the second and third years after engrafting. Here they greatly excel in size and flavor the best Sicily oranges. Jaffa is only a few days sail from Messina, where American vessels come for fruit, and we are persuaded that they would realize a much greater profit by loading at Jaffa. An intelligent German friend informs me that he could furnish vessels with the choicest varieties, and largest-size picked oranges, packed in boxes on the wharf, for \$5 per thousand. Paper must be furnished for wrapping, which should always be white and soft. Vessels should be here the middle of October.

Our citron trees present a most beautiful sight, heavily laden with their enormous fragrant fruit. They are not yet full grown, but one just plucked, now on the table beside this sheet, measures one foot in length, and one foot three and a half inches round. Also one of the largest oranges, still green, on our trees, measures 14½ inches in circumference, and the same lengthwise from the stem. The lemons are accordingly large, but neither kind, the citrons nor oranges, would average this measurement. The medium size of marketable oranges is about 11 inches round.

Before closing, we wish to inquire what would be the expense and size for shipment, of a small-sized threshing machine, of the most simple easily-worked kind. Threshing here is one of the most formidable labors, and occupies most of the summer, where there is much wheat raised. We have told the Arab about them, but they can not understand the possibility of such an invaluable improvement.

The spring wheat that you so kindly sent us, arrived too late last spring to sow, but we shall spare no pains in giving it a trial the coming season. We can not express how greatly we appreciate the many favors we have received from you, and how invaluable, in our arduous toil, the tools and seeds that we have received have been. We rejoice that our weak effort has not been in vain, as others are now encouraged by our success, and the no longer contested fact of the practicability of such a benevolent work, to commence on a more permanent and extended scale. Principal Jews in Europe are organizing societies to carry out a similar enterprise, perceiving that it is not a bad plan to set their poor here to earning their livelihood, instead of continuing the entailment of their destitution, by supporting them in idleness, at so great and increasing expense to themselves.

Dear Sirs, to you justly belongs a good share of their benevolent joy, in the introduction of improved agriculture into this desolate land, as, without your implements, little could have been accomplished in our first doubtful onset.

Very truly and respectfully,
C. S. MINOR

He who expects a friend without faults, will never find one. . . . A foolish friend does more harm than a wise enemy. . . . It is not by saying, "Honey, honey," that a sweet comes to the mouth. . . . A friend is more valuable than a relative. [Irish Proverbs.]

When the light of thy hope has departed, look not after the sun that has set, but turn to that which is to rise.

GLOUCESTER CHEESE-MAKING.

The following is taken from the published report in the North British Agriculturist of a deputation from Ayrshire, which lately visited the dairy districts of the South of England:

Few if any of the Gloucester cheese are what we would call *full-milk* cheese. It is a common practice in the valley of Berkeley to take the cream from a considerable proportion of the milk. In the dairy at Water End very little cream is taken off; and this, together with the general carefulness of the management, accounts for the superiority of Mr. Leonard's cheese. He has 36 cows this summer, and previous to our visit 8 lbs. to 9 lbs. of milk butter, in addition to the cheese, were weekly made. As cheese is made twice a day, the hours for milking are early. In the morning it is commenced a little before 5 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3. As the milk is brought in it is put into the cheese tub, and great care is taken to free it from impurities. A cloth is thrown over the tub, and above it is placed the ladder with the hair sieve through which the milk is poured. A table spoonful of nitre is put over the cloth, and is left to mix with the milk as it flows through into the tub. The coloring matter, composed of a solution of annatto, and the rennet are then added, and stirred carefully through the milk.

The thermometer is not used in Mr. Leonard's dairy, and on that account we can not speak precisely as to temperature. During the time of milking there is, of course, a considerable loss of heat; and as the small quantity of skimmed milk is added in summer without being heated, the temperature of the whole, we would suppose, may be from 85 to 90 degrees when the rennet is added.

About an hour is allowed for coagulation. The time for breaking is judged by the touch of the finger. By allowing the curd to become pretty firm the whey comes off purer than it would do if the curd were earlier broken. Breaking the curd is an operation that must be carefully performed. The dairy superintendent, or in her absence a trustworthy person, must do this part of the work. The hands are put gradually down to the bottom of the tub, and are brought slowly to the surface with the palm upwards, and the fingers extended. This is done repeatedly; and care is taken to avoid pressing or squeezing the curd, as a very slight pressure would cause the whey to come off white. After the hands have been passed through the whole mass in this manner, a circular wooden breaker, formed like a net is used to complete the operation of breaking. It is moved slowly and steadily until the whole of the curd is made very fine. The breaking usually occupies from 20 to 30 minutes. The curd is then left about 20 minutes to allow it to settle at the bottom of the tub. It is next drawn gently by the hands to one side of the tub to admit of the whey being taken from the other side. The whey is lifted in a wooden bowl, and poured through a hair sieve into the leaden vessels, which are placed at the side of the dairy. The sieve retains any small portions of the curd that have been lifted in the bowl. When the greater part of the whey has been taken off, the curd is heaped on one side of the tub; it is cut in different directions to allow the remaining whey to run out, and is generally pressed by the hands to accelerate the separation. The whey, as it flows from the curd, is lifted from time to time and put through the sieve into the whey leads. The curd is then put into vats with thin cheese-cloths, locally called whey-cloths, over

them; and the vats are placed in the press, one above the other, for about 20 minutes.

When taken from the press, the curd is cut into squares, and broken by the hand somewhat finely into the tub. A little heated whey is poured over it; the whey and the curd are well stirred together; the curd is drawn slowly to one side of the tub, and the whey is taken out as before. After the whey has been taken off, the curd is again broken down by the hands into the vats. It is easily broken, as it has not attained a firm state of cohesion. As the vats are filled, the curd is pressed into them with the hand, and they are piled one above the other in the cheese-tub. At this stage the curd is in a pasty state, and the fragments combine very easily; the pressure from the weight on the vats brings the contents of each vat into a mass. When the vats are all filled, they are reversed, and the bottom ones placed uppermost. The top cheese is taken and a triangular paring, about an inch broad at the base, is cut off round the edge. It is then turned into a whey cloth, the vat is rinsed with a little whey, and the cheese is put into it with the cloth under. The edge that is now uppermost is pared round as the other had been, and a portion of curd, in the form of an inverted cone, is cut out of the center of the cheese. This is called "cutting out the witch," and we have been informed that the practice is seldom omitted by a Berkeley dairy-maid. Along with an old horse-shoe over the door it forms a perfectly sufficient safeguard against witchcraft. The "witch" is broken down by the hand, the paring from the edge is placed round the opening made by "cutting out the witch;" as much more curd is put in as suffices to make the vat full enough; the cheese is covered over with the cloth, and is put into the press. The other vats are treated in the same manner, and are then put into the press.

After being pressed an hour, or an hour and a half, the cheeses are put into dry whey-cloths, and returned to the press till evening. They are then rubbed over with refined salt, and put into thicker cloths, called "salting cloths." In the morning the cheese is again rubbed with salt, and returned to the press in the same cloth. Next morning it is rubbed a third time with salt, and the salting-cloth is put over it another day. On the fourth morning the cheese is put into the vat without a cloth, for the purpose of being made smooth. It is reversed in the vat on the fifth morning, and again on the sixth, and on the seventh morning it is laid on the shelf. The frequent rubbing of so many cheese with salt has a very severe effect upon the hands of the dairy-maid.

It may be stated as a fair average of the amount of whey butter in Mr. Leonard's dairy, that one pound is made weekly from the produce of each cow during summer. The cheeses are turned daily in the cheese room until they become firm, and afterwards they are turned about twice a week. Before being sold they are painted with coloring matter composed of Venetian red and water. There is no particular age of the cheese at which the painting should take place. They are painted just long enough before being sold to allow the peculiar bluish color, which indicates a true Gloucester cheese, to show itself. This may be at the age of three or four or six months. In painting, the dairy-maid sits on a low stool, takes the cheese in her lap and scrapes it carefully. She then stains it over with a woollen cloth dipped in the paint. In some cheese-rooms, after the cheese is painted, a cabbage-leaf is placed upon it, to assist in imparting the desired color. The leaf is kept on a week, first on the one side and then on the other. A longer time of it would injure the color.

The single Gloucester cheese, which is generally made in Berkeley, is 15½ inches in diameter, and from 2½ to 2¾ inches in depth. This gives about eight cheeses to the cwt. The quality of the double Gloucester is originally the same, but it is made of double thickness, and is usually kept to a greater age, which accounts for the higher price at which it is sold. The large leaden vessels and some of the other utensils in the Berkeley dairies are excellent. The cheese-tubs, like most of our own, are of wood; but the vats or cheels are much superior to ours. They are made of elm, and are turned out of a single piece of wood. Their surface is remarkably smooth; and as they are hooped with wood there is nothing about them to corrode. With ordinary care, therefore, they last a long time. The wooden presses, though they have a clumsy, and old-fashioned appearance, seem to work well. We counted 15 cheeses piled upon each other in one of them. They have no advantage over good lever presses, and in some respects are not so convenient.

DISEASE OF UDDER AND TEATS IN COWS.

CASE 1.—Obstruction in a Cow's Teat.—In 1831 I was called in to attend a cow, the property of Mr. Tudman, of Yoking's Gate near this town, that had calved a week ago, and had borne two calves before. There was an obstruction up one of the teats, and the udder was very much distended with milk. I merely introduced a knitting needle up it for about two inches, and broke down two different pieces of coagulum or membrane that crossed it, and the milk could be immediately drawn off, and she did well without any further trouble.

CASE 2.—Injury to a Cow's Teat.—17th September, 1845. Mr. Garratt, timber merchant, of this town, had a cow that had just met with an injury to one of her teats, in having a little of the end of it cut off slantwise. Although we fomented the parts, bled her, and repeatedly passed the silver milk tube up it, yet she became "gargeted," and lost her quarter.

When the teat is injured, we scarcely ever do any good. At first the milk becomes obstructed in the teat, and by the introduction of the tube, the teat, and ultimately the udder becomes inflamed. Then scarcely any milk flows, and what comes is frequently bloody, but soon it entirely ceases. Now only some serum can be drawn out, and soon this ceases. Next, pus forms, which comes out in clots, at others it is tolerably liquid; and if it can not be well got out, the udder hardens in places, and abscesses form, and now the udder is completely destroyed for secreting milk, and she is completely "gargeted."

In April, 1846, the same teat again became highly inflamed and swollen, and pus formed within it. I inserted caustic lints in its orifice, which was nearly closed up; a slough came out, and the pus discharged well. Abscesses afterwards formed in the udder; which (the abscesses) ultimately got well, but the udder became scirrhus.

CASE 3.—Obstruction in a Cow's Teat.—April 17, 1844. Was sent for to attend a cow that had calved yesterday; no milk could be got out of the anterior off teat. On examining it, I found that about an inch and a half up it, there was a thickening for about half an inch in length of the lining membrane, and no doubt the sides of which were united, and the passage was completely obstructed. I first passed a probe, and forced it through, after which I passed a silver tube up it, and then the milk ran freely, and relieved the udder.

On the 18th and 19th, I introduced the tube pretty easily, and the milk ran through it readily, and I was in hopes that the tumor,

a "thunk," as it is called about here, in the passage would become absorbed. Some of the milk could be drawn by the hand after the tube was removed.

20th.—I introduced the tube again, but no milk came out. The teat was sore, and from the orifice a little blood oozed out. To be left alone.

21st.—The teat and udder were much sorer, and the orifice was closed up and swollen, and a little blood oozed out. With some little trouble I again introduced the silver probe, and milk passed very fluently. I forgot to observe that this cow was bred by the owner, and that nothing had ever been amiss with her teat before, and she was well when she was loosed dry.

29th.—The milk has been got out very well, and the udder is very soft; but, from some cause or other, the teat is now a good deal diseased, as it is difficult to introduce the tube. Pus and serum are now within it. The tumor in the teat is as hard as ever, and the tube is obliged to be still forced through it. I fancy the teat has become inflamed from rubbing some Ung. Potas. Iodid. on it and the udder, and from another person forcing the tube up. This case I left off attending in consequence of other interference; abscesses formed, and she lost the quarter.

CASE 4.—Obstruction in a Cow's Teats.—13th April, 1844, I was sent for to a cow that had been purchased at our fair on the 11th instant, that had got obstructions in two of her teats; she had calved two or three days before she was bought; no milk could be got out of the hinder teat on the off side, or any out of the anterior one on the near side; the obstruction was but half way up in each teat, and I could not pass even the silver probe through the off teat. I did so in the other, but could not, on account of the smallness of the orifice of the teats, introduce the silver tube into either of them. Both quarters took good ways, and nothing more was done than fomenting, drawing and hand-rubbing the teats and udder, which became quite soft, and the milk flowed out well.

CASE 5.—Obstruction in a Cow's Teat.—June 6, 1843. Mr. Green, shoemaker, of this town, purchased a cow at our late fair, and at the time of purchase, her udder was freely distended with milk; at night she was milked, and it was found that from only three of the quarters could the milk be entirely drawn off. From the other he could only extract about half a tea-cupful, when it would cease, but in a short time the lower part would be filled again, and in the same way only a similar quantity could be obtained. The owner took her again on my pronouncing her unsound.

OBSERVATIONS.—The obstruction in this lay at the upper part of the teat, and there must have been a stricture there, as there was only a small orifice to admit the milk through. I could not detect any thickening or tumor about the parts. Not near all the milk was obtained from the quarter, yet it was not coagulated.

CASE 6.—Obstruction at the ends of a Heifer's Teats.—18th March, 1845. I was called in to see a two-year-old heifer, belonging to Mr. Tomlinson, of the Chinnell. She was about a month off calving. At the very end of two of the teats there was a substance like a smooth wart hanging from them, and one was half an inch long, and the other not so long. They were closely adherent, and closed up the orifices of the teats. As they did not look like the common wart, I plucked them away. When away, I found they left a concavity at the end of each teat, and the orifice of each teat was perfectly exposed, and the ends and whole of the teats were soft and natural.

The substances removed were similar in

appearance to masses of gum arabic, and were found of concentric layers on each other.

I am inclined to think that they were formed from a secretion on the inside or orifice of the teats, and as it oozed out became a hardened mass. Ordered the teats to be occasionally well soaked in warm water to supple the parts, and to remove any fresh deposit.

CASE 7.—Tumor within the end of a Cow's Teat.—20th March, 1845.—Saw an aged cow of Mr. Groom's, surgeon of this town, that when she was milked, the milk fled out of one of the teats in every direction, and it could scarcely be caught in the pail.

On examining it I found there was a small tumor, the size of a pea, within the teat at the very lower end. The milk was forced out with difficulty, and the person was almost half an hour in milking her. I am informed the cause was that she met with an injury to the lower end of the teat, which was cut off, and left this tumor. The teat certainly has the appearance as if it had been cut off, as it is flat at the end. On putting a silver tube up it the milk flowed freely. To be left alone, and get the milk out as well as they can.

CASE 8.—Fistulous opening in a Cow's Teat from an Injury.—8th April, 1846.—Saw this day a cow belonging to Mr. Furber, of the Warren House. He had bought her of Mr. Ray of Prees, and while in Mr. Ray's possession, she met with an injury to the hindermost teat on the right side, which left an opening in it the size of the natural one. It is situate about a quarter of an inch from the other, and there are evident marks of the teat having been torn or cut, as it is cicatrized over, leaving this small opening through which the milk is constantly dribbling. This quarter is less than the other, in consequence of running the milk out.

TREATMENT.—Touched the orifice with Argent. Nit., and left a tube to be introduced into the natural opening.

10th.—There is a slight slough from the false orifice. Touched it with a heated knitting needle, and then passed a suture through its edges, and closed the opening. Ordered the milk to be drawn three or four times a day with the tube instead of the hand or calf.

12th.—I was informed that the suture had given way, and that the milk issued out as usual. The owner would not go to any more expense about it, so I discontinued my visits. If I had her at my own house I have no doubt but what I could have cured it.

CASE 9.—Obstructions at the top of a Cow's Teat or in Udder.—June 1st, 1847. A two-year-old heifer of Mr. Bradshaw's, of Highgate, in this town, calved two days ago. No milk can be got out of the posterior left quarter. On examining the teat, not the least obstruction or thickening can be felt in it, or at the lower part of the udder, other than from the ordinary swelling after calving. I introduced a probe quite up to the udder, but no milk came out on withdrawing it. Ordered to be well fomented and drawn.

7th.—A person has bought her, but no milk has yet been obtained from this quarter, and only a little watery discharge can now be drawn out. Quarter not much enlarged. She was again sold, and I lost sight of her. In this case I have no doubt but that the milk ducts were closed up by adhesive inflammation.

CASE 10.—Wart at the end of a Heifer's Teat.—On the 18th of October, 1849, I was called in to attend a two-year-old heifer that had calved three or four days before, belonging to Mr. Isaac Wragg, of the Feathers Inn, in this town, that had an obstruction in one of her teats.

It appears that she had a wart at the end

of the posterior off teat, and that a veterinary surgeon in this town had cut it off prior to calving. At present there is the remains of the wart, occupying the very end and center of the teat where the milk comes out, and only the smallest point of a probe can be got into it, but no milk can be got out.

I thought the only plan was to slough it out, for which purpose I introduced a small portion of Hyd. Bichlor. for three consecutive days, having previously drawn the milk off with a sharp pointed teat tube.

In the course of six or seven days it sloughed off on the tube on withdrawing it, and then the milk came pretty freely away, and she did well without any further trouble.

OBSERVATIONS.—We are not unfrequently called in to attend cows when there are obstructions in their teats, and on handling them we discover small tumors of about the size of a pea. They appear to occupy some part of the cavity of the teat, and as if they were formed within or on its lining membrane, and slightly moveable. In other cases the center of the tube, in various degrees, seems indurated and closed up, and has a corded feel; and in my neighborhood as I before stated, this obstruction goes by the name of being "thunked" (from like a thong I fancy).

In the first instance the milk will sometimes gradually pass below the obstruction and accumulate in the lower part of the teat; but as soon as it is removed no more can be obtained until it accumulates again. Sometimes the obstruction is not so great but that the milk can, with great difficulty and patience, be removed entirely from the udder, but in other cases it too frequently happens that the sides of the tube have united together, and completely obliterated the passage so as to admit the milk to pass, and of course the quarter will be useless, and the retention of the milk will very likely bring on mammitis.

Mr. W. C. Sibbald, veterinary surgeon, Biggleswade, in his Prize Essay, and inserted in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society," says that, "not unfrequently the flow of the milk through one or more of the teats is obstructed by a small moveable tumor or tumors, about the size of peas, descending into the passage. A small metallic probe should be passed up the teat, which will push them back into the udder, and they will often remain there without causing any further inconvenience." Now, in these cases, the tumors must have been greatly pedunculated to admit of their being forced into the udder, or they must have been lacteal calculi. I can not say that I ever met with a case in point, but the observation is well worth our notice.

Veterinarian. J. W. A. CARTWRIGHT, V. S.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE TREATMENT OF GRASS-LAND FOR CORN.

As your columns are devoted to the interests of Agriculture, I give you what I think the best mode of treating sward-land which has been mowed many years, before planting corn. My method is, to plow a sward in the field, and in the winter to draw the manure and place it in piles, of fifteen or twenty loads each, so as to be convenient at the time of planting. At the opening of spring I cause the manure to be turned, in order that it may ferment before being spread. Having harrowed and cross-plowed the ground, I furrow both ways, and then apply the manure, by dropping a shovel-full in each hill, which takes about fifteen loads to the acre. If the soil be of a clayey nature, I have found this mode of treatment to yield, by actual measurement, more corn than forty-five loads spread broad-cast. I should say that the corn is covered up with the manure. No

crop will pay better than this if the soil be properly treated; but if the labor be scantied it will feel it most essentially.

Fall freezing is a benefit to stiff sward; but if the plowing is not done in the fall, early spring plowing is recommended, so that when the soil is quite wet, it may have the benefit of freezing nights. E. SHERMAN.
Orange County.

Horticultural Department.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDEN.

BY AN AMATEUR.

THERE are few accessories of the homestead more important than a good fruit and vegetable garden; no home is perfect without them. If there is one thing more than another which adds to the comforts of a poor man's cottage, it is a well-kept garden, in its largest sense; nay, it is a luxury, even to millionaire. A well-regulated house within, and a well-kept garden without, make up much of the sum of human happiness. How few such there are! The garden is too generally looked upon as something to minister to the mere appetite; but, when rightly regarded, it exercises a moral and intellectual influence which gives it a strong claim to the serious consideration of all who feel any concern in the ultimate destiny of the human race. Horticultural pursuits, above all others, bring into healthy play those powers of body and mind, the mutual exercise of which alone can keep up that just equilibrium of the physical, intellectual, and moral forces, which makes the true man.

I will now submit a few practical remarks on what may be called the Cottage Vegetable Garden, or rather, Fruit and Vegetable Garden; for, on a limited plot, they ought not to be separated. There is no good reason why a man with three or four city lots, each 25 by 100 feet, should not indulge the luxury of a few choice fruits, equally with him who owns his acres.

In what follows, it is supposed that the lots run north and south, the house being built on the north front, and the flower-garden separated from the vegetable by a rose-trellis the full width of the lots. The flower-garden and lawn will occupy another article.

Let us suppose a man has four lots of ground, two of which are taken up with a house, lawn, flower-garden, &c. He will then have a plot 50 by 100 for a fruit and vegetable garden. Now it will not do to use half of this up with walks—a thing quite too common.

Beginning at the rose-trellis, lay off a central walk four feet wide, through the length of the garden; then, immediately behind the rose-trellis, lay off a grape-border ten feet wide, and parallel with this walk three feet wide, stopping three feet short of each side-fence; then, parallel with these, a walk three feet wide; then a central walk four feet wide, through the width of the garden, and a walk three feet wide close to the south fence. This arrangement will make four large central beds, each 40 by 17 feet, besides the borders. The beds and borders should be edged with box, kept closely cut. The whole garden should be trenched two or three feet deep. To make the walks, dig out the soil three feet deep; fill in with stones about one foot, and cover them with stout brush; then put it in the soil, and finish with about six inches of coarse sand or gravel, raising the walks a little in the middle. Roll them from time to time till they become settled; a good coating of salt will help to make them hard, and keep them free from weeds. Walks thus made will keep your feet dry, and your beds tolerably well drained—the latter an object which should never be lost

sight of, especially where early fruit and vegetables are desired. There are some matters connected with grading and levelling, which must be determined by the circumstances of each particular case. Lastly, there should be some eighteen inches of good soil, of which sod mould is the very best. No amateur can hope to have a good garden, pleasantly worked, unless every thing is properly prepared from the beginning; hence these particulars.

Now let us see what permanent "fixtures" are wanted. Four feet from the rose-trellis, put it in a row of posts, six or seven feet high and eight feet apart, upon which stretch four stout wires. Plant a grape vine between each post, and keep them well pruned, on the *cane* system. Eschew all charlatans and humbugs, whether in the shape of men or vines, and among the latter especially, the Charter Oak. The walk, if made as directed, will keep this border well drained—a matter of much moment where well-flavored grapes are desired. Two or three loads of gravel, incorporated with the soil, would make it still more congenial to the grape. Between each vine, and some three feet from the box edging, put in a rhubarb plant, and under it a good heap of manure. This is a good arrangement, notwithstanding some may object to it. In the center of this border, where the wide walk intersects it, a summer-house may be erected.

In the border along the east fence, plant the blackberry, some three or four feet apart. In the west border, plant the raspberry, at about the same distance. It would be well, however, to reserve a portion of the west border for a few plants of sage, parsley, thyme, &c.

There now remain the four large beds, the borders of which may be occupied with dwarf fruit trees; no others should ever be grown in a garden, and by no means plant them in an auger-hole. I would recommend chiefly pears; but, for the sake of variety, a couple of plums, apricots, cherries, quinces, &c., may be added. These should be planted in the border of the large beds, about three feet from the box edging, and some eight feet apart. Between each tree a currant or gooseberry bush may be planted; these should be raised from cuttings, grown to a single stalk, and regularly winter-pruned. This mode of planting is good in itself, and leaves all but the border of the large beds for vegetables, strawberries, &c. One bed may be occupied with strawberries and asparagus, but the latter must be kept three or four feet from the fruit trees.

Having disposed of the principal permanent arrangements, let us look for a moment at such vegetables as will have to be raised annually. For this purpose we have left three of the large beds. It is taken for granted that a good supply of well-prepared barn-yard manure has been procured, as well as a set of steel garden implements, which latter should always be kept as bright as a new penny. First make up your mind what you will grow, and how much of it. Then spread on a good coating of manure, and spade twelve inches deep. It is surprising to a novice how much can be grown on a given surface. Beets, carrots, salsify, parsnips, lima beans, and some others, will occupy the ground the whole season. Beets should be sown thick, in drills six inches apart, each alternate row to be used for greens, as well as the thinnings of the others. Between the carrots, &c., radishes may be sown. Lettuce, radishes, &c., may be sown in the raspberry and blackberry borders. Peas should be sown in double drills six inches apart, at intervals of three feet. Between the peas may be planted beets for greens, radishes, spinach, lettuce, &c., making two drills of each. The peas will come

off in time for turnips, late cabbage, broccoli, or celery; the latter should be planted in beds, the earth thrown out one spade deep, the celery planted in rows one foot apart, and the plants from six to ten inches in the rows. Snapbeans will be off in time for cabbage, turnips, fall spinach, &c. If beans are wanted in the fall, they may follow onions, where these have been grown from sets. A few cucumbers may be planted in the fruit border. Sugar-corn should be planted in drills, three feet apart, the plants six inches in the drills for the small early varieties, and about a foot for others. For a succession, plant from early spring till the first week in July, two or more drills at a time, according to the wants of the family. Corn may be planted after some of the crops named above. If one piece of ground is used, a portion of it will give you some early spinach and peas. Radishes may also be planted from time to time along the fruit border, but too much of this will injure the trees. A few egg-plants and peppers may also be planted in the fruit border, but not immediately under the trees. By the exercise of a little judgment, a variety of things may be made to follow each other in this way, so that no spot of ground need necessarily remain unoccupied for a single day during the whole season.

The ground must be kept free from weeds and well worked at all times. When the weather is dry, use the hoe more frequently than usual, (a narrow long-pronged rake is best), which will enable the ground to absorb moisture from the atmosphere, of which it always contains some, even in the driest weather. Frequent stirring of the soil is important in another respect, in keeping it open and porous, and enabling it to take up the gases of the atmosphere, which constitute no inconsiderable portion of the food of plants. It will also give an earlier and better crop. Discard the practice of earthing your plants, except for the purpose of blanching. Hilling should not be tolerated, except in soils naturally retentive of moisture; the true remedy for which consists in underdraining, and not in hilling.

The preceding remarks are mostly of a general nature, but a few words may be said here of the time and labor necessary to cultivate and keep in order a garden like that here described. A person familiar with the operations to be performed, and expert in the use of the implements, can generally perform the necessary labor (unless he is drowsy) without detriment to his daily business; on the contrary, he will find himself invigorated for the discharge of its duties. At all events, he will need but a few days' assistance for the rough work. I know that very much more than this has been done for years, and will continue to be done. I speak this for the encouragement of those who desire to surround their homes with these luxuries, but whose means will not permit them to employ a permanent gardener. Much time is lost for want of proper knowledge. The best advice I can give the novice is, first to learn what is to be done, and then learn how to do it, and always do it well. May the day come when even the common laborer shall be blessed with the comforts of a good home, and rejoice "under his own vine and" fruit "tree."

The above article was prepared for our journal in September last, but as it is appropriate for any season, we have reserved it till now. We furnished the original manuscript to Mr. Pardee, at his request, to be inserted in the appendix of his work on "strawberries, &c." where it appears credit to the *American Agriculturist*, Sept. 1854, as it was supposed it would so appear. This will explain the apparent discrepancy.—Eds.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE VINERY.

THIS being a season of comparative rest with the vine, it should receive particular attention with an eye to the crop for another year, as I am convinced nothing tends more to the beauty and fruit-bearing of the vine than the attention it receives at this season of the year. Supposing the early forced vines to be already prepared for work, I will speak of the later ones. Where the late grapes are cut, the vines should be pruned into one eye, and the loose bark removed with a knife, taking care not to injure the vine by letting the knife go too deep. Be careful to thoroughly clean the joints, as these offer the greatest harbor for insects, after they have been pruned and cleaned. I beg to propose the following dressing for them, being one which I use myself, and can confidently recommend it to others, having proved its beneficial effects. It is as follows: take a half pound of tobacco, to which add one quart of rain-water; let it stand for two or three days to draw the strength of the tobacco; then take three pounds of soft soap to two pounds of sulphur, and wet them and mix them thoroughly with the tobacco water, stirring the ingredients briskly round till a thin paste is obtained, when it may stand a few hours to settle somewhat, when it should be applied in the following manner: Take a large painting brush, dip it in the mixture, and apply it as you would paint, using it as thick as possible. Should it get too thick while using, add more tobacco water for thinning. Be careful to rub it well into the joints if the vines have not been dressed. For the last two or three years a second dressing may be applied as soon as the first is well dried, after which they may be brought down to the front of the house till required to be put into work. Any one who should try this preparation will, I am confident, be amply repaid by the strength and vigor with which the vines will break and show.

THE EARLY VINES.

The early vines should now be into work, where fruit is wanted at the end of May or beginning of June. The border, if outside, should be covered with stable manure, which should be warm and thick enough to exclude all frost. As a great heat is not required for the first few weeks, let the temperature range from 50° to 55°, syringing with tepid water morning and evening in fine weather. On no account use water for syringing that is at a lower temperature than the house. If it is five degrees higher, so much the better. Let the vines be well dried before admitting air. When air is admitted it should be let in gradually, as nothing is more injurious to the vine than a strong current of air let into the house at once, more especially at this inclement season of the year. As the buds swell, the temperature should be gradually raised to 60°. Also increase the warmth on the border to correspond with the interior.

Seakale, asparagus, and rhubarb should be inmates of the house. Boxes about a foot deep will do for the two former, filled with light manure, placed over the flue, covering the seakale about an inch, and the asparagus from six to eight inches. If there is room under the stage the rhubarb will do exceedingly well. I need scarcely add, the darker the situation for the seakale the better. As these vegetables are great luxuries, they will repay the little trouble and attention they require.

I will, sir, if you think these remarks will be of any use to your numerous readers, follow them up with others.

BELLFORT, L. I., NOV. 16.

W. SUMMERSBEY.

We shall be glad to receive any hints from our correspondents.—Eds.

POTASH WATER FOR FRUITLESS TREES.

I had seen it frequently recommended in the public journals, to wash young fruit trees in a solution of potash in water. "One pound of the former to one gallon of the latter," is the rule laid down. Having several young trees in rather a sickly and diseased condition, and wishing to save them, but being somewhat fearful of the effects of this solution, I concluded to try it on one only of my trees, and be regulated in my subsequent proceedings by the result. I made my solution, as directed, and applied it on a Thursday morning, carefully washing the entire trunk from the surface of the ground to the limbs. In one week from that day, the tree was dead, and on cutting in, I found the alkaline solution had saturated the wood even to the center of the tree! Had I applied it to the others, they would doubtless have shared the same fate. I then reduced the strength of the wash—allowing one pound of potash to two and a half gallons of water, and no injurious consequences ensued. How potash water, made as in the first case, would operate on old trees whose bark is thick, I know not, but infer that it would be less likely to injure them than young trees.

On the whole, I would not recommend its use for this purpose in any state. Common soft soap, made into a strong suds, with water, or whale oil soap, answers every purpose, and without any danger of killing or injuring the tree, imparts a vigorous action to the cutaneous organs, and to the system generally. Where moss and other fungi are to be removed, I scrape the bark with an old hoe; scour them with sharp sand or ashes, and then apply the suds. When I have once succeeded in depriving a tree of its parasites, I never permit it to become again covered with them, but watch and wash every fall and spring. I also keep the soil clean, light and rich about the roots. This is one of the best preventives that can be adopted for this purpose: for trees that are carefully managed and liberally manured, are seldom attacked by this, or any other disease. The system is retained in health, and will be so retained as long as the hand of a careful cultivator directs their development and growth. Trees, of all kinds, require much care.

BENSALEM, NOV. 1, 1854.

Gennantown Tel.

DECEMBER.

THE unseen Presence with the noiseless wing—
Time—has swept bare the bounteous earth at last,
And Summer's green and crimson shows have past
From out men's sight, like cloud-shapes when winds sing.

The seeds, which from the year's great ripening
Were shaken, and with the warm earth east,
Live but in future life, and slumbering fast,
Lie waiting for the vital breath of Spring.

And all is thoughtful, vacant, dusk and still;
A Sabbath pause, a resting everywhere,
A sleep and a thanksgiving, which now fill
The world, and make its bareness seem less bare.
The winds are laid, no sound is in the rill,
And not a murmur ripples the smooth air.

EDMUND OLLIER.

AN alderman of London once requested an author to write a speech for him to speak at Guildhall. "I must first dine with you," was the reply, "to see how you open your mouth, that I may know what words will fit it."

BEAUTY and wit will die—learning and wealth will vanish away—all the arts of life be forgotten—but virtue will remain forever. Planted on earth, in a cold, uncongenial climate, it will bloom and blossom in heaven.

NEVER play at any game of chance.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

From the Working Farmer for December.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER, COUNTRY GENTLEMAN,
AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The above papers are attacking us in true Billingsgate style, and will be answered in our next number. We shall trouble Mr. Tucker with some proofs of his having made an intentional false statement in his article of Nov. 16th. The writer of the article in the *American Agriculturist*, of whose identity we have proof, we consider beneath the notice of any gentleman, and shall therefore only reply in consideration of the fact, that the Senior Editor of that paper refused to give the name of the author when applied to, thus leaving his readers to view the production as his own.

Well, we are up for annihilation; but we must be truly grateful to the "Professor" that he has put a stopper upon his wrath for a whole month, and that he will not make himself as terrible as he can until his January issue; so, in the mean time we can enjoy the Christmas and New-Year holidays; and then, having set our house in order, we can calmly await our fate.

But, seriously, we almost deem an apology due to our readers for presenting the above paragraph; yet, as Mr. Mapes figures somewhat as a "professor" of scientific agriculture, and his opinions are often quoted as "authority" on agricultural matters, it is probably demanded of agricultural journals to make some effort to guard the community against erroneous teachings. We have only once alluded to him and all we have said may be found in No. 62, (November 15,) page 145 of this volume. That article he is pleased to style "Billingsgate." Very well; he will hardly dare to quote the article *un- garbled*, as a proof of "billingsgate."

Mr. Mapes has been in hot water for some time past; and, in common with others, we could not be otherwise than disgusted at his manner of attacking those who stand in his way. It seems to be his favorite weapon, when met with unanswerable statements, to single out individuals and hold them up to public gaze as beneath his virtuous and dignified contempt. For once he has missed his aim. Upon the appearance of our article he wrote a private note to one of the editors hoping to have him disclaim the authorship as he had been successful in that way with one or two other papers; but he received in reply that "his question was considered improper." He thereupon announces that he has *proof* of the identity of the writers. This is interesting indeed. He is respectfully informed that our notice of him was a united expression of the opinion of at least the three most active editors of this journal, and it would doubtless be endorsed by the great majority of agricultural journals, of intelligent farmers the country over. If Mr. Mapes suspects any individual feeling against him, among the editors of the *American Agriculturist*, we sincerely hope he will disabuse his mind of the error. Our former article disclaimed any cause for personal feeling. Be-

ing a professed candidate for public reliance and confidence, as a teacher of scientific agriculture, he must submit to have his claims and teaching canvassed. Personal attacks or haughty contempt of individuals will not aid to avert public criticism, nor establish his claims to superior reliability.

EXAMINE YOUR FRUIT TREES.

THE TREES IN CONVENTION.

WE are persuaded that more trees die of the laziness or carelessness of their owners than from all other causes united. Were they gifted with tongues, and assembled in convention, we think there would be indignant remonstrance at their untimely "taking off," and the cause of their death would almost invariably be laid at the fruit grower's door. Whether such a convention has actually been held or not, we do not presume to affirm; but we find among our editorial notes, reports of speeches said to have been delivered at such a tree meeting. It seems the orchard and garden trees took a hint from the "Joint-worm Convention" held sometime this last summer, down South, which they saw reported in the papers, and thought if the field insects could muster a gathering, it was fair for them to be up and doing. So a meeting was called at Pomological Hall, to protest against death's doings, and to devise ways and means to promote the longevity of the race. The notes state that the meeting was unusually full, and that the natives of the orchard were all astonished at their own strength and numbers. The chief speakers were invalids, who bore in their persons unequivocal evidence of harsh usage and neglect. A venerable gentleman, by the name of Apple, was among the first to address the chair. There was a terrible stoop in his shoulders, and a sad crook in his limbs, occasioned by the heavy burdens he had borne. His collar was perforated with holes, and little piles of saw-dust lay about him as if he were about to make a saw-dust pudding, instead of a speech.

"You see, gentlemen," said he, "that if this convention had been held a little later, I should not have been here to attend it. This is my last speech, as it happens to be my first. I speak from the borders of the grave, and trust, therefore, that my words will be heeded. You see in me the marks of premature age, that I am honey-combed by the borer, and am soon to go the way of all trees. I might have continued my useful labors for generations to come, had I not been over-tasked with burdens, and had my friends seasonably guarded me against my enemies. But not a finger did they lift to rout the caterpillars from their nests, or to save me from the ravages of the canker-worm. Year after year violence was done to my taste in dress, and instead of the beautiful green I most delight in, I was forced to put on russet and dingy brown in mid-summer. The borers seized me by the collar and plied me with their instruments of death, and not a soul of the bipeds that thrived on the fruits of my toil thought it worth while to knock out

their teeth. I can not stand it much longer. I move you sir, that we appoint a committee to draw up a remonstrance, in view of our common grievances.

A short-legged gentleman next arose, and was introduced to the audience as Mr. Pear. Some called him a dwarf, but he did not relish the name, and always feigned youngness to account for the lack of length in his perpendiculars. His coat was a pepper-and-salt hue, and some called him a *scaly* fellow.

"I rise," said he, "to second the motion of my friend, Mr. Apple, and I do it all the more cheerfully, because I have certain grievances of my own that call for relief. It is enough to bring *blight* and mildew upon my body, that has the susceptible soul of a pear within him, to be treated as I am. Because I happen to be a modest gentleman, and am willing to take lodgings with my country friend, Mr. Quince, I am treated as a person of small consequence, and am jammed into quarters close enough to breed distempers of all kinds. Instead of the great ado men make about the blight, the only wonder is that the race was not all blighted long ago. I am a wonder to myself when I remember the usage I have survived. At first I was over-fed, and dosed with stimulants, that I might grow rapidly and gratify my owner's cupidity with a large crop of fruit. My limbs had no opportunity to harden, and the first killing frost sloughed them off every winter. Then I began to bear, and that was the end of my stuffing. I can now scarce get nourishment enough to make fruit, and as to making wood, it is as impossible as a new creation. I am prematurely old, mossy, hide-bound, and to top all, covered with scale-bugs, that are sapping my life. Not one of the ingrates whom I have annually feasted with my dainties, has had the manliness to touch me with potash or soda, and rout these enemies. I shall go for the motion."

Mr. Peach was on his feet in a twinkling, and said that, "the grievances presented by the gentlemen that preceded him, were milk-and-water tales in comparison with the abuse which had been heaped upon him. If the age of martyrs was not already passed, he would readily pass as the John Rogers of his race, save that, to make the case parallel, the wife and all the children should have been tortured with him." Here he gave a hectic cough by way of emphasis, and which showed that he was dealing with realities. "The abuse begins in my case previous to birth. We are bred as promiscuously as the fish, and the result of this low state of morals is, that the honor of the family is impeached, and every woman among us gets jealous and dies off with the *yellows*. When we were young, and had vigorous constitutions, we could get along with almost any fare and do good service. Our very hardness invoked neglect, and that treatment has become so chronic, that multitudes of us perish under the regimen. You see the worms have anticipated the feast of the grave in my case. I am attacked above ground, and my life-blood is flowing out through their deadly wounds. No one

thinks to be after these wretches with a stick or a— Here he was taken with a fit of coughing, and ruptured a blood vessel which broke up the meeting.

The convention was timely, and the discussion was on home topics, as we discovered the first time we visited our own garden. There were the saw-dust piles about our apples and quinces. We took a sharp-pointed knife, and a piece of wire, and were immediately upon the track of these animal augers, *auguring* so ill for their future usefulness. The white-livered wretches caught it for once, so that we shall have a clean conscience when that remonstrance of the convention comes to town. The pears, some of them, were covered with the white scale insects, which we soon scattered with a strong decoction of soft soap suds and a coarse brush. The peach trees we cleaned around the collar, cutting out the white worms that clustered under the oozing gum, and treating the wounds with a good covering of wood ashes. We saw, in a very short examination, that the speakers at the convention were manifestly dealing in home truths in their remarks. Possibly some of our readers may find their own gardens an illustration of the same truthfulness. At all events, it will be perfectly safe to examine your trees without delay—do not let them die of neglect.

We have more than once spent considerable time in a fruitless search for a few pounds of sulphate of ammonia, to supply subscribers who wish to try it as a fertilizer. We have never yet found it for sale and are glad to see it now offered through our advertising columns.

We also refer our readers to the advertisement of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

CREDENTIALS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SEVERAL of our cotemporaries have, from time to time, published their "credentials," and we are perhaps following a foolish custom, in for once imitating them. Those who have read this journal for years have formed their own opinion; but having a large number of new readers, it may be interesting to them to know the opinions of others. We can not go over our letter files and gather up numerous expressions of approbation from correspondents, and we have not been careful in treasuring notices from our cotemporaries. From such as are at hand, we give the following brief extracts, from recent numbers. The articles from which these extracts are made, would fill the whole paper.

From the Scientific American.

....The *American Agriculturist* is one of the best journals of the kind now published....

From the Windham County Telegraph.

....The New-York Mirror never came nearer the truth, than in the following short sentence: The *American Agriculturist* is a newspaper that no practical or scientific farmer can do without. Our readers all know our opinion of the publication, and many of them have for some time known the publication itself. Selections from it are

by no means rarities in our agricultural columns....

From the New-Brunswick Times.

....We clip the following extract from a notice of this excellent agricultural paper, from the People's Journal for the month of October. Read it and subscribe: "A friend of ours now temporarily residing in France, partly in order to acquaint himself with French agriculture, to whom we have been sending a number of agricultural papers, writes us as follows: 'You may discontinue all the papers except the *American Agriculturist*. After reading and comparing them all for some time, the *American Agriculturist* suits me best. It comprises the substance of the whole of them. I find in its pages a greater variety of agricultural information than in any one of the others.' The above is the deliberate opinion of a practical man, and we take pleasure in adding to it our own endorsement...."

From the Hartford Courant.

....The *American Agriculturist* is a first-class journal....

From the Repository and Whig.

....It is one of the very best agricultural journals in the country....

From the Germantown Telegraph.

....It is a weekly, well printed on the best paper, and is a "crack" implement, fully able to plow its own furrow....

From the Miners' Journal.

....This work is eminently worthy the patronage of farmers, affording ample information on all subjects in which they are interested....

From the Monmouth Enquirer.

....The *American Agriculturist* is always filled with entertaining and instructive matter for the farmers of our country....

From the New-Jersey Standard.

....Our readers are scarcely aware of its value, or we should see large lists coming among our agricultural population. In quarto form, on good paper, well printed, and ably edited, and illustrated, price only \$2 a year, with reductions to clubs, do not let us hear of a member of the new Monmouth County Agricultural Society being without a copy of it....

From the Weekly Gazette.

....It is one of our most valuable exchanges....

From the Derby Journal.

....It is devoted exclusively to the culture of the soil, and is conducted with marked ability, combining scientific research with results of experience....

From the New-York Observer.

....We have great pleasure in calling attention to this valuable weekly. It embraces a large amount, and a rich and well chosen variety of useful information—adapted to the reading of every family which takes an interest in the natural productions of earth, of art, and of mind....

From the News and Advertiser.

....This is an excellent agricultural paper....

From the Dollar Times.

....We notice that this leading agricultural paper has entered upon the eleventh volume. It is issued weekly, each number containing sixteen large quarto pages, and furnishes a great variety of the earliest, most reliable, and practical information on all subjects connected with farming, planting, gardening, fruit growing, stock breeding, &c....

From the Niagara Courier.

American Agriculturist is the title of the best agricultural journal on our exchange list. There are papers among us professing to be devoted to agriculture, which are mere impositions, their conductors having no knowledge of the subject, practical or scientific,

and no positive talent of any kind. The *American Agriculturist* is conducted with decided ability. Its editors are practical farmers, and well understand the subject on which they write. It is published on a superior article of paper, and at the close of the year, will make a valuable and convenient volume for reference....

From the Hartford Daily Times.

....It is the cheapest paper of its character in the country....

From the Ohio Democrat.

....Farmers that are taking their own county paper, and feel able to do so, can not do better than to subscribe for the *American Agriculturist*....

From the Connecticut Whig.

....If any of our readers wish to subscribe for a paper devoted to the farm and garden, we should recommend the *American Agriculturist*....

From the St. Mary's Gazette.

....If there is an agricultural work published in this country, that can be called truly American in its character, the *American Agriculturist* is the one. It is national in its principle, in its character, and in its sympathies. It is an honor to the nation, and to the cause in which it is engaged, and a blessing to every farmer who enjoys the privilege of reading its richly stored pages....

From the Abingdon Virginian.

....It is a journal entirely worthy of the patronage of the country....

From the Suffolk Gazette.

....It is overflowing with subjects interesting and valuable to all....

From the Shelby Democrat.

....Farmers desirous of securing a reliable agricultural paper, in our opinion can not do better than to secure the *American Agriculturist*. It is filled with the choicest original and selected articles....

From the Mississippi Chronicle.

....This valuable work is neatly gotten up, ably conducted, and is decidedly the leading agricultural paper of the country. A new volume has just commenced making it a very good time to subscribe. Every farmer should read it....

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

....It is beautifully printed, ably edited, and worthy of a place in every farm house. We cheerfully recommend it to our readers as the best of our exchanges devoted entirely to agriculture....

FRIENDSHIP.

THERE is no possession more valuable than a good and faithful friend. [Socrates.

Wicked men can not be friends, either among themselves or with the good. [Ibid.

Friendship is one soul in two bodies.

[Aristotle.

Procure no friends in haste, nor, if once procured, in haste abandon them. [Solon.

Real friends are wont to visit us in our prosperity only when invited, but in adversity to come of their own accord. [Phalereus.

Do good to your friend, that he may be more wholly yours; to your enemy, that he may become your friend. [Cleobulus.

It is pleasant to grow old with a good friend and sound reason. [Socrates.

We ought to be equally mindful of our absent and present friends. [Shales.

He who has many friends has none.

[Aristotle.

Be the same to your friends, both in adversity and prosperity. [Periander.

We should behave to our friends just as we would have them do to us. [Aristotle.

Muncie Messenger.

Boys' Corner.

MAKE A CHARACTER FOR YOURSELF.

It is related of Girard, that when a young tradesman, having bought and paid for a bag of coffee, proceeded to wheel it home himself, the shrewd old merchant immediately offered to trust his new customer with as many more bags as the latter might desire. The trait of character revealed by the young man in being his own porter, had given the millionaire confidence in him at once. His reputation was made with Girard. He became a favored dealer with the interprising merchant, thrived rapidly, and in the end amassed a fortune.

No mere capital will do so much for young men as character. Nor will always even capital and connexion combined. In our own experience, we have known many beginners who have utterly failed though backed by ample means, and assisted by the influence of a large circle of friends. In some cases, indeed, considerable experience as well as industry and perseverance, have been added to these advantages, yet without securing success. We have known such persons, after a failure in their first pursuit, to try a second, and even a third, yet with no better result, although still assisted by capital, by friends and even by their own activity. The secret was that they had missed, somehow, making a character for themselves.

On the other hand, it is a common occurrence to see young men begin without a cent, yet rapidly rise to fortune. They achieve the triumph by establishing, at the outset, a reputation for being competent business men. Few are so fortunate as to do this by a single characteristic act, like the purchaser who won Girard's good will by wheeling home the bag, for generally neither veteran merchants are as shrewd as the famous millionaire, nor young dealers as energetic as his customer. But a consistent life of sagacity, economy and industry, invariably establishes the right kind of a reputation in the end. Confidence grows up in influential quarters toward the young beginner. Old merchants shake their heads approvingly, and say, "he is of the right stuff and will get along." Credit comes, as it were, unsought. Connexion follows. The reputation of the new aspirant widens and deepens; his transactions begin to be quoted as authority; trade flows in on him from every quarter; and, in a few years, he retires with a competence, or remains to become a millionaire. All this is the result of establishing, at the outset, a character of the right sort.

We may say to every young man about to start in life, make a character for yourself as soon as possible. Let it also be a distinctive one. It is better to have a name for excelling all others in some one thing than to enjoy simply a notoriety for general merit. Are you a mechanic?—outstrip your fellows in skill. Are you a young lawyer?—become superior in a particular branch. Are you a clerk?—be the best book-keeper your employers have. Are you in a store?—make yourself acquainted with the various buyers. In short, become known for an excellence peculiar to yourself; acquire a speciality, as it is called; and success is certain, because you will have, as it were, a monopoly, and can dictate your own terms.

Money may be lost without fault of our own, by some one or another of the accidents of life. Connexions may be broken up, by death or failure, or change of interests. But character remains through all. It belongs to the individual, and is above the chances of fate. Thousands, who have lost all else, have recovered themselves by hav-

ing a character to start anew with; but no man, without a business character, has ever risen from the ruin caused by the loss of capital, or the destruction of connexion.

Philadelphia Ledger.

BEING SOMEBODY.

A SKETCH FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

"Come, William, you will go with us this afternoon," said James Grey to his cousin.

"No, James, I have already given you my reasons for refusing," was the reply.

"A fig for such reasons! You can't afford the time! Why, man—or boy, rather, for you will never be a man—what is one afternoon, that you are so afraid of spending it!"

"Much, very much, James. I have a difficult plan almost completed, and wish to finish it while the idea is fresh in my mind."

"That everlasting plea again. Some old machinery, enough to puzzle the brain of Archimedes himself. Are you going to invent a perpetual motion? I do declare you are enough to provoke the patience of a saint. Forever moping over plans and diagrams, and models, and heathenish machinery, that would make one think your room a Pagan temple. I expect you will apply for a patent for an improvement in the car of Juggernaut. But it is no use to talk to you, for you are joined to your idols."

"I would try to be somebody," he pettishly continued, as he turned toward the door.

"Would you, James?" was the quiet reply of William; "well, I am *trying* to be somebody."

"You take a strange way for it, though. Here you are shut up in this dismal room, night after night, never enjoying a harmless trick with the rest of us or giving yourself any of the indulgences that make life pleasant. Even a holiday makes no difference with you. One would suppose you loved the very sight of the tools and workshop, for you have them forever with you."

"Don't get excited, James," said William, smiling. "Come, be serious now. Do I neglect any of my duties? Do I not perform as much labor and succeed as well in my trade as any of you? And as for enjoyment, no one loves pleasure better than I do. I should enjoy a sail with you this afternoon very much, but my means of improvement are limited, and but little of my time can I call my own."

"James, we are machinists, causing gross material substances to assume shapes of beauty and fitness under the mysterious supremacy of our wills. Some call this a low, a common business, a mechanical operation; but it is not so. There is a mental power to which matter must bow, and there is nothing higher than to elevate and ennoble our conceptions, so as to make this plastic matter subservient to the best interests of man. It is thus improvements are made. First, the ideal, then the corresponding outward form. In my mind there is shadowed forth, though but dimly—"

"Save me from such learned inflections," exclaimed James. "I have no taste for what I can not understand. Well, William, be a dreamer if you please, I am for active life and its pleasures. Hurrah for our sail, and good by to the second Fulton!"

"Poor James! a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water," said William, as he closed the door and resumed his occupation.

"Where's Will?" cried several voices, as James joined his companions in the street.

"Oh, in his room, of course, calculating how much beetle power it will take to draw an acorn up an ant-hill."

"Couldnt you prevail on him to come? He is one of the best rowers we have."

"Prevail on him? you might as well try to prevail on an oyster to leave his shell! I

was really vexed, and gave him a short piece of my mind. I told him at length, I would try to be somebody," said James, lighting his cigar and twirling his cane after the most approved fashion.

"Good!" said Harry Gilbert, "I am glad you showed your spirit. He is a good-hearted fellow if he is full of oddities, and it may perhaps start him from his burrow. But what did he say?"

"Oh, after arguing the matter awhile he went off into a learned dissertation, in the midst of which I made my escape. He will never be anybody in the world, that is the long and short of it."

James and William Grey were cousins, and were apprentices in a machine shop, where various kinds of machinery were made. James, as may be inferred by the foregoing conversation, looked upon his employment as a necessary evil. To him it was mere manual labor, a given number of blows, a requisite degree of heat, a certain expenditure of strength—in a word, it was toil in its most literal sense.

William, on the contrary, viewed it with the eye of an artist. There was not merely the rough iron to be moulded into some uncared for machine, but, as he told James, a plastic material, assuming beauty by the will of man. He studied, therefore, not only the mechanical part of his trade, but his inventive genius was excited. Curiosity led him to examine the uses and peculiar adaptation of the machinery he made, till at length his active mind suggested various improvements.

All his leisure time was employed in the construction of models, and his room might have been taken for a miniature patent-office. The last year of his apprenticeship was nearly at its close, and William had not only improved, but invented several really useful designs.

Looking over a paper one day, he read an offer of a prize of \$1,000 for the best model for a peculiar kind of machinery to be used in a cotton factory.

"Why should not I try," said he.

He understood what was wanted, and day after day did he study intensely on the subject. At length he grasped the idea, and it was upon this he was at work when James urged him to join the sailing party.

Late at night his cousin returned, weary with pleasure, and found him sitting at the table, a sealed package before him, his cheeks flushed, an unusual brightness in his eye, and a peculiar expression on his countenance.

About a week after this, a gentleman knocked at the door. It was opened by James, who was alone.

"I wish to see Mr. Grey," said the stranger glancing with a smile at the peculiar decoration of the room.

"My name is Grey," returned James, placing a chair for the guest.

"Allow me to congratulate you on your success, Mr. Grey," said the gentleman, pointing to a counterpart of the model which stood upon the table.

"My success! I do not understand you, sir," said James.

"Are you not Mr. Grey, the inventor of this delicate and important machinery?"

"I am Mr. Grey, but I am not the inventor of anything," returned James somewhat bitterly. "Here is the fortunate person, my cousin, William Grey," he continued, as William entered.

"I rejoice in your success, young man," said the stranger to William. "Your plan has met the entire approbation of the committee, of which I am one. My name is Wilson, and I am authorized to pay you the thousand dollars, and also to advance you another thousand on condition that you super-

intend the erection of the works to be established."

William was astonished, overwhelmed, and after expressing his thanks, added, "I am yet an apprentice, and my time will not expire within some three months. After that I will accept your offer, if you will wait till then."

"An apprentice!" said Mr. Wilson. "How then let me ask you, have you obtained such a knowledge of mechanics?"

"By saving my leisure moments, joined to a love of my business, as involving some of the best interests of man."

Six months from that time saw William in a responsible office, with a high salary, and the patentee of several useful inventions, while James was a journeyman laborer with \$25 a month.

"Well, James," said Harry Gilbert, a short time after, "William is *somebody*, after all."

"Yes," returned James, "I think we judged him wrongfully once." I would give all I have in the world to live over my apprentice life again. These leisure moments are what make the man after all Harry."

Congregationalist.

BOYS WANTED.

WHAT are we to do for boys? When we were a boy, there were lots of boys; but they have gradually grown scarce, until there is scarcely a boy left. As we walk through the streets we read in the shop windows, "Boys Wanted." When we pick up a newspaper, the first advertisement that strikes our eyes is—"A Boy Wanted." In a word, every body wants a boy. Now, in view of this great scarcity of boys, what are we to do? What shall we do for a substitute to light our fires, sweep our offices and run on our errands?

The other day a little fellow about fourteen years of age (begging his pardon, we took him for a boy,) applied to us for a situation.

"What can you do?" we inquired.

"A little of almost everything," was the reply.

"Are you quick on your errands?"

"Well, sir, I don't much like to do errands."

"Can you sweep and dust well?"

"Why, sir, young men don't sweep any now-a-days, the woman folks have monopolized that branch of business. It isn't—"

He was going to say sweeping isn't genteel, but he hesitated to state his conviction.

"How will you make yourself useful?"

"Why, I'll sit in the office and answer questions when you are out."

"And how much do you ask for this service?"

"In the neighborhood of \$3 00."

"In the neighborhood?"

"Yes, sir."

"What do you mean by neighborhood?"

"Simply \$3 00, sir, a trifle more or less."

"And you can neither sweep nor run errands?"

"Oh, (a little vexed,) I could, but—"

"But what?"

"It aint exactly the thing."

"Yet at your age, we—"

"Hang me, sir," picking up his hat and striding toward the door, "you don't take me for a Boy, do you?"

Amused, but not astonished we asked ourselves the question—what are we to do for boys.

If some enterprising Yankee would undertake to get up a lot of boys, he would make a fortune in a short time, for never, within our recollection have they been in such demand. [City Item—Philadelphia.

Scrap-Book.

WHY DO TEETH DECAY.

ALL the theories that time and again have been advanced in answer to this inquiry, have long since vanished before the true doctrine of the action of external corrosive agents. The great and all-powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral, and it matters not whether that acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left between and around the teeth, or whether it is applied directly to the organs themselves: the result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, corroded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of acetic acid, which is not only in common use as a condiment in the form of vinegar, but is generated by the decay and decomposition of any and every variety of vegetable matter. When we consider how very few persons comparatively, take especial pains to remove every particle of food from between and around their teeth immediately after eating, can we wonder that diseased teeth are so common, and that their early loss is frequently deplored!

[Practical Dentist.

In connection with the above, we repeat a very necessary suggestion, viz: that the teeth should always be cleansed from all particles of food, fruit, &c., *before retiring at night*. Any thing of this kind left upon them will almost certainly acidify or decay before morning, and the inevitable tendency is to destroy the enamel of the teeth. A good brush with water is the best purifier. A little soap added to the water is very good after eating sour or greasy substances.

HOW THEY READ THE NEWSPAPERS.

It is a proof of the great variety of human development to notice persons reading a newspaper. Mr. General Intelligence first glances at the telegraph, then at the editorial, and then goes off into the correspondence. Mr. Sharper starts with the stocks and markets, and ends with the advertisements for wants, hoping to find a victim. Aunt Sukey first reads the stories, and then looks to see who is married. Miss Prim looks at the marriage column first, and then the stories. Mr. Marvelous is curious to see the list of accidents, murders and the like. Uncle Ned hunts up the funny things, and smokes and laughs with a will. Madame Gossip turns to the local department for her thunder, and having obtained that, throws the paper aside. Mrs. Friendly drops the first tear of sympathy over the deaths and next over the marriages; for, says she, one is about as bad as the other. Mr. Politician dashes into the telegraph, and from that into the editorial, ending with the speeches alluded to. Our literary friend is eager for a nice composition. After analyzing the rhetoric, grammar and logic of the production, he turns a careless glance to the news department, and then takes to his Greek, perfectly satisfied. The pleasure seeker examines the programmes of public entertainments, and decides which promises the greatest amount of amusement. The laborer searches among the wants for a better opening in his business, and—but enough; an extension of the list were useless. There is just as much difference in readers as in—anything.

But the *worst* is yet to come. If each does not find a column or less of his peculiar liking, the editor has, of course, been lazy, and

is unworthy of patronage. Oh, who wouldn't be an Editor. [Knickerbocker.

We like the above with the exception of the last paragraph. We are heartily tired of hearing editors so frequently complain of their business, because they have the means of doing. If they do not like editing a paper let them quit it.

[Eds. Am. Ag.

ENTERPRIZING MEN.

WE love our upright, enterprising, energetic men. Pull them this way, and then the other, and they only bend, but do not break. Throw them down, and in a twinkling they are on their feet again. Bury them in the mud, and in half an hour they will be out and as bright as a new dollar. They are not yawning away their existence, as if they had only come into the world half made up. Such men you can not keep down or destroy. But for such men the world would be a fungus. They are your Luthers, Calvins, Knoxes, Baxters, Wesleys, Whitfields, and a host of others in theology—your Alexanders, Cæsars, Hannibals, Cromwells, Bonapartes, Neys, Waynes, Marions, and Jacksons, on the field of battle—your Archemides, Arkwrights, Fultons, and Whitneys, in the mechanical arts and sciences. They are the salt and spice of earth. Who but them start any noble projects? They build our cities, and rear our manufactories; they plunge into the forest, and soon a howling wilderness is converted into beautiful places for the abode of man; they whiten the blue ethereal ocean with their sails, and blacken the heavens with their steamers and furnaces. Difficulties deter them not—they grasp with the rapidity of lightning obstacles thrown in their way, and hurl them away from them with a force like thunder in destroying noxious vapors. Blessings on such men! Their force and vitality of character should serve as examples for young men. What is life good for, if it is not actively employed? The more rubs a man gets the more polished he becomes. [Cincinnati Nonpareil.

YOU ARE A BRICK.

A certain College Professor had assembled his class at the commencement of the term, and was reading over the list of names to see that all were present. It chanced that one of the number was unknown to the Professor, having just entered the class.

"What is your name, sir?" asked the Professor, looking through his spectacles.

"You are a brick," was the startling reply.

"Sir," said the Professor, half starting out of his chair at the supposed impertinence, but not quite sure that he had understood him correctly, "Sir, I do not exactly understand your answer."

"You are a brick," was the again composed reply.

"This is intolerable!" said the Professor, his face reddening. "Beware, young man, how you attempt to insult me."

"Insult you!" said the student, in turn astonished. "How have I done it?"

"Did you not say I was a brick?" returned the Professor with stifled indignation.

"No, sir, you asked me my name, and I answered your question. My name is U. R. A. Brick—Uriah Reynolds Anderson Brick."

"Ah, indeed!" murmured the Professor, sinking back into his seat in confusion. "It was a misconception upon my part. Will you commence the lesson Mr.—ahem—Mr. Brick."

Your character can not be essentially injured except by your own acts.

FIXING THE ATTENTION.

WHAT is commonly called *abstraction in study*, is nothing more than having the attention so completely occupied with the subject in hand, that the mind takes notice of nothing without itself. One of the greatest minds which this or any other country ever produced, has been known to be so engrossed in thinking on a particular subject, that his horse had waded through the corner of a pond; yet, though the water covered the saddle, he was wholly insensible to the cause of his being wet. I mention this, not to recommend such an abstraction, but to show that he who has his attention fixed, and the power of fixing it when he pleases, will be successful in study.

Why does the boy who has a large sum upon his slate, scowl, and rub out, and begin again, and grow discouraged? Because he has not learned to govern his attention. He was going on well, when some new thought floated into this mind, or some new object caught his eye, and he lost the train of calculation. Why has the Latin or Greek word so puzzled you to remember, that you had to look it out in your dictionary ten or a dozen times? And why do you not look at it as at a stranger, whose name you ought to know, but which you can not recall? Because you have not yet acquired fully the power of fixing your attention. That word would have been remembered long since, if it had not passed as a shadow before your mind, when you looked at it. A celebrated authoress, who states that she reserves all her *r*'s to be dotted, and her *t*'s to be crossed on some sick-day, might have given a more philosophical reason; and that is that she could not bear to have her attention interrupted a single moment, when writing with the most success. [Student's Manual.]

HINTS ON GRAPE GROWING.

HY A GARDENER IN THE COUNTRY.

THE house having been erected according to our previous directions, and everything connected with the ventilation, &c., put into working order, we will leave the heating of it for a future chapter, and proceed with making the borders to receive the plants. The best time for planting is in the month of April, or early in May; they then have their season before them, and, if proper attention is given them, will fairly establish themselves the first year. Sometime in the winter previous, some strong one-year-old vines should be selected; these should have well ripened wood three feet long, and as thick as a quill—if stouter so much the better. Mind the plants have been propagated from single eyes, and are not from layers or long cuttings, such being comparatively worthless. When received, cut each back to three eyes, or buds; they will look a little stumpy, but never mind that. You may now keep them in a cold pit, or anywhere away from sharp frost. Toward the end of March they will require to be gently started into growth, and indeed at that time you will perceive the buds are beginning to swell of themselves. Get a portion of the soil prepared for the border, put into a dry place, and a sufficient number of pots, two or three inches larger than the size they are in. Next take the plants out of their pots, and shake the old soil completely from them; the roots will be found matted or coiled repeatedly round the pots, particularly if the plants are what they should be. These must be uncoiled and set at liberty before putting them in their new pots, into which spread the roots and fill in between them with the new soil. By the time for planting them arrives they will have commenced making fresh roots, and uncoiling them will enable

the roots to strike, freely into the border when planted out, which they would not do so well if the roots had not been set at liberty. A pit or common dung frame will be the best place for them after potting, where a little bottom heat can be given; This will soon start the roots into active growth, and the buds will break strongly. Failing this, place them in the house where they are to be planted; they will require disbudding when they break, leaving the best shoot, which should be carefully tied to a support as it advances, and the plants should be kept near the glass. Of course in whatever kind of house they are grown in, air will be required, almost daily, to keep them from drawing, as the slower they grow the stronger will the rods ultimately become, and this should be remembered day by day as the vines progress.

Having put the plants required to fill the house in order, our next attention must be directed to making the border. This should always, if possible, be done a month or six weeks before planting the vines, for as we have an inveterate dislike to treading artificial borders to make them firm, that time will be only sufficient to allow the fresh materials of which it is made to get somewhat into place before the vines are turned out. March, or early in April, is in our opinion the best time to fill in the border, especially if the compost has been put together in the previous autumn. One thing carefully attend to, which is, not to attempt anything with the border except in the driest weather, and only when the compost itself is in a dry state; very much of the future condition of the border, and consequently the welfare of the vines, will depend on this. In my last paper I directed that a few inches of broken stones should be laid over the bottom of the border; over these lay a fresh turf two or three inches thick, with the grass downwards. If it is difficult to procure turf, dry straw, three or four inches thick, and laid close together, may be substituted; the object is to prevent the finer portions of the border from being washed among the rubble stones, and helping to choke up the drainage. The border should then be filled up with the compost recommended in a former chapter; do not break it down any finer, but merely level it as carried on, and have a sufficient number of boards for men to walk on during the work; but, as noticed above, on no account tread it, but allow for it to settle down to two feet—the depth we recommended. The border must, when first filled, be a foot or eighteen inches higher; this will not be too much, and the mould will retain its porosity much longer when left to settle down of itself than when artificially made firm by treading; nor yet will the vines start away so freely in the latter case. As the vines are intended to be planted inside the house, a four and a half-inch brick wall must be run up two feet six inches from the front of the house, and as high as the level of the floor. If the border has been flagged at the bottom, as advised, the air drains, which will be carried to this point, must be left with a clear opening, to insure a free circulation. The portion of border inside the house will be filled with compost at the same time as the outside; the vines will be planted in this inside border, and as the front is still merely supported by posts, they offer no obstruction to the free growth of the roots, which can pass uninterruptedly underneath, and, in fact, the inside is merely a continuation of the outside border carried within the house to receive the vines—a plan far preferable to having a brick wall with arches for the roots to find their way through as best they can, and, what is still better, it is much less expensive. [London Florist.]

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Farrier; 14, Guenon's Milk Cows; 15, Nef-fin on Milk Cows; 16, Weeks on the Honey Bee; 17, The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; 18, American Rose Culturist; 19, Browne's American Bird Fancier.

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Blake's Farmer at Home; Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant; Johnston's Dictionary of Modern Gardening; Elliott's American Fruit Grower's Guide; Guide to the Orchard, by Lindley; Neill's Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden; Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America; Barry's Fruit Garden; Browne's American Field Book of Manures; Ruffin's Calcareous Manures; Leibig's Complete Works; Youatt on the Structure and Disease of the Horse; Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Stephens; Farmers' Barn Book; Randall's Sheep Husbandry; Langstroth on Bees; Buist's American Flower Garden Directory; American Rose Culturist; London's Lady Companion to the Flower Garden; Allen's Rural Architecture; Smith's Landscape Gardening; Wheeler's Rural Homes; Youatt on the Dog; Evan's Sugar Planter's Manual.

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Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has risen the past week 25 to 50 cts. per bbl. Corn has advanced from 2 to 3 cts. per bushel. American wool is more in demand, foreign dull of sale.

Cotton has fallen $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ cts. per lb. other Southern products are depressed.

The weather the past week has been cold for the season, with 3 to 4 inches of snow, which soon disappeared. This morning we have a light snow shower which turned to rain. Soon after it cleared off fair, and the thermometer at 12 at noon stood at 51° degrees. We hope it will thaw sufficiently west and north of us to liberate the Coal, Grain, Flour, and Provisions, froze up in the New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania canals. Of this however there is some doubt, as in some parts north of us the snow fell 30 inches deep, and the weather then cleared off intensely cold.

PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY, December 9, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The weather this morning is very cold, and the market not very lively. Vegetables are not plentiful, and command higher prices than by our last. There are few good potatoes in market. The river is frozen so that none can come, except by railroad, and these are liable to freeze. There are no Sweet potatoes in Market, though a load is due from Virginia.

Apples have advanced about 50c. $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. within two weeks. The late storm has doubtless had an influence on the supply, as well as the prices, making it more difficult of transportation. Cranberries are also higher by about a dollar a barrel. The season is nearly past.

In the butter market there is no change. Eggs are 2c. or 3c. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen higher. Cheese the same.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3@3.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; White, \$2.50@3; Carter, same; Nova Scotia, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; Turnips, Russia, \$1.50@1.75; White, \$1.25; Onions, White, \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; Red, \$2@2.50; Beets, Carrots, and Parsnips, 75c. $\frac{1}{2}$ basket; Cabbages, \$5@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100; Celery, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs, \$2.25@2.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; Greenings, same; Russets, \$2; Gilliflowers, \$2; Cranberries, \$9@10.

Butter, Orange Co., 21@24c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Western, 15@18c. Eggs, 23@26c. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

Notwithstanding a resolution passed by the butchers on Friday night, that they would not attend the Market to-day, most of them were present, and doing the usual business. They are as dissatisfied as ever with the present order of things, and submit only on compulsion. They wish very much to resume Monday, but to this there are serious objections. We learn, however, from good authority, that as soon as arrangements can be made with the Erie Railroad for the transportation of cattle, Wednesday will probably be fixed upon as the principal market-day. In that case the Philadelphia market, which also takes place on Wednesday, will doubtless be changed to Thursday. There will then be sufficient time to bring the cattle through from Dunkirk without shipping them on Sunday, beside giving opportunity to the brokers to attend both markets. Such an arrangement, it is believed, will be much more satisfactory to all parties.

There are only 1483 cattle in market to-day, and yet the sales are slow. The brokers complain of dull markets, and the butchers of high prices and poor beef; which last appears a most reasonable complaint. A meaner lot of cattle we do not believe it possible to collect together. They look like a crowd of old truck which has been put off to sell at auction; if one comes across a good article, it is only by chance. The prices vary little from last week.

Best quality is selling at.....9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
A few extra sold as high as.....10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. do.
Fair quality do.....8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. do.
Inferior do. do.....7@8c. do.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves.....	7c.@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Cows and Calves.....	\$30@37.5.
Veals.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.@7c.
Sheep.....	\$2@36.
Lambs.....	\$1.50@2.50.
Swine.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves.....	1640
Cows.....	8
Veals.....	107
Sheep and lambs.....	1778
Swine.....	1581

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad..... 300
By the Harlem Railroad..... 353
By the Hudson River Railroad..... 500
By the Hudson River Steamboats..... 75
New-York State furnished, 334; Pennsylvania, 333;
Ohio, 172; Illinois, 116; Kentucky, 157; Connecticut, 54;
New-Jersey, 11.

We give the following names of owners, and where the cattle are from, and by whom sold:

Owners.	State.	Salesmen.	No.
White & Ulery.....	Penn.....	Owners.....	142
Frank Ferguson.....	Ky.....	Geo. Toffey.....	92
J. W. Hatch.....	Ill.....	Hurd.....	65
Lem. Bush.....	Ky.....	W. H. Belden.....	65
Sidell & Co.....	Ohio.....	Geo. Ayrault.....	95
Welling & Martin.....	N. Y.....	Owners.....	37
Thomas M. Vail.....	do.....	Owners.....	12
A. Chandler.....	Penn.....	J. A. Merritt.....	109
F. Jacoby.....	Ill.....	Barney Bartam.....	51
Teed & Barnes.....	Penn.....	Owners.....	85
Freeman & Bartlett.....	N. Y.....	Hoffman.....	107
Alva Mead.....	Conn.....	Owner.....	44
John Carpenter.....	N. Y.....	Owner.....	32
P. A. Crow.....	Ohio.....	Owner.....	17
Miner & Toffey.....	N. Y.....	Owners.....	16
Haight & Merritt.....	Conn.....	Owners.....	10
Sam Robbins.....	N. Y.....	Owner.....	17
John Retter.....	Ohio.....	Jo. W. Williams.....	60
Phillips & Carey.....	N. Y.....	Owners.....	29
J. B. Roe.....	do.....	Owner.....	18
D. D. Hunt.....	do.....	do.....	16
J. L. Mores.....	do.....	do.....	20
S. Sanford.....	do.....	do.....	10
Wm. Whiting.....	do.....	do.....	20
Messrs. Hoag.....	do.....	Owners.....	60
Kelley & Drew.....	do.....	do.....	55
Geo. Ayrault.....	do.....	Owner.....	40
W. Sherman.....	do.....	do.....	24
R. Boies.....	Ohio.....	Culver & Hurd.....	66

SHEEP MARKET.

Monday, Dec. 11, 1854.

The Sheep Market opened a little more favorably last Monday, but towards the close of the week it became overstocked and exceedingly dull. The appearance is a little better this morning though there are large quantities on hand, especially of lambs.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Ashes—	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lb. — @ 7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	7 00@— —
Beeswax—	
American Yellow.....	— 28@— 30
Bristles—	
American, Gray and White.....	— 45 @— 50
Coal—	
Liverpool Orrel.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron — @ 7 50
Scotch.....	— @— —
Sidney.....	8 — @ 7 50
Pictou.....	8 — @— —
Anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2,000 lb. 7 — @ 7 50
Cotton—	
Ordinary.....	Upland. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Florida. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mobile. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. O. & Texas. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling Fair.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fair.....	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11
Cotton Bagging—	
Gunny Cloth.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @— 13
American Kentucky.....	— @— —
Dundee.....	— @— —
Coffee—	
Java.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 13 @— 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mocha.....	— 14 @— 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazil.....	— 9 @— 11
Maracaibo.....	— 10 @— 11
St. Domingo.....	(cash) — 9 @— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flax—	
Jersey.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 8 @— 9

Flour and Meal—		
State, common brands.....	8 12 @ 8 18	
State, straight brands.....	8 25 @ —	
State, favorite brands.....	8 31 @ —	
Western, mixed do.....	8 62 @ 8 75	
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	8 75 @ 9 12	
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 75 @ —	
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 62 @ 8 87	
Ohio, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 12	
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	9 — @ 9 25	
Genesee, fancy brands.....	8 75 @ 9 50	
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 62 @ 11 50	
Canada, (in bond,).....	8 62 @ 8 75	
Brandywine.....	9 — @ 9 25	
Georgetown.....	9 — @ 9 25	
Petersburg City.....	9 25 @ —	
Richmond Country.....	9 — @ 9 25	
Alexandria.....	9 — @ 9 25	
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	9 — @ 9 25	
Rye Flour.....	6 50 @ —	
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 50 @ —	
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75 @ —	
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	— @ 19 50	

Grain—		
Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 25 @ 2 43	
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,).....	— @ 2 00	
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 95 @ 2 —	
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	— @ —	
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 12 @ 2 20	
Wheat, Western and Mixed.....	1 80 @ 2 —	
Rye, Northern.....	1 32 @ —	
Corn, Round Yellow.....	97 @ 99	
Corn, Round White.....	— @ 95	
Corn, Southern White.....	— @ 96	
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	93 @ 95	
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— @ —	
Corn, Western Mixed.....	93 @ 94	
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —	
Barley.....	1 40 @ —	
Oats, River and Canal.....	55 @ 57	
Oats, New-Jersey.....	48 @ 52	
Oats, Western.....	55 @ 57	
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	2 75 @ 3 —	

Line—		
Rockland, Common.....	— @ 89 @ —	
Lumber—		
Timber, White Pine.....	18 @ 24	
Timber, Oak.....	25 @ 30	
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35 @ 38	
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	18 @ 22	

YARD SELLING PRICES		
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	17 50 @ 19 75	
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	— @ 40 —	
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	20 @ 25	
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	37 50 @ 42 50	
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	— @ 24 —	

Molasses—		
New-Orleans.....	22 @ 26	
Porto Rico.....	23 @ 29	
Cuba Muscovado.....	22 @ 26	
Trinidad Cuba.....	23 @ 26	
Cardenas, &c.....	— @ 24 —	

Provisions—		
Beef, Mess, Country.....	8 @ 10	
Beef, Mess, City.....	10 @ —	
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16 @ —	
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— @ 7 —	
Beef, Prime, City.....	— @ —	
Beef, Prime Mess.....	23 @ 24	
Pork, Prime.....	11 25 @ —	
Pork, Clear.....	14 @ —	
Pork, Prime Mess.....	— @ —	
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	10 @ —	
Hams, Pickled.....	— @ —	
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— @ —	
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	— @ —	
Beef, Smoked.....	— @ —	
Butter, Orange County.....	22 @ 24	
Cheese, fair to prime.....	8 @ 10	

Sugar—		
St. Croix.....	— @ —	
New-Orleans.....	51 @ 61	
Cuba Muscovado.....	51 @ 51	
Porto Rico.....	51 @ 61	
Havana, White.....	71 @ 8	
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @ 71	
Manilla.....	51 @ 51	
Brazil, White.....	61 @ 7	
Brazil Brown.....	5 @ 51	

Tallow—		
American, Prime.....	11 @ 12	

Advertisements.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FERTILIZERS.—It is well known and now universally conceded, that for the greater number of crops the most valuable element in all kinds of organic and artificial fertilizers is the ammonia contained in them. The subscriber has, on this account, undertaken extensive arrangements for manufacturing subjects of ammonia from the gas works in and about New-York city. The greater part of this is used in preparing his SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia which will be furnished packed in quantities to suit purchasers at \$6 50 per hundred lbs. All orders promptly filled.
66-78n 1142. C. B. DEBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

APPLE QUINCE SEED—A prime article for stocks—for sale by
WM. DAY,
Morristown, N. J.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4th, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000.

The long period of over Thirty-three years, during which the SATURDAY EVENING POST has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements so far for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the Post. POSITIVE ARRANGEMENTS already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD,
MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING,
ELIZA L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN,
FANNY FERN, and A NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld.)

In the first paper of January next we design commencing the following Novels:

SIX WEEKS OF COURTSHIP.
By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, Author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an Original Novellet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great evils of intemperance—entitled **THE FALLS OF THE WYALUSING.**
By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We have also made arrangements for Two Stories, to be entitled

THE ONIDA SISTERS, and THE NABOB'S WILL.
By Grace Greenwood, Author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also, the following additional contributions:

NEW SERIES OF SKETCHES.

By Fanny Fern, Author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

MARK THE SEXTON.

A Novellet, by Mrs. Denison, Author of the "Step-mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN, or the Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A Novellet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the Post's own exclusive contributor—

VIVIAN, a Story of Life's Mystery.
By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Author of "Mitiani," "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life in our own and Foreign Lands, Choice Selections from all sources, Engravings, Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes, View of the Produce and Stock markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.—our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

The Postage on the Post to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

TERMS.—Single copy, \$2 a year.
4 Copies, (And one to get up of Club,) \$5.00 a year.
13 " " " " " 10.00 "
20 " " " " " 20.00 "

The money must always be sent in advance. Address, always post-paid,
DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

SAMPLE NUMBERS sent gratis to any one, when requested.
—66n1141

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE for SALE

AT A BARGAIN.—The subscriber offers for SALE, at a great BARGAIN, and in lots to suit purchasers, several hundred acres of LAND, situated in one body within four and a half miles of Sunderland Depot, 47 miles from Troy, on the Troy and Boston Railroad. On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House; a large Barn and Shed; Sixty Acres of MEADOW, and about One Hundred and Ninety Acres of Pasture Land. The most of the remainder is heavily wooded, containing immense quantities of valuable Timber, with an easily accessible Saw-mill near at hand, so that there is a fine opportunity for profitably getting out timber for market. The greater portion of the land is tillable. Also, adjoining the above, about Fifty acres, containing a Mill Seat. This lies in Sandgate, Vermont.
For further information address
S. R. GRAY,
64-69n1139 Shushan Post-office, N. Y.

ISABELLA AND CATAWBA GRAPE

VINES, of proper age for forming Vineyards, cultivated from, and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over fourteen years has conferred on the Croton Point Vineyards, are offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions for four years, as will enable them to cultivate the grape with entire success, provided their locality is not too far north.
All communications addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., New-York, or Croton Point, Westchester Co., N. Y., will receive attention. The additional experience of two past seasons, give him full assurance that, by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., a crop of good fruit can be obtained every year, in most of the northern, and all the middle, western, and southern States.
N. B.—To those who take sufficient to plant six acres, as he directs, he will, when they commence bearing, furnish the owner with one of his addresses, whom he has instructed in his mode of cultivation; and who will do all the labor of the Vineyard, and insure the most perfect success. The only charge, a reasonable compensation for the labor.
R. T. U.
64-67n1140

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES for

SALE.—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are oftener sold at \$500 or \$600 in this city. Apply to
F. WOODFORD, 191 Water-st., N. Y.
60-11

CHOICE POULTRY.—C. C. PLAISTED,

of Great Falls, N. H., (late partner of Dr. John C. Bennett,) now offers for sale a large lot of choice POULTRY, viz:
Four trios of Brahma Pootras, last year's fowls, from \$12 to \$18 a pair; 50 pairs of Chickens, from \$6 to \$10 a pair—bred from the Brahma exhibited by Bennett and Plaisted, at the National Poultry Show, February last, and which were premium fowls. (Mr. P. has just sold the cock alone for \$50, to F. B. Bernard, of New-Orleans, La.) One trio of Hong Kongs, last year's fowls, price \$15; 4 pairs of Canton Cochins China Chickens, price \$8 a pair; 3 trios of Black Shanghais, price \$10 a trio; White Shanghais \$6 a pair; 20 pairs of Sumatra Pheasant Games—splendid fowls—at \$6 a pair; a few pairs of Malacca Games, at \$10 a pair; also English, Irish, Spanish, and Indian Games, at \$6 a pair; and one pair of very large Hong Kong Geese, price \$20.
N. B.—The above lot of Fowls are all PURE BRED, and warranted as such. They are only offered at such very low prices because I have not room to keep so many through the Winter.
Money may be sent at my risk, if inclosed and mailed in the presence of the Post-master.
62-65

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR

SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.
Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter,
WILLIAM KELLY,
Ellerslie, Rhinebeck.
60-11

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, AT

ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care.

His Trees, &c., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent at once, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders, as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high.

Orders should be, as usual, addressed to our agent in New-York, Mr. EDWARD BOSSANGE, No. 138 Pearl-st., who will give all the information desired, and mail, on application, free of charge, a detailed copy of my catalogue, with prices, in dollars and cents.
60-72

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS &

CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar-st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants inclosing a postage stamp.
23-71

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE

RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The Plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$30 per thousand.
VALENTINE H. HALLOCK,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

P. S.—Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for package. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention.
60-11

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber

keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among these are some of the choicest animals in the United States; 16 hands and over in height, and well proportioned.

Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions, where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others, in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will endure a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft place to roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen. Call on, or address by letter, JAMES BUCKALEW,
Jamesburg, New-Jersey.

Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 24th-st., N. Y. [39

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE

assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety

of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.
B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabethtown, New-Jersey
54-11

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of

Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street,

(near Maiden-lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders.
26-77

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK

& CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country, comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or round, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting Hangers, Pulleys, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.
MARTIN BUCK,
J. H. BUCK,
F. A. CUSHMAN,
WM. DUNCAN,
AGENTS—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace.
36-11

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano.

Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of
WM. LAWTON,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York
57

FANCY FOWLS.—Shanghai Fowls—di-

rect importations—and Spangled Hamburgs, for sale by
WM. DAY, Morristown, N. Y.
52-6

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—A person

who has been engaged in Horticulture for the last twelve years, will shortly be disengaged, and desires a situation in an extensive Nursery, or in connection with a Horticultural or Agricultural Periodical. Can give satisfactory reference as to ability, &c. Address S. Kingsessing, P. O., Philadelphia Co., Pa. Refer to A. B. Allen, Office of the American Agriculturist.
61-73

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

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GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14, 15, 18, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 19, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale.

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.
BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrappers, Grindstones, Sced and Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurley, Red and White Clover.

Lucerne, Saintfoin, Alske Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety.

Spring and Winter Fetches, PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees and Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

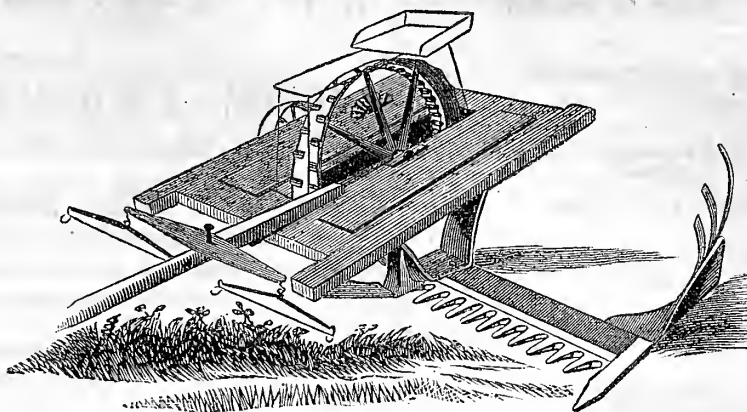
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

POULTRY.—D. FOWLER, No. 14 Fulton Market, New-York, dealer in Live and Dressed Poultry of all kinds; for Shipping, &c. Also all the various kinds of Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, &c., for Breed.

N.B.—Persons having good Poultry to dispose of would do well to give Mr. F. a call before selling elsewhere.

52-64

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

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BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Cultiver. Price 25 cents.

V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.

X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., &c. Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.

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XVII. Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XVIII. Wilson on the cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.

XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.

XXI. Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

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XXIII. Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.

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XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

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XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.

XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper. Price 50 cents.

XXXVIII. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.

XXXIX. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.

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RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

XLVII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.

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L. Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained. Price \$1.

WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NUR-

SERIES, New-Bedford, Mass., ANTHONY & McAFEE, Proprietors, successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose

Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Firs, American

and Chinese Arbor Vite, Cedrus Decidua,

Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce,

Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., &c.

An extensive assortment of

Apple, Pear, Plum,

Cherry, Peach,

and Apricot

Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portul

gal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by our-

selves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our Trees are unrivaled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady,

THE PEAR BLIGHT,

which has never existed in this locality.

Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.

New-Bedford, 1854.

17-62

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND

SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one

and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in

running, strength, durability, and economy. They are univer-

sally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

One-Horse, Undershot \$25

Two-Horse, do \$30 to \$35

One-Horse, Overshot \$28

Two-Horse, do \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

AND PLANTS.—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Green-house, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent

introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues

gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other

planting done in any part of the country. The best season for

transplanting is after October 10. Address

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GU-

ANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

CHINESE PIGS.—From pure bred Stock

direct from China—very fine of their kind

B. & C. S. HAINES,

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51-76

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

American Agriculturist, Credentials of.....	217
Ammonia, Sulphate of.....	217
Attention, Fixing the.....	220
Boys Wanted.....	219
Brick, You are a.....	219
Character, Make Yourself one.....	218
Cheese-Making Gloucester.....	212
Corn on Grass-land, Treatment of.....	214
Cows, Diseases of Udder and Teats.....	213
December, (Poetry).....	215
Friendship.....	217
Grape Growing; Hints on.....	220
Garden, Fruit and Vegetable.....	214
Mapes, Second Article on.....	216
Men, Enterprising.....	219
Newspapers, How they read.....	219
Palestine, Agriculture in.....	210
Premium List.....	220
Somebody, Being.....	218
Teeth, Why do they Decay.....	219
Trees, Examine Your Fruit.....	216
Trees, Potash water for Fruitless.....	215
Turkeys, American.....	209
Vinery.....	215

Special Notices to Subscribers, Correspondents, &c.

When sending a subscription always state what number it shall commence with. The back numbers of this volume can still be supplied to new subscribers. Back volumes neatly bound can now be furnished from the commencement. Price of the first ten volumes, \$1.25 each, or \$10 for the entire set of ten volumes.

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Letters in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled up with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practical, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by any of our subscribers.

Paper is cheap, so is postage, and we earnestly request correspondents to write only on one side of the sheet; and further, that they will place their lines as widely apart as may be, so that in preparing articles for the printer, we can always have room between them to insert additions or corrections.

Postage is no higher paid at the office of delivery than if paid at the office where mailed, and as the "regulations" at the New York Post-office preclude us from paying by the quarter or year, it is useless for subscribers to send money for the pre-payment of postage, for we can not attend to paying postage fifty-two times a year for each subscriber.

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THE LEADING WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF THE COUNTRY.

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A weekly Periodical of 16 large quarto pages, making an annual volume of 832 pages of nearly double the size of those in the first ten volumes of the *Agriculturist*.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The *American Agriculturist* is under the joint Editorial supervision of Mr. A. B. ALLEN—its principal editor for the first ten years—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, A. M., a thoroughly practical farmer and agricultural chemist.

They will be assisted by Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, an eminent practical farmer, stock breeder, and fruit grower; Rev. WM. CLIFT, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, both widely known as pleasing and instructive writers on gardening and other departments of practical Agriculture, and, in addition to these, number of other eminent Agricultural and Horticultural writers.

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Subscriptions may be forwarded by mail at the risk of the Publishers, if inclosed and mailed in the presence of the Postmaster.

Communications for the paper should be addressed to the Editors; Subscriptions, Advertisements, and all matters relating to the business department, should be addressed to the Publishers,

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AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

Published Weekly by Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

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A. B. ALLEN & ORANGE JUDD.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 67.]

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

SCENE AT A CATTLE SHOW.

One of the most graceful incidents that we ever witnessed at a cattle show took place at the late national exhibition at Springfield, Ohio. At the close of three days, the awards of the several prizes were made by the officers from the elevated stand in the center of the great cattle ring, on which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled to witness the proceedings. The prize animals were drawn up in a wide circle around, presenting as beautiful and imposing an array as was ever witnessed on a like occasion. As the several prizes were called, each man in attendance led up the successful animal, and received a red, blue, or yellow ribbon, according to the magnitude of the premium won, with which the creature was immediately decorated at the horn, preparatory to being led in the grand procession which was to take place at the close.

The several classes had all passed in review but the last, and the last animal in that was a beautiful Short Horn heifer calf, which took the first prize, and was, of course, entitled to the red ribbon, as her badge of distinction. The name of the fortunate owner, Mr. THRASHER, of Indiana, was called, and in triumph he led up the petted heifer, *Miss Allen*, as he had named her, to receive her mark of honor. But lo! the last red ribbon had been given out, and not another had the distributing officer at hand, to present the now disappointed Mr. THRASHER. At this discovery, with a readiness which none but a woman of true taste, and an admirer of fine animals, would exhibit, Mrs. ARTHUR WATTS, of Chillicothe, who was sitting on the stand, plucked from its place a rich red ribbon which decorated her bonnet, and with a winning grace presented it to the grateful owner of the animal, bidding him to transfer the trophy to the head of the little *Miss Allen*, and wear it as proudly as the most stately bovine matron of the herd!

It is needless to say, that this incident "brought down" the applause of the assembled multitude, while the little Short Horn, with her gratified owner, marched triumphantly out to bring up the rear of the procession, as the victorious herd passed again around the throng, and turned away to their several stalls by the outward passage.

To own an honest truth, we felt a little personal pride at the sight of this transaction, although it was unknown to any but her owner, that the writer bred this prize heifer, which, with her dam, we had sold to Mr. T. but a few months before. The little aristocrat was a daughter of our imported Short Horn, the deceased *Duke of Exeter*.

HARD TIMES.

HARD times! Hard times! is now the universal watch word. Meet a friend for a social chat, and the chief topic of conversation will be hard times. No matter where you go, in city, village, or town, into the dwellings of the rich, or humble cot of the poor, the language is still there and everywhere—hard times, hard times. But with our farming friends this expression is uttered more as a matter of fashion than from any actual experience that the times are hard. If times are hard when there is a ready market for wheat at \$2 to \$2 50 a bushel, corn at 90 cents to \$1, and potatoes ditto, what will be said when the market is dull at half these prices, though there chance to be a trifle more of them to sell.

The truth is, times were scarcely ever better for farmers. Heretofore when produce has been high, articles of necessity which farmers must purchase and the price of labor have been correspondingly up; but now most of the dry goods and groceries needed in their families can be bought at a very low price. Cloths of all kinds are daily brought to the auctioneer's block, and dealers are parting with them at almost any price for cash. Sugar is "dirt cheap," and those who have a sweet tooth can indulge to their heart's content. Only think of it, a bushel of wheat will now buy 40 lbs. of good sugar, or 30 lbs. of first quality. And as for labor, since the dismissal of so many mechanics from the workshop, and laborers from railroads, there is now an almost unlimited supply to be had for "board and clothing."

Those farmers who do not now enter into an extensive system of "internal improvements" upon their farms, are not the wisest ones we opine. If motives of policy do not now dictate this course, humanity should. The construction of public works and the erection of buildings in our cities are almost entirely suspended, and there is now almost or quite a million of laborers, including their families, who are entirely thrown out of their usual employment. They are ready for any kind of work that will keep them from actual starvation. Multitudes are

thronging our recruiting stations, ready to run the gauntlet of the army service rather than starve for want of employment in peaceful pursuits. We doubt not but a regiment could be speedily raised in this city to sail at once for the bloody fields of Southern Russia. An honorable or glorious death at the cannon's mouth is more desirable than the death of a starving beggar.

Our country friends really know little of what constitutes hard times in the larger cities. More than one half of the business men in New-York, for instance, are to-day glad to pay at the rate of 10 to 30 per cent for the use of money, to help them along in their present straits, hoping, and too often it is a vain hope, "that something will turn up" to take them over the yawning gulf of bankruptcy that stares them in the face.

We shall not speculate upon the causes that have produced this state of things. That is not our purpose. The papers daily tell us of numbers that have gone by the board; but not one in ten, not one in twenty, of the actual failures are chronicled or noised abroad. A knowing friend remarked to us but yesterday that, through the whole length of Broadway, there was probably not over a dozen traders who were not now actually losing money.

But we will not prolong the story. It is worse than we can actually picture. There is a moral to be learned in all this which is of great use to the agricultural portion of the community, especially to those engaged in producing the necessities of life. It is, that their pursuit is, after all, the safest that can be followed. While at the present time at last one half of all the persons engaged in other pursuits are actually in trouble, and likely to be so for some time to come, not one farmer in a hundred will suffer in the least. Their products can not be dispensed with, and the harder the times the more of other articles will these products bring in exchange. It is true that the price of real estate is reduced, but very few farmers need to part with their lands. Let those who now can look upon the financial distrust and ruin around them and feel that they are free from harm, learn lessons of contentment and true wisdom. Let them magnify their peaceful and safe calling, and resolve to check future aspirations after other uncertain pursuits. Let them make new determinations, to study more closely into all the known and hidden laws that lie at the bottom of their profession, a knowledge of which will promote their highest success.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1853, VOL. XIII.

By the politeness of the secretary, Mr. Johnson, we are at length favored with a copy of the above, but we have not time now to speak of anything more than its mechanical execution. This, it affords us much pleasure to say, is far superior to that of any other volume yet sent out by the State Printer. The engravings are no longer coarse, clumsy deformities, but well done; the type is excellent, and the paper good, to which we wish we could add, that it was of a perfect uniformity of color. The first 32 and last 210 pages are inferior in purity of color to the body of the volume between them; yet after all, the whole work is so superior to its predecessors, we accept it without censure.

We feel the deepest personal mortification and national degradation at the scandalous jobs often made out of the public printing, both State and United States. It is by works of this kind that we are often judged abroad; and for this reason alone, if not from motives of honor and honesty, they should as much excel those got up by private enterprise, in material, typography, and embellishments, as they have hitherto generally fallen below them.

In another number we shall give a general review of the volume before us, and thereafter more particularly advert to the separate articles, as the interest of our readers may require.

We wish it were in the power of the State Printer to get out the Transactions more seasonably. Deferred so late, they lose considerable of their zest and attraction. The month of June or July is the latest period at which they should appear; as they are much wanted then for consultation in the deliberations of the State and County Societies, in advance, while preparing the September and October premiums. Whether the delay is the fault of the State Printer we do not know; but we are confident the Secretary is always ready with his copy in good time for an issue early in May or June.

REASONS FOR PREFERRING A WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

An old Connecticut subscriber sends us the following, which we give in his own words:

1. It is cheaper. We get more reading for the money—a consideration of some importance these hard times.

2. The information is more likely to be in season. If it comes but once a month, some is likely to be out of season.

2. It is more convenient to read, especially in a busy season, coming weekly, than to have a larger amount coming but once a month. It affords an agreeable pastime to look over the weekly, while we take a "bit of nooning." If the monthly be read at once, then we have nothing to read the remainder of the time. If it is not read soon, perhaps some of its suggestions would be too late the latter part of the month.

4. The articles in a monthly are apt to be longer and less practical than in a weekly.

5 When articles are continued from paper to

paper, we are apt to forget the connection before the next monthly arrives.

6. The report of the markets, which every weekly agricultural paper should give, is worth more to the farmer than a whole volume of monthly papers.

WHY I PREFER A NEW-YORK PAPER.

1. It is the nearest paper of the kind, and hence best able to know our wants. A course that would be best at Utica, or Boston, might be useless here.

2. It is published in the great metropolis of our country, where there is the best means of obtaining information. This is of considerable importance in regard to crops, weather, &c.

3. The market of New-York is the most important in the country, and, to a greater or less extent, governs the rest. Hence the great advantage of having a person there to notice the same—not only the price, but the quality, giving the result and throwing out hints concerning them in a weekly paper.

EXPERIENCE.

CONNECTICUT, Dec. 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

COMMODORE JONES' PRIZE ESSAY.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF GUANO AS A MANURE—USES OF LIME

It was refreshing to read an essay on farming from the pen of a man whom I once saw in my youth as a gallant sailor and victorious man-of-war's-man; what a triumph for our poor human nature, pretending as it is, when such a man as Commodore Jones, once the cynosure of all eyes as the successful hero among the belligerents on the ocean in 1812; now, like the Cincinnatus of old, doffing his armor to take hold of the plow.

The Commodore's essay (a better prize than the Frolic) is as practical and unpretending as a sailor's yarn; he details his rural practice, his experiments and his success, with a verbal simplicity characteristic of the man brought up in the school of true discipline, where the economy of words is not only learned, but practised, as the recollections of my boyhood can testify. His description of the office and action of lime on both clay and sandy soils, embodies the true practical results. It would have been still more satisfactory, had he told us the constituents of the subsoil of his Virginia farm. He says that crushed bones, phosphate of lime, is of greater nominal value than the best Peruvian guano; that the latter, after the first year, is of no avail; and that the soil is not benefited by a repetition of the same manure alone; while the beneficial effect of a single application of bone-dust to a part of his farm is apparent after many years. To corroborate his opinion he says: "that in Peru he was told 'that land, stimulated by the use of guano soon became worthless,' hence little use was there made of it, although the price was merely nominal." Methinks here is a nut for agricultural chemistry to crack, as there can be no doubt of the truth of the Commodore's assertions, so far as his own experience and the averment of his Peruvian authority extends.

The question then is, why is it that Peruvian guano should fail, composed as it is, according to Ure, of fifty per cent nitrogenized organic matter, including the nitrate of ammonia, and twenty-five per cent phosphate of lime; the first so indispensable to all organic structure, and the latter no less necessary as an inorganic element in the economy of vegetation. We have the Commodore's own words in favor of the protracted good effect of phosphate of lime, and if Chilean guano should be substituted for the Peruvian, fifty-three per cent of phosphate of

lime would be distributed to the soil instead of twenty-five, with about equal amounts of water and organic matter to make up the the hundred. Hence I take it that the true solution of the difficulty in the failure of guano, is in the *extreme poverty* of the soil in its *mineral* constituents, or metallic bases; the only one of which supplied in any quantity by guano is the phosphate of lime. If these were supplied to the soil in wood-ashes or carbonaceous matter which would have potash and other inorganic elements in its *débris* after decomposition, there can be no doubt but that guano would then be found a never-failing manure.

Our farmers, on these alluvial deposits of western New-York, only have to drain and plow a little deeper to get potash and all the other elements of plants, while the farmers of eastern Virginia have no such resource; instead of alluvial deposits, rich in both mineral and organic matter, their subsoil I take it, is little better than drift, ocean washed in the beginning, yet capable of great improvement under skillful manuring and good culture.

Once, while on a visit to my native town, Newport, R. I., I noticed that the corn crop, liberally manured as it had been with Memhaden fish, did not come up to the standard of ordinary corn in western New-York. Here the soil was evidently well supplied with azotized matter and phosphate of lime from the flesh and bones of this very bony fish; leached ashes, tan bark, saw-dust, leaves, or any vegetable matter mixed with the fish, would have added much to both stalks and cereal crops. A compost of the same vegetable materials after fermentation and decay, would also give to the soil all those elements for vegetable structure that guano does not supply, and fully redeem that valuable and highly concentrated manure from the mistaken obloquy of the tyro in agricultural science.

N'IMPORTE.

WATERLOO, Dec. 1454.

For the American Agriculturist.

SHANGHAI AND EGG-LAYING FOWLS.

I find most of the books assign to the Shanghai, Chittagongs, and Cochins the palm in egg-laying; and many intelligent friends with whom I have talked on the subject, not only give them the preference as to the quantity of eggs, but claim also, that although the Black Spanish lays a larger egg than any other fowl, yet "two eggs of the former will make as much custard as three of the latter." They also claim extra delicacy for the Eastern bird for the table, and affirm that while the ordinary fowl will command only a shilling in the Boston market, the Shanghai will readily sell for one and sixpence per pound.

I am a tyro in hen statistics, and much desire to see *reliable data* as to the comparative value of each of the different breeds of fowls, for laying on the table; together with the *comparative cost of keeping*, and other considerations affecting their actual and comparative value, from such of your unbiassed, intelligent, and experienced readers as can fully answer these queries from their own well-guarded and accurate observation.

AN INQUIRER AFTER THE TRUTH.

A CONVINCING PROOF.—A person who resided for some time on the coast of Africa, was asked if he thought it possible to civilize the natives. "As a proof of the possibility of it," said he, "I have known some negroes who have thought as little of a lie or an oath as a European."

The public libraries of the United States contain near five millions of volumes.

ON THE COST OF POULTRY KEEPING.

Perhaps there has never been a time since the poultry fancy began to spread and to become general, when this inquiry could be entered upon with a greater chance than now, of setting the fowls upon the debtor side of the account; and all who have reared poultry, even although it may have been for amusement only, must have felt it very uphill work to keep up a stock, without allowing them continually to perform that singular feat so detrimental to the interest of the breeder—*i.e.*, eating off their own heads. The early part of the present season was so inimical to rearing early chickens, those favorites of the stock which often prove, in every way, more profitable than all which are raised later in the year, that the most mature among the young birds in many poultry-yards are now positively April chickens. The excessively high price of corn, even up to the present time, has also acted detrimentally in more ways than one; the stock of the breeder has become so burdensome to feed, that, instead of following the more beneficial plan of allowing the fowls to await the demand, he has prematurely deluged the market with a number greatly exceeding the demand, thus naturally reducing prices below the real, not to say fancy, value. As the result of the plentiful harvest with which our country has been blessed, these things will naturally right themselves in time; but in the meanwhile, the breeder will have to consider the best course he can pursue to prevent that pleasure becoming expensive from which he had naturally hoped to realise a profit. We are led to make these remarks in reply to the following communication from one of our correspondents.

"Some time ago, I, like many others, took it into my head to keep poultry. I have a great delight in them, but have never been able to make them pay their way. I have seen some very enticing accounts in some of the poultry publications to green-horns such as myself, as to the profit there is to be derived from the keeping of poultry, in addition to the pleasure and amusement they afford; as to the amusement and pleasure I quite agree with them, but as to profit I dispute them in some measure; however so far as my experience goes, I have not been able to make them yield the cost of their own meat; and I am inclined to think that it is a very difficult thing to make it a profitable business. I am sorry for this, knowing as I do, many workingmen who take a great delight in their poultry, but who at the same time have been as unsuccessful as myself, and will ultimately be compelled to give them up on this account. Working men can not afford to keep their stocks of poultry for mere amusement; for in general that is the best amusement to the lower class, which affords the most of the necessities of life, and enables them to bring up their families in the best circumstances.

"I have, however, an impression that our want of success may be the result of ignorance, and therefore apply to you in the hope that you will lay down a plan on which working men can keep poultry to profit, as well as pleasure; I may add, that here the produce of the poultry-yard must be sold for ordinary purposes, and no such prices as those got by breeders can be obtained; for instance, chickens will not bring more than 1s. per score, taking the average of the year. I will illustrate my point by supposing a person beginning with six good hens and a cock; such, according to poultry writers, will lay on an average 3 eggs each per week, or about 150 each per annum; six hens at this rate would yield 900 eggs, which if sold at 20 for 1s. would amount to 45s. The cost of these seven head, or the amount of corn con-

sumed by them, will be somewhere about one-third of a pint daily each; or, in the aggregate, 852 pints per annum. Now if this corn is good, and of various sorts (as I am informed by one of your correspondents in this week's Chronicle it should be), it can not be bought for less than 1d. per pint, which will make their catage amount to 71s., add to this 9s. for extras during illness, moulting, animal food, &c., &c., and you have the total cost 80s. which leaves the keeper of them minus 35s. for the year, giving him trouble into the bargain both of attendance and selling eggs. Now, sir, this is something like what does occur here, and if you can put us into a better plan, or inform us of a stock that will yield so that they will clear their way, I shall be for ever thankful, as there are few who will not gladly give their trouble for their pleasure. If you can comply with this in your Chronicle, I shall be forever obliged. R. D."

We are not among those who fancy that the amateur can make great profits, but we believe any stock of fowls, of a good sort, may be made more than self-supporting, and leave the pleasure for profit. We must define what we consider the limits of amateurism; we do not mean speculators who lay out large sums with the expectation of selling and getting a profit; we rather consider these to belong to the class of dealers, but by the amateur we mean the person who, having supplied himself with good stock birds, according to his means, depends on them to, at any rate, support themselves.

The most expensive kind of feeding for poultry is keeping them entirely on one kind of food; this idea is the result of experience. If a stock is fed entirely on barley, or on barley-meal, it is astonishing how soon they will come to the end of a quarter. We therefore strongly recommend a variety, and let the owner of the fowls (and of the corn) give it out, although he may employ another to scatter it among them; this piece of advice is not given with any reference to the honesty of those who may have charge of the poultry, but that the owner may know the exact quantity which will satisfy the fowls, knowing also that they are satisfied with it.

Kill, sell, or get rid of all stock which is not likely to become productive, as soon as you can. From the middle of the year to the end of it, the chickens are expensive to feed, especially the cockerels; which, if intended for eating, should, for economy's sake, be killed at five months old, or little more.

The past eleven weeks may be considered about the most expensive of the year, many of the chickens being grown up and not many sold or eaten. During these eleven weeks our own stock has included 155, reduced during the time by selling, eating, and death, to rather more than 100, giving an average of about 125. They have consumed about three sacks of barley, one of oats, and three bushels wheat with meal in proportion, and more delicate food for chickens as given below. Forty-one were old fowls, and the remainder chickens of various ages. The cost has been during these eleven weeks:

	£	s.	d.
Corn.....	4	0	6
Barley Meal and Pollard.....	2	17	4
Pearl Barley, Groats, and Rice.....	3	0	0
	9	17	10

This, with a little meat occasionally and other small expenses, might be reckoned close upon one pound a-week, which was considered too much to spend on a stock intended to be self-supporting, although it gives a smaller average to each fowl, than that of R. D. So much for past experience; now for our plans for the future. The breeding stock is reduced to what is considered the requisite number, *i.e.*, three families or

fifteen fowls; twenty-nine Cochin hens and pullets with one cock are also kept; these being good winter layers it is reckoned they will with their eggs pay for meal for all, whether the eggs are sent to market or used in the family, reckoned at shop prices. In addition to these, there are thirty young fowls which will remain on hand; being considered good enough to take their places, when the opportunity shall arrive, in the yards of other amateurs. The remainder are chickens for eating.

The plan of keeping a good number of Cochins for the supply of eggs through the winter, we have practised with success for several years, and we believe those who have a number of these truly useful fowls, from a good laying stock, need never be without eggs. But how few persons consider them with reference to their most valuable properties; we should like from curiosity to know if any of our readers, in supplying themselves with Cochin China fowls, have put the question "is this a good laying stock?" or have all asked only "do they breed clear in color?" We have this year bought—no! we beg pardon, not bought—such an unusual occurrence in our housekeeping as the purchase of eggs was quite forgotten at the right time, so we borrowed two eggs, and three Cochin hens, ashamed, no doubt, of such an occurrence, immediately began to lay.

At the risk of repetition, we will conclude with the items which we think likely to make fowls self-supporting, where the market for them, and for their produce is bad, and remunerative where it is pretty good.

1st. Keep a small number of fowls in proportion to the space they can have.

2d. Let the food be varied, and if possible, let the owner give it, or let him at any rate see that it is not scattered in waste, and yet that the fowls have enough to satisfy their hunger.

3d. Keep no useless fowls. Select as early as practicable those which are worth keeping (because they will become productive, either for eggs, or for breeding stock), and those which from the beauty of their points appear likely to realise a good price; and eat the rest, or send them to market while still young.

All the scraps from the family may be turned to good account among the poultry, and the use of bran and pollard as a cheap help in feeding, ought not to be overlooked.

Poultry Chronicle.

To PRESERVE A BOUQUET.—A florist of many years' experience gives the followins recipe for preserving bouquets for a universal period, which may be useful to our lady readers: "When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water. Then put it into a vessel containing soap-suds, which will nutrify the roots and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways, the stalk entering first in the water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out, and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water. Replace it in the soap-suds, and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap-suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules, a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very passible state—but the attention to the fair but frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed, or the last rose of summer will not be left faded alone, but all will perish."

If there is a heaven on earth, it is on a soft couch by your own fireside, with your wife on one side a smiling baby on the other, a clear conscience, and a dozen cigars, and a knowledge that you are out of debt, and don't fear the tailor, sheriff or devil.

SUCCESS OF THE FARMER.

THE success of the farmer is in proportion to the amount of knowledge he brings to bear upon his profession, and not on the strong hands or capital employed, nor any other exterior advantage. Like most other undertakings, it depends on the *mind* of the man. The hands are the instruments by which the plow is guided, or a scythe or fork is wielded, and strong ones are necessary for the work; but they are only the instruments of the controlling intellect which plans, devises, arranges, and controls the whole. Dolt's do not make the best farmers, but the men who think are they who will succeed here just as they will anywhere else.

If this be true we can see at a glance where improvement in agriculture is to commence. The farmer is required to be a thinking man, and he is the *best* farmer who brings the *best trained intellect* to the work—the soundest logic, the best judgment, and the purest heart. It is true that men acquire considerable skill in most pursuits of mere repetition of their processes; by habit a farmer may go through the yearly routine of sowing a crop, reaping and harvesting the same, just as his father had done, without ever thinking of the reasons which should decide his course. A certain degree of success will often attend such farming, but let anything new occur to break in upon his habit or routine of things, and our imitator is at his wit's end at the first corner. *Mere instinct* never invented anything new, but it may repeat old processes skillfully.

The farmer is styled the "Lord of the Soil," and certainly the appellation pertains to him, if he has the ability to appreciate the high station. This ability is the result of knowledge. This knowledge, too, enables him to unite science and art, which is necessary to constitute a good farmer. This union must be derived from book learning, which by too many has been considered wholly superfluous and its teachings distasteful. What other art or science is supposed to be attainable in any considerable degree without reading or study? Why should the farmer alone rely on intuition—on instinct for his improvement, and be directed in his employment by habit? Why should he consider himself nothing more than the *head tool* of his implements and but the mainspring of their movements, while the mechanic and the artisan, by their science, seem to infuse intellect into them.

If knowledge be necessary in any occupation, it is preëminently so in that of the farmer. The mechanic has no call to investigate the elements which are the basis of the material of his handicraft. His stock is before him, and his tool, guided by the unerring hand and practical eye of professional skill, gives form and finish to his work. Not so with the business of the farmer; he may as readily learn its mechanical parts, but he has problems to solve and mysteries to investigate. He should be familiar with the component parts of the substance on which he bestows his labor—their relative proportions, their affinities, their separate and compound agencies, and the influence of other bodies in their adaptation to the results he is laboring to obtain. In short, he must know the necessary and intimate connection between cause and effect.

I have said that the profession of agriculture requires more study than that of the artisan. If this be true, it is fortunate for the farmer that he can command more time for its acquisition. Winter is comparatively, and to him more peculiarly, a season of leisure. Those who do not possess books on this subject can readily borrow them. But a farmer is the last person who should

live by borrowing. Let me recommend a better course. Let an agricultural library be established by an association in the town consisting of a select number of standard works upon this subject, with the lighter productions and periodicals of the day. General knowledge, independent of mental enjoyment, is important in all occupations—not only as it may direct the hand, but as it calls into exercise other energies conducive to the common good. H. G. EASTMAN.
Rural New-Yorker.

THE STATE POULTRY SHOW.

This exhibition was held at Utica, the last week in November. According to the Utica Gazette, "this was also the best exhibition of fowls ever made by our State Society. The display was highly creditable to the efforts of its officers, and it is rather unexpected that it should have drawn together such a comparatively small number of visitors." Among the large exhibitors are named E. E. Platt and Geo. Anderson of this city; D. S. Heffron of Utica, to whom was awarded the prize for the largest collection; H. Johnson, of Paterson, N. J.; Cummings of Rochester; F. W. Collins, of East Bloomfield; George Synder, of Rhinebeck; T. B. Miner, and Mr. Hart, of Clinton; and Mr. Wright, of Utica.

After the reading of the report of the Judges, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following Board was unanimously elected:

President—FRANCIS ROTCH, of Morris.

Vice-Presidents—C. W. Goddard, Albany; F. W. Collins, East Bloomfield; A. A. Hudson, Syracuse.

Cor. Sec'y.—R. C. McCormick, Jr., Woodhaven, L. I.

Recording Sec'y and Treas.—C. M. Scholefield, Yorkville.

Board of Managers.—D. S. Heffron, Utica; Samuel T. Taberg, Dutchess; P. F. Peck, Yonkers; R. C. McCormick, New-York; M. M. Kimmey, Cedar Hill; George St. George, York Mills; Thomas Gould, Aurora; G. Pitts, Honeoye; R. H. Van Rensselaer, Morris; Mr. Haight, Rochester; G. Mallons, Macedon; S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, Claverack; L. M. Taylor, Utica; N. S. Smith, Buffalo; G. W. Herring, Marcellus; George Anderson, Albany; E. Giles, Sauquoit; M. Vassar, Po'keepsie; Elihu Buritt, Burdett; Leroy Mowry, Greenwich.

It was also recommended that the board of managers appoint the next exhibition of the Society at Albany, at the same time that the winter show of the State Agricultural Society is held, in February 1856.

Country Gentleman.

SOLDIERS' PLUCK.—A surgeon writing from the Alma says—"The pluck of a soldier no one has yet truly described. They laugh at pain and will scarcely submit to die. It is perfectly marvelous, this triumph of mind over body. If a limb were torn off or crushed at home, you would have them brought in fainting, and in a state of dreadful collapse. Here they come with a dangling arm or a riddled elbow, and it's 'Now, doctor, be quick if you please—I'm not done so bad but I can get away back and see.' And many of these brave fellows, with a lump of tow wrung out of cold water wrapped round their stumps, crawled to the rear of the fight, and with shells bursting around them and balls tearing up the sods at their feet, watched the progress of the battle. I tell you as a solemn truth that I took off the foot of an officer, Captain —, who insisted on being helped on his horse again, and declared that he could fight now that his 'foot was dressed.' Surgeon — told him that if he mounted he would burst the ligatures and die on the spot,

but for all that he would have returned to the hill if he could have prevailed on anybody to help him to mount."

"SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS."

There is an article going the rounds, now-a-days, named as above, that is attracting a good deal of notice; and lest we should be considered "out of time," if we did not call attention to it, we offer our friends the following suggestions: It seems to be a remarkable discovery that one Wolfe has made, in these times of Maine Law effort and progress, even a pleasant alcoholic liquor, that may be used as a beverage without injury, and as a medicine, with wonderful success. It is said not to "fire the brain" or "fur the tongue," but being "satisfying" and "healthful," preserves the consumer from "that fierce desire for stimulants, begotten and perpetuated by the use of adulterated spirits." And it is not only offered as a "specific in many painful diseases," but it is said of it, that "*whenever and wherever it is requisite to administer spirituous liquors for any purpose, this is the liquor that should be administered.*" Wonderful discovery! Immortal discoverer! But with this new-born empiric, and his notable cure-all and health-preserver, we are not a little surprised to find associated the names of a number of physicians. Before us is a pamphlet, setting forth the proofs and evidences of the purity and "medical properties" of this *innocent alcoholic beverage, and specific for disease*, and a number of pages are devoted to what are called certificates of physicians approving its use; but, upon examining these credentials, we find but few of them that are really commendatory. These medical gentlemen have either been supplied with the "Schnapps," or asked, by note or circular to accept of it, and they have replied as in the following extracts, which are selected for their brevity, though given in full, as they appear in the pamphlet:

"I am aware of the medical properties of pure Holland gin."

"If it answers my expectations, I will be happy to prescribe it for my patients, in dropsical and nephritic cases."

"I would frequently prescribe gin for my patients, if I knew where I could get that which is fit for medicine."

"That a pure article for medicinal purposes is very much needed, I fully agree with you."

Such is the character of the *recommendations*, as they are called. There is scarcely an instance mentioned, in which it has been used and its value certified to; and yet these medical gentlemen have allowed themselves unwittingly to be brought before the public by such a man, who has taken advantage of their civility in respectfully replying to his applications, as co-workers with himself in the sale of his liquor. Physicians cannot be too careful to avoid these designing persons; for often by them, as Tupper has it, "the light of a thoughtful spirit is quenched beneath the bushel of commerce; and they rejoice when they can ensnare honest and fair-dealing men in the traps their own cunning has set. And then, if the beguiled, finding themselves cheated, expostulate and resist, like the Ephesian silversmith who made shrines for the goddess Diana, they may turn with scornful laugh, and say triumphantly, 'In the midst of their growing possessions, 'Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth.' And truly, in this is the mainspring of their conduct. May we not say to our brethren, in the language of the sainted physician, Luke, 'Take heed, and beware of covetousness.' These empirics are covetousness personified.

N. J. Medical Magazine.

Horticultural Department.

DEEP PLANTING OF ASPARAGUS.

To the Editors of the American Agriculturist:

Although several articles on the culture of asparagus have appeared in the *American Agriculturist* since I have become a subscriber, yet I see nothing said about the theory of deep planting. Our asparagus-growers in this quarter are decidedly in favor of setting young plants for permanent beds very deep in the drills or trenches. They first prepare the ground well by deep plowing and high manuring; then trench twenty inches to two feet deep, put a liberal quantity of horse-manure in the bottom continuously, and after slightly covering with earth, set the plants some fifteen to eighteen inches below the surface of the field; as they grow up the trench is gradually filled in until it becomes level with the surface.

Several fine beds treated in this manner, in this vicinity, have produced admirably. They have, however, had the advantage of a very deep light soil, approaching nearly to that quality termed sandy. About ten years since, I planted half an acre on a piece of ground of light soil, although not sandy, and which had a porous subsoil, inclining to gravel. The mould being not very deep, I determined to plant the asparagus nearer the surface, and afterward top-dress heavily with suitable soil, in addition to the usual annual manuring. The bed has produced a pretty fair crop for field-culture, yielding at the rate of two hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre; yet it does not equal the yield of some of the fields where deep planting has been pursued.

Now, I have not been able to determine in my mind whether the difference is in the soil, or in the method; and as I purpose planting a field on a dry soil, with an understratum composed of sand, gravel and stones quite near to the surface, and to top-dress heavily with light mould and manure until a sufficient depth of soil is thus accumulated, instead of setting the plants deep in the soil after trenching, a little practical information through your paper would be very acceptable. Perhaps some of your correspondents may give us some light on this subject.

RICHARD M. CONKLIN.

Cold Spring Harbor, Dec. 4, 1854.

ASPARAGUS.

In meeting the wants of our correspondent, it will be necessary to go a little into detail, in our remarks upon this earliest and best of the vegetable products of the garden. If people only knew how to cultivate asparagus in its perfection, they would welcome the month of May for this delicacy, almost as warmly as for its flowers; and, judging from the tall spikes that make their appearance at that date in our own garden, they might save themselves the trouble of rearing May-poles, and hang out their flowery festoons and garlands upon poles of their own growing.

We have no experience in deep planting, because we think we have a more excellent way. The deep planting which is resorted to by some of the English gardeners, and which, we presume, was introduced by them into this country, is unphilosophical, and is condemned by the best authorities on gardening. The Gardener's Chronicle, one of the best English journals devoted to this art, says, in an article upon this vegetable: "The asparagus being brought to the requi-

site state of vigor, the next question is, how to secure the necessary degree of succulence, which it never has beyond two or three inches in an English market, and not often anywhere else. That succulence will depend upon temperature as much as upon other causes. The warmer the asparagus bed is kept while the plants are rising, the more brittle they will be, provided the temperature of the soil does not rise above 75° at the most. Now, under ordinary circumstances, every thing is done to keep it cold; buried twelve or thirteen inches below the surface, the influence of the sun is slowly felt, and very imperfectly into the bargain. It is only when the roots are lightly covered by some rapidly conducting material, that the sun can exercise his proper influence, unassisted by artificial contrivances. Hence one of the greatest faults the asparagus-grower can commit, is to bury his plants deep. Only observe Mr. Kendall's practice: his plants are just covered with soil resting upon a deep bed of the most nutritious matter. The earliest rays of the sun are felt in such a case, and as soon as the dormant energy of the plant is roused, it continues to be exercised without a day's interruption."

Unquestionably the deep-planted beds that succeed well, owe their success to the depth and richness of the soil rather than to the deep-planting of the roots. Within three inches of the surface they would produce earlier and more succulent shoots, and with proper surface-treatment, not a less amount of cuttings in the course of a season.

Buist says asparagus is a native of Great Britain, where it is found on banks of sandy soil contiguous to the sea, growing luxuriantly under the salt breezes. Bridgeman says it is found growing wild in Russia and Poland, where it is eaten by the cattle the same as grass. In none of the authorities that we have consulted, do we find the fact recognized, that it is also a native of this country. We have so often found it growing along our shores, with all the characteristics of a wild plant, that we have no doubt that it is as much one of our own native marine plants, as the eel grass and the rock weed that grow in the adjacent waters. It is found abundantly upon the shores of Mason's Island, at the mouth of the Mystic river, Connecticut, where it is sometimes gathered by the inhabitants for greens. We have seen it growing on the shores of Quantuc, in the same neighborhood, and also on Shelter Island, New-York, New-Jersey, and elsewhere.

In order to properly prepare a piece of ground for the cultivation of this plant, it is important to understand its native habits, and the food necessary for its health. When these are understood, we may apply any mode of stimulating its growth within our reach, and bring it to its desired perfection. Nature places it, we see, in its wild state, among sea-sand, mixed with the soft, spongy decay of marine plants, the most yielding of all earthy substances, never becoming dry, never remaining loaded with stagnant water, but at every tide receiving a supply of the saline particles that constitute an essential

part of the food of the plant. Under such circumstances, the roots meet with no obstruction to their full development.

An analysis of the ash of the plant, by Levy, shows the following constituents:

Potash.....	20.48
Soda.....	2.89
Lime.....	13.15
Magnesia.....	3.24
Peroxide of iron.....	4.22
Silicia.....	9.99
Sulphuric acid.....	5.72
Phosphoric acid.....	10.03
Carbonic acid.....	25.71
Chlorine.....	3.21
Loss.....	1.35

100.00

The native habits of the plant, and its inorganic constituents should be our guide in preparing the ground for its cultivation. We have prepared two beds upon our present premises, the one upon upland, and the other upon reclaimed salt-marsh. That upon the upland is about a rod square, and was prepared by removing the surface-soil to the depth of about two feet, pushing in stones, oyster-shells, and bones at the bottom, a heavy coating of manure over these, and then the surface-soil replaced. We give this, every winter, about a bushel of coarse refuse salt, and a heavy dressing of manure, either from the pig-stye, or the privy. This has produced admirably, and we thought it the perfection of an asparagus bed, until we made a second. The lower part of our garden, a strip some four hundred feet long by a rod in width, was originally a marsh with a salt-water ditch for the boundary line. This we began to reclaim, some three years since, and appropriated about one third to asparagus. The marsh was removed to the depth of three and in some places four feet, and stones and blasted rocks from the upland rolled into the vacuum and then the marsh mud put on top of them; raising the surface of the land about two feet above its former height. After this had been heavily manured, we set out our plants in drills, about two feet apart and eighteen inches in the drill, covering them with two or three inches of the soil. The new made land receives the wash of the adjacent hill-side, which furnishes it with all the sand it needs. Though it is situated, where its roots have access to salt-water every side, we give it a heavy coating of salt every winter, and manure the surface liberally from the pig-stye. We have once given it a dressing of oyster-shell lime, which the analysis shows to be an important constituent in its composition. To furnish the potash we burnt a portion of the coarse sods, and peat from the marsh, and strewed the ashes upon the surface. The result has been surprising to all beholders. The light porous black soil feels the first genial sunshine of spring, and the plants start about a week earlier than those upon the adjacent upland. We think we have something equal to Coney-Island, and have no occasion to envy the epicures who go down thither to regale themselves upon this delicacy.

Of course all have not the same facilities

for making a good bed, and every man must adapt himself to his circumstances. Success can be reached on almost any soil, by deep trenching, and manuring. The deeper the soil, the better, and it can hardly be made too rich. We think our correspondent will find it for his advantage to make his soil deep and rich before planting, rather than to rely upon after culture. As he is near tide-water, marsh mud composted with stable manure or guano, will probably be found one of the best ameliorators of the soil devoted to this crop. An occasional dressing of lime, salt, and ashes, will also be economical. We have never tested the application of liquid manure to this crop, but from its native habits we have little doubt that it would pay those who grow it on a large scale to have an apparatus like a street-sprinkler in the city to water the beds with liquid manure, as often as every other day, during the "season of cutting the heads." G. W. Johnson recommends a mixture of half an ounce of guano, and four ounces of salt to one gallon of water, as a liquid manure for asparagus. But we should like to see a liquid manure prepared from the stable, the sty, or the privy, applied to a square rod of this vegetable, its product noted, and compared with another square rod under the ordinary treatment. Will not some of our readers among the market gardeners try the experiment and report the results?

For the American Agriculturist.

FORCING OF ASPARAGUS AND SEAKALE.

A few lights and a hot bed are the most economical means of obtaining these most useful vegetables where manure can be obtained; but where there is an early vinery they can be had with much less trouble. The hot beds for this purpose should be made three feet and a half in height at the back, and three feet in front. When they have settled, and arrived at a temperature of from 60° to 70°, they are ready for use. The bed for the asparagus should receive six inches of light mould, or decayed tanner's bark, spread evenly over the surface. The roots should then be placed as close together as possible, all over the bed, and covered from six to eight inches deep with light, vegetable mould or decayed bark. When the heat begins to decline, which may be ascertained by thrusting a stick into the middle of the bed, a lining of hot manure should be placed round the frame, and the sashes may be closely covered with straw, to exclude frost. They need not be taken off till the asparagus is fit to cut.

The mould for the seakale should be the same as for the asparagus, and should be placed in the frame in the following manner: Commencing at one end of the frame let the mould be a foot in depth and six inches wide; cut down straight with the spade, against which place the roots, about an inch apart in the rows, and six inches between the rows throughout the length of the bed, when they should be covered about an inch with mould, and the sashes closely covered with straw to exclude all light and frost. They should never be taken off, except at the time of cutting. The means to restore the declining heat may be the same. As for the asparagus, a few sashes will in this manner supply a large family with these delicious vegetables, till they can be obtained from the open ground.

W. SUMMERSBEY

PEACH CULTURE.

The following article we take from the Philadelphia Florist, not to endorse all its statements, but because every thing calculated to give any new light, or call forth discussion upon the growth and diseases of this delicious but fast degenerating fruit, is now of especial importance. We invite contributions on this subject from experienced cultivators.

For the last few years the culture of the peach has declined. The "yellows," "blight," peach-worm and curculio have been singularly destructive, and fruit which a few years ago could be scarcely given away, now finds ready sales at high prices. Old orchards are dying out, and comparatively few new ones formed to replace them; confidence in their successful culture is yearly growing weaker, till in almost every region we travel we are told "peaches will not grow with us any more."

I am not going to deny that there are no difficulties attendant on modern peach-growing near cities, or even that if there are difficulties, that they are not greater than attended the effort of our forefathers; but merely to point out how they can still be grown successfully, either to return a handsome profit in a commercial point of view, or to yield a crop of the very finest kind of fruit for the raiser's own table.

The aspect of the site of a peach-orchard is one of the first importance. Contrary to the general idea in favor of a southern exposure, a north-western or western is preferable. Peach trees on a southern aspect seldom bear well over five years, or live over ten. On any other, all other things being equal, there seems to be, as there probably is, no limit to their age. Rarely do we meet with a peach tree on a southern slope stricken with the "yellows," while aged, healthy trees are invariably found in such places in perfection. I have some trees at the present moment in my mind's eye, so old that I can find no one to tell me their age exactly, which are growing on the north side of some high buildings, models of health and productiveness.

Theory confirms this view of the proper site for peach trees, as well as observation; not being a native of this country, it is like most exotics, not perfectly adapted to our climate. The sap vessels of the wood are large, and there is a large amount of moisture stored up in them, in the winter season. Science has shown that when these vessels are frozen through, they become particles of ice, any sudden thaw is apt to burst the cell tissues, if the expansion by the act of freezing alone does not do so; so that trees in situations where they are not liable to be suddenly thawed in winter, are more liable to escape injury. In the respect of soil, the peach is not so fastidious as it is often supposed to be. Any loose kind of loam will suit it. I have seen as fine and productive peach trees in "Pennsylvania clay," as in "Jersey sand." In a red clay loam, on a subsoil of rotten shaly rock, I have noted splendid specimens. In each, it is more easy to point out what soils are ill adapted for peach culture, than what is the best; and the whole subject may be summed up in the observation, that the peach will do well in any soils except heavy clays, or soils very retentive of moisture.

Having dismissed the questions of aspect and soil, we may talk a little on the preparation of the ground. If it be of a nature to get very dry in summer time, it should be trenched eighteen inches in depth, if the piece to be planted is small; and subsoil plowed, if their culture is to be carried on to

a large extent. Sandy soils will not require this operation, because they retain moisture a long time, a few inches below the surface, though on the ground such soils soon become hot and dry; all strong manures are superfluous, if not injurious; wood ashes, and in some cases, lime in small quantity, I have found beneficial.

The selection of kinds to plant is difficult, if we will have only the best; if we seek merely good standard varieties, it is a very simple affair. In the Philadelphia markets the Early York, Crawford Early, Crawford Late, Morris White, and Morris Red, with occasionally, the Heath and George IVth, probably comprise three-fourths of all the named kinds offered there. If I were to select twelve varieties for myself, I should take for the two best early Crawford's Early, and Druid Hill; next, early George IVth, Haines Early, and Morris Red; next succeeded by Morris White and Cooledge's Favorite; Crawford's Late and Ward's Late coming in after these; and the admirable Late Heath, and the Oldmixon Free winding up the list, and the season. This list comprises well known and general favorites. There are many other new kinds, and some old, but ill-known ones, probably as good as those enumerated. The Tyson is a fine large, well-flavored variety, ripening about mid-season. In my observation, it seems but a shy bearer, but I have only seen young trees. The Eliza is a very early, large, yellow peach of which I think very highly, though some of my friends deem it but second rate in flavor. Tippecanoe, and La Grange have high reputations, but of these, I cannot speak from my own experience. The Shanghai peach, lately introduced from China, will, I think, prove one of our best late peaches. The fruit is very large, flesh melting, and of a yellowish white, the habit of the tree is peculiar; the buds are white, and the leaves and shoots very vigorous and strong. But as tastes differ as widely as, in many cases the varieties of the peach itself, we will pass to another bone of contention—the best time to plant. So far as my experience goes, peaches will do nearly as well planted early in spring, as early in the fall—say before the 15th of November. I prefer to plant them as soon as the first autumn frosts have scorched the leaves. The only disadvantage I have noted as attendant on autumn planting peaches is, that the soil becomes packed tight around the roots by spring, and the fibers do not seem to push so freely there, as they do in soil newly turned up, and well filled with air and nutritious gases. On the other hand, an early fall planted tree, generally gets a good root hold before fall, and while it suffers less from severe winters, will at the same time, often bear some fruit in the following season, which a spring planted tree rarely does. The advantages and disadvantages of spring and fall planting, are respectively so evenly balanced, that probably opinions will never be united in one channel on the point. Each will do well to consult his own observations and convenience.

My after management of the peach is a very simple affair. It consists in chief, of "letting them alone." If they do not seem as vigorous as I like them, I prune back, or shorten in a little, some of the young shoots; but the maxim is sound, that if you want wood, prune and "trim out," if fruit, cut as little as you can. I like the ground around and about peach trees to be kept constantly tilled, cultivated and kept clean. I never could convince myself by reason, analogy, or observation, that peach trees did well with a mass of sod around them, and the constant cultivation of the soil is also advantageous toward inducing fruitfulness, by cutting off occasionally some of the smaller roots, thereby checking that extreme luxuriousness which

is a frequent cause of barrenness in this class of fruits. MELOCOTON.

HURRAH FOR THE HOLLY.

Hurrah for the Holly! the true evergreen, [faded,
The plant that looks bright when most bright things have
And which, when old Winter has spluttered his spleen,
Still shelters the stem that in summer it shaded;
So friends that in sunshine alone hover round,
And when poverty threatens fly off in a volley,
May turn to the tree that unchanging is found,
And learn that a lesson is taught by the Holly.
Hurrah for the Holly! the evergreen Holly!
Come weave me a wreath of its berries to-night,
Its presence shall banish the churl, Melancholy.
And send us, instead, the young fairy Delight.

AN ESSAY ON FLOWERS.

THEIR KINDS.

They are of all kinds of shapes. They are of all kinds of perfumes, disagreeable or delicious; they are of all kinds of toughness—delicate, so that they die of a stroke of the sun, or so strong that the hotter the sun the brighter they are. Some can not live in a hot climate, others can not live in cold; some can not bear a wet soil, others can not bear a dry—all owing to their different constitutions. Some are tall; others are short; some have big heads; others little. The heads of some are long; of others, almost perfectly round. As to color, the rainbow is not a circumstance to them; the number of their colors is legion—all sorts of grades. They are not near as accommodating as people. The man from Africa will live in Halifax, and the man from Halifax will do well in the West Indies; but the aloe will not flourish at the North, and the rose will not get along in South America.

AS TO THEIR NAMES.

They have the common names they are familiarly known by, and the uncommon names they are christened with by the botanists; but the familiar names are much the most significant, being generally connected with the peculiar character of the flower—the morning-glory, because it is the most brilliant in the morning; and the sun-flower, because it has a peculiar way of turning toward the sun. The morning-glory is called, by the scientific gentlemen, the convolvulus, which is certainly not as agreeable a title as the other.

CAPACITY FOR IMPROVEMENT.

It is extraordinary what a change can be produced by a mixture and association with other flowers, and by a proper attention to the food of the plant; according as the earth is rich or poor, clayey or gravelly, will the plant change its color, its size, and its perfume. The hydrangea changes its color as it changes its soil; and by mixture with other dahlias, by skillful graftings, the dahlia becomes larger and more double.

WILD OR DOMESTIC.

The wild run wild—nobody takes any care of them; the cultivated are watched, trained and guarded. I said nobody takes care of the wild; this is wrong. The wild are taken care of; the kind Being who is always looking after the poor, the destitute, and the unprotected, takes care of them. The truth is, he takes care of both; without him they could come to nothing, either of them. But the cultivated fare better; they not only have the protection of Providence, but of man in the bargain.

WHO LIKE THEM.

The young girl is attracted by beauty. She is enthusiastic at color, she shows them smiling; her love is not grounded upon any knowledge of virtue in the plant—her eye alone is consulted. Sometimes she is terribly deceived; she suffers from bad association—she is poisoned—and she learns a lesson rather too late. The old florist takes

delight in a flower. He has deposited the small seed; he has watched its first appearance in the world—its first leaves; it has, perhaps, been almost killed by the heat or the cold; but by good management he has preserved its life. It is a monument of his exertions; he becomes an amateur, and then a connoisseur, and likes to see every new variety.

WHO TAKES CARE OF THEM?

They are generally rough-looking old fellows, perfectly unsuited to the beautiful objects they are connected with. But these objects thrive in their green-houses; they seem to understand them thoroughly; they know when they require watering, and they know when they have enough. Every plant looks as if it was thriving and getting on. There are none of the miserable, sickly, half dead things, you find in private collections of those who do not understand their management. The florists are interested. There are others who keep them, not for money, but for love—in the windows, right up against the glass, the glass beautifully clear; doctores keep them, and keep them beautifully. I can not say so much for them, when left to the guardianship of the young an beautiful belle; she is apt to be a cruel guardian—one-half generally die, in the winter, through neglect, frozen to death; or roasted in summer by exposure to the sun. Now and then you may find a judicious lady, but, take the sex in general, they are pretty bad managers. There are good, however; a good house-keeper is often a good flower-keeper; one who can make a pudding can often make a soil. To make a pudding, she deposits a certain quantity of flour, a certain quantity of sugar, and judiciously sprinkles her spices; to make the soil, she mixes clay, and gravel, and manure, and sprinkles carefully with charcoal. In this way a lady sometimes succeeds beautifully; whatever she touches is sure to do well; success is sure to follow. Success is apt to be called luck. It is no such thing; it comes from peculiar skill in a proper formation of the earth; and, moreover, in not exposing at wrong times to too much sun, and by risking an exposure at a proper time—withdrawing from the rain at the right moment, and coming into it when good will follow. All this requires good judgment, which some ladies have.

WHERE THEY ARE FOUND.

I should like you to tell me where they are not. Go where you please in the country, and you find them—in the low grounds and in the high. In the low grounds, where the soil is richest, you will usually find them the most robust. In the high grounds they are apt to be smaller, and not so deep in their color. You will often find the same flower in the high situations and the low; usually the high have their peculiar set, and the low theirs. The wild althæa will not only refuse to grow on high grounds, but it will not grow on low, unless it is peculiarly situated right on the water; it can not live away from the water. There are some plants that will live anywhere, if they are constantly watered; the hydrangea, for instance. There are others which require little water, if any; they are dry flowers; such are many of the cactus tribe.

WHERE THEY GO AFTER DEATH.

Some go to the most delightful resting-places—the valleys of the blessed—the bosom of the beautiful maiden. Others go into the interior of her body, arranging difficulties there, bringing relief to its distresses; the poppies are among these. The last go when they are withered and dried; the first, which the youthful beauty takes for her bouquet, have all the brilliancy and complexion of life, and the shape of life also. They are received so soon after death they do not appear dead—decomposition and decay have

not begun; the moment they do begin, before they become offensive, they are judiciously abandoned. Often they go to the dissectors. They are taken for the promotion of science; they are carefully anatomized—the different members examined by the skillful botanist; he gives you their anatomy. Sometimes they go into depositories; they are skillfully dried, preserving much of their form and color, all the moisture being taken from their systems by lying between two sheets of blotting paper.

THEIR AGES.

Some will last a year, and are called annuals; others last longer. Small specimens of vegetation, however, have not the length of life of large trees; they resemble birds—the wren will not live as long as the eagle.

WHY DO WE LOVE THEM?

It seems the will of heaven we should. Heaven is always contriving something to please us, to make us happy. One of the most successful plans was making us love flowers; it is such an innocent passion. We must love something, and the love which is not too exciting is the best; that of the sexes often leads to pain, to actual agony; there is little of this in the flower. Some may be disappointed in the death of a plant; but the pain soon subsides.

What excites the passion?
Propinquity and separation.

Flowers may have even excellence of color, shape and fragrance; yet if not near, they will not excite permanent love. A lady brought up in the country has usually a passion for them. The separation by winter brings a rage for them in the spring. At that season, about the end of April, you see women busy in their yards in the city, and in their gardens in the country, the young and the old. The mother leaves her nursery and spares an hour away from her little ones, or they stand by and watch her. She takes a pointed stick and digs a hole, where she deposits her precious seed or she takes upon herself a manly occupation. She scrapes away with a hoe a place where she may insert a bunch of pinks or columbines; she works pleased and contented. She thinks of the flowers which are to come hereafter. The young girl leaves her embroidery for the snow-drops and her violets; they are a novelty; she enjoys their society. She would not in the same degree, if she were rich and had a green-house; if she had been revelling in their enjoyment through the winter, she would have been in some measure dead to it in the spring. But the passion of the spring does not last the summer. The little girl who in April puts down her daisies with such satisfaction, in the month of August sees them, without compunction of conscience, or the least compassion, perhaps, perishing from her own neglect. She never takes the trouble to give them a drop of water; they have lost their attraction; she no longer cares for them; she is now all coldness, all ice. Before, she was all enthusiasm and fervor. TIMOTHY QUAIN.

N. Y. Home Journal.

POOR INDEED—There is a piece of quiet, but telling sarcasm in the following: "Got a paper to spare?" "Yes, sir; here is one of our last. Would you like to subscribe, sir, and take it regularly?" "I would—but I am too poor." He had just returned from the circus, which cost 50 cents; lost time from his farm, 50 cents; whiskey judging from the smell, at least 50 cents—making a dollar and a half actually thrown away, and then begging for a newspaper, alleging that he was too poor to pay for it! That is what we call "saving at a spile, and wasting the bung-hole."

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N. B.—Persons sending for two or more of the above books, will please name some one to whose care they may be sent by express, as it is often cheaper for us to send them thus than by mail.

THE GOOD WORK COMMENCED.

Our prizes are already being called for. Names are coming in to commence two weeks a head. Our table is loaded with letters containing old and new subscriptions, and orders for Premiums ; inquiries as to uniting smaller premiums for the larger books ; notices of new clubs of fives, tens, and twenties, &c. We have endeavored to answer as many questions of this kind as possible, by introducing a new list of Premium Books with prices annexed.

These books at wholesale prices cost us with the postage just about the sum named for each, but there is a real pleasure in scattering so many books all over the country.

Our friends will oblige us by connecting as few other matters as possible with their subscription lists and premium orders, for two or three weeks, as these will occupy us much of the time. When other matters than business are inclosed in the same letter, let it be on a separate piece of paper.

Now, then, friends, one and all, give the *American Agriculturist* one strong push. We have struck for 20,000 new subscribers to begin the new year with. We hope for 20,000. If you, and you, kind reader, do all you can, we shall have 40,000. We have extensive plans for adding greatly to the real value of the paper for the year to come. Remember that every dollar you add to its subscription increases its facilities for usefulness.

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TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.—We seldom say anything to old subscribers about renewing. To lose one of these is so rare an occurrence, except by death or removal, that it calls for no attention. Besides, we do not feel disposed to urge any one to renew, if he does not do it of his own free will, after reading fifty-two numbers of our paper.

We send out in this number a notice of

expiration of subscriptions to a large number whose time expires with the year. Please recall the hundreds of valuable articles which have appeared during a year past, and then calculate whether you can do without another similar lot, for the year to come, and one which we promise you will be still more valuable.

It is our purpose to commence, soon after January 1st, a series of plain practical articles on Chemistry and its applications to every day life. We hope to present the subject in such a manner that every young person who reads the *American Agriculturist*, will become acquainted with this most important branch of science. We think that this series alone will be worth to every person many times the subscription price of the paper, as we shall apply the principles of chemistry to the actual operations of preparing food, drink, clothing, &c., besides showing wherein it may assist in cultivating the soil, and wherein it can *not* do so. The series will consist of short articles, and extend through the year. We delay commencing it till our new subscribers for 1855 are mostly in.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—We daily receive new subscribers without any specification as to the time they are to commence. We have printed a large extra edition of this volume, up to this time, and, as long as we have them, will send back numbers from the commencement, (September 13th,) when desired. Subscribers can commence at any time they will name.

ASPARAGUS &c.—At the expense of variety and to bring the articles on a given subject together as much as possible, we have to-day devoted considerable space to the culture of asparagus which will be found fully discussed in the Horticultural department. We have a variety of other practical articles in different parts of the paper.

THE Christian Chronicle of the 13th inst. contains a very good article on New-Jersey Farming, credited to "Cor. of Ag." Query—What paper is this Cor. of Ag.?

WE refer our readers to the advertisements of Atkin's Reaper, and the forthcoming National Poultry Show

A GOOD MOVE.—The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce have resolved to buy and sell corn, rye, oats and meal by weight, after the 1st of January, 1855, as follows :

Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel ; wheat and rye, 60 pounds ; oats, 32 pounds ; and meal, 60 pounds.

KEEP YOUR STOCK WARM.—Nothing will pay better at this season than the care given to domestic animals of every kind. A dollar in time or expense devoted to sheltering them from cold, will save many dollars in food. A cow or flock of sheep will thrive better and keep in better health on 1,500 lbs. of hay in a comfortable stable, than on 2,000 lbs. if left exposed to wind and storm.

"FEED A COLD AND STARVE A FEVER." CATCHING COLD.

THE above is one of a class of popular "sayings" which have come to be regarded as truisms, but many of which are founded entirely in error. It would be nearer right to say, *starve* a cold and *starve* a fever. We believe there are comparatively few of the common ailments which may not be entirely overcome by attention to diet. Take a cold for example. By improper exposure to *inequalities of temperature* the system becomes disarranged, and the different functions of the body are performed imperfectly. The circulation of the blood, especially, is disturbed; the usual secretions do not go on; headache and general dullness throughout the system are experienced, and unless a reaction takes place, local inflammation of the throat, lungs, &c., and a partial or general *fever* is the result.

Now to "feed" the stomach and thus add more materials to the already overloaded blood, is the worst thing that can be done. On the contrary, let the diet and *drinks* be greatly or entirely diminished, and give the blood an opportunity to throw off the superabundant matters. Avoid wet or cold feet, and sudden changes of temperature, and one or two night's sleep with an empty stomach, under a double supply of bedding, will generally cure an ordinary cold. The same means, persevered in, will "break up" almost any cold, however severe. There is nothing better for a cold than thoroughly soaking the feet in *hot* water just before going into an extra warm bed.

A word or two more in regard to "catching cold." It is generally thought that a cold is taken by changing from a warm to a cold atmosphere. This is hardly so. A cold is more the result of *inequality* of temperature in different parts of the body. A person may go from a warm bed and plunge naked into a snow bank and not take cold, and yet become quite sick from merely holding one arm in warm and the other in cold water. The body may be warmly clothed, and yet a cold be taken by having the feet wet, or a slight current of air blowing upon an arm or upon the head or neck. So a person may take cold by the side of a blazing fire, because the draft of air toward the chimney cools that part of the body away from the fire. One part of the body being clothed warmer than another part, will disturb the circulation of the blood, and induce some form of disease classed under the general name of a "cold."

One of the most common sources of a cold is the getting a *part* of the clothing wet, and thus cooling that part of the body below the general temperature of the system. On the contrary, a person may be entirely drenched with rain, and by drying the clothes uniformly, or changing them entirely, no difficulty will be experienced. Let it be kept in mind that, the greatest danger of "catching cold" is from an *inequality of warmth in different parts of the body*.

LETTERS of inquiry from J. C.; G. J.; M. S.; J. H. S.; Dr. S. J. W., &c., will be answered in our next number, or privately by letter.

SODA WATER.

A friend having been directed by a physician to administer "fixed air" (carbonic acid) to a member of his family who was slightly indisposed, asks our opinion as to the different methods of forming it, &c.

There are a large number of substances classed under the head of carbonates or bicarbonates. These are composed of a *base*, such as potash, soda, lime, magnesia, ammonia, &c., combined with a definite quantity of carbonic acid (fixed air), which is united with the base in a condensed or *solid* form. Thus, for example, 100 lbs. of common saleratus is made up of about 52 lbs. of potash and 48 lbs. of carbonic acid. Marble, chalk, and limestone, each contain about 56 parts, by weight, of lime, united with 44 parts of carbonic acid. Common cooking soda (properly called bicarbonate of soda) is made up of about 41½ parts of soda with 58½ of carbonic acid.

Carbonic acid, when not united with other substances, is an invisible gas, having the physical properties of air, but about 1½ times as heavy. A cubic foot of this gas weighs 803½ grains, and the same quantity of air 527 grains. The fact that this gas is so frequently condensed into a solid form, when united with other substances, as in the case of chalk, marble, or soda, was the reason of its being called "fixed air." Other gases, however, combine in the same manner.

To produce carbonic acid in a gaseous or air-like form, it is only necessary to get it in a simple or uncombined state. When chalk or limestone (carbonate of lime) is heated, the heat expels this gas into the air, and leaves the simple lime. If we add any stronger acid to the chalk, limestone, or marble, the added acid will take the place of the carbonic acid, and the latter will at once expand out into its gas form. To see this, put a lump of saleratus in a tumbler of water, and pour in some vinegar (acetic acid), and you will at once see bubbles of this carbonic acid rise up through the water.

The soda-water manufacturers put into a vessel marble or chalk, or some other cheap carbonate, and pour upon it sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) or hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid), and then contrive to catch the gas as it rises up. By means of an air-pump, or condenser, this gas is *compressed* into strong vessels, called "fountains," which are partly filled with water. A single quart of water may be charged with from 150 to 200 quarts of carbonic acid condensed into it. The fountains are then tightly closed, and carried to the place where wanted, and are there connected with a pipe extending up through a table, so that by turning a stop-cock the water will flow out into a tumbler. The compressed gas in the fountain is very elastic, and forces out the water whenever there is an opportunity for it to escape. When the soda-water is drawn into the tumbler, the pressure being removed the condensed gas expands into bubbles, and some escapes into the air. If rapidly drank as soon as drawn, the gas (that is, the carbonic acid or fixed air) rises from the stomach, though

there is probably a small quantity absorbed into the system.

It will be seen then, that the water drawn from soda-fountains, so called, is not really soda-water, but *carbonic acid* water. There is often, perhaps generally, a very minute quantity of soda added to the water containing the gas.

Bottled soda-water, if properly made, is just like that in the soda-fountain. Water filled with gas is forced into the separate bottles, and its escape prevented by tightly-fitting corks, which are tied in to prevent their being driven out by the elasticity or expansive force of the compressed gas. The bottled water is frequently sweetened and flavored with sarsaparilla or something of the kind, and a little soda added.

There are other methods of producing gas-water (soda-water). As stated above, put into a tumbler of water some saleratus (bicarbonate of potash) or cooking soda (bicarbonate of soda), and then pour in a little vinegar (acetic acid), and it will unite with the potash or soda, and let the condensed carbonic acid escape up through the water in bubbles. Other acids will produce the same effect. One of the most commonly used is tartaric acid, which is a dry, white substance. This will act in the same manner as the vinegar, that is, it will unite with the potash or soda, and set the gas at liberty. Soda-powders are often put up for sale. A small portion of soda (bicarbonate of soda) is put into one paper, and an equivalent quantity of tartaric acid in another of a different color, and a dozen pairs of these are packed together in a box. To use them, the soda is dissolved in a tumbler, and sweetening added to suit the taste, after which the acid is quickly stirred in, and a brisk effervescence takes place.

The objection to all these last-named methods of making soda-water is, that the substances used to make the gas are taken into the system where they are injurious, except in rare cases, when they are needed as special medicines. The gas-water first described can do little harm, and but little good except as a temporary stimulant.

The effervescence of beer, porter, ale, champagne, and other similar drinks, results from the carbonic acid contained in them, which has been produced by fermentation within the vessels, and has been prevented from escaping by closely corking them.

Mead, sarsaparilla, and other syrups, are usually made by preparing a syrup of sugar, adding some flavoring extract and some acid. A box of white powder usually accompanies them, which is nothing more than the common cooking soda. When the acidified syrup and the soda are mingled, the gas is set at liberty and produces the effervescence.

A recipe has been sold all over the country for making "cream-soda." This is prepared by simply adding a little white of an egg to the acidified syrup when cold, and mingling them well. The egg acts like soap in suds. It makes the particles of water adhere together so as to form large bubbles, which retain the gas for some time, and produce a kind of cream or foam.

Seidlitz Powders.—These produce an effervescent drink, frequently recommended for its medicinal properties. It is really a dose of Rochelle salts, taken in soda-water. They are usually prepared as follows: Into a white paper is put 120 grains of Rochelle salts, mingled with 40 grains of bicarbonate of soda; and in a blue paper, 25 grains of tartaric acid. The contents of the white paper are dissolved in a tumbler two-thirds filled with water. The acid in the blue paper is then stirred in rapidly, and the whole drunk quickly. The soda and acid produce the carbonic acid gas, and this, together with the slight excess of acid added, disguises the taste of the Rochelle salt, which is a mild cathartic.

Congress Water, &c.—Water in various springs contain condensed gases of some kind when they first boil up from the earth, and at some of them the water is bottled before the escape of the gases, and sent around the country and sold as healthful drinks. The water from the Congress Spring, so named, at Saratoga, N. Y., has acquired a wide notoriety as a healthful drink. This and most springs of the kind contain small portions of iron or other salts, which are sometimes beneficial, though, doubtless, much of the good results experienced from their use is to be ascribed to the imagination, which is of itself one of the best medicines, for, very often, in regard to health as in other things, "as a man thinketh so is he."

Boys' Corner.

WE hope all the boys who read our paper will secure a library of their own by acting as agents for the *American Agriculturist*. They will see by referring to the premium lists on pages 232 and 236, that they can get a lot of books delivered to them free of expense by hunting up a few new subscribers to this paper. If they get but one subscriber and chose Norton's Scientific Agriculture, they will find themselves amply repaid for a whole day's work or more. So we might say of the other books.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON—AN EXAMPLE FOR BOYS.

IN the middle of the seventeenth century there was an English boy of mean and diminutive appearance, and behind all other boys of his age. He was constantly at the foot of his class, and verily it was believed that this boy would become only a bungler of some kind, for surely the soul of learning was not in him.

At the age of twelve a change was wrought in the character and fortune of the youth that had never obtained a "reward of merit," and was regarded by teacher and schoolmaster as an inferior. At this time an altercation took place between this backward boy and the one above him in the class, whereupon the latter treated him with indignity and violence.

The pride of the boy was outraged. He could not revenge the insult by a blow, because he was too weak to cope with his opponent physically. How, then, shall he humble his assailant? He resolved to surpass him in study, to get above him in the class and there remain, to look down upon

his enemy, and clip from him the laurels he so indiscreetly wears. He resolved—accomplished; became a most devoted scholar; commenced a career of glory; and Sir Isaac Newton appeared with a key to unlock the mysteries of motion and to draft a true chart of the stupendous universe.

Scientific American.

DON'T BE TOO CERTAIN.

Aye, now boys don't be too certain. Remember that nothing is easier than to be mistaken. And if you permit yourself to be mistaken a great many times, every one will lose confidence in what you say. Never make a positive statement, without you know it is as you say. If you do have any doubts, remove them by examination, before speaking confidently. *Don't be too certain.*

"John, where is the hammer?"

"It is in the corn-house."

"No, it is not there. I have just been looking there."

"Well, I know it is there; I saw it there not half an hour ago."

"If you saw it there it must be there of course. But suppose you go and fetch it."

John goes to the corn-house, and presently returns with a small axe in his hand.

"O, it was the axe I saw. The handle was sticking out from a half bushel measure. I thought it was the hammer."

"Well, don't be too certain another time."

"Yes, father, but I did really think I saw it, or I should not have said so."

"But you said positively that you *did* see it, and not that you *thought* you saw it. There is a great difference between the two answers. Do not permit yourself to make a positive statement, even about small matters, unless you are quite sure; for if you do, you will find the habit growing upon you, and bye and bye you will begin to make loose replies to questions of great importance. *Don't be too certain.*

John wandered off to the house, trying to convince himself he was in the right after all.

His father had given him a pretty wooden snow-shovel, the winter before, and John had taken great delight in shoveling the clean, white snow, during the winter.

It was now the middle of April. The sun shone warm, and the birds sang gaily in the trees. John shouldered his pretty shovel, and was marching off with it.

"What are you going to do with your snow-shovel John," said his grandmother.

"I'm going to put it away in the barn, for the summer, so that it needn't get broke."

"Seems to me I would not put it away just yet! We may have more snow pretty soon."

"O! fiddle-de-de! we shall not have any more snow this winter; I'm sure of that. Don't you see how warm it is? The lilacs have all budded, the peas have come up, and the robins and martins are singing about. I know it won't snow any more."

"Well, perhaps it will not," said his grandmother, "but don't be too certain; it looks like a storm now."

"*Don't be too certain.*" The words rang in John's ears; but he carried on his shovel, and stowed it away carefully in the barn.

The next morning what was his astonishment to see the ground white with snow, and the storm violently beating against his window. It continued to snow all day long, and the next morning it lay in great drifts around the house.

John waded down to the barn for his shovel, and soon cleared the paths of snow. When he came to his breakfast, he declared he would not put away his shovel again till the first of July. [Monthly Instructor.

Scrap-Book.

A LYRIC FOR CHRISTMAS.

I love these merry festive times, and all the joys they bring,
The good old tales which now we tell, the good old songs we sing,
The good old social meeting round the good old people's board,
The good old fare and rich old wine the good old stores afford;
Oh! yes, these pleasant Christmas times can pleasure still bestow,
As in sweet childhood's happy years, a long time ago.

I love to see young hearts rejoice and still unaltered prove,
The homely happy circle join in holy peace and love,
Old friends recalling good old times and good old comrades gone,
With fine old port, till night grows old, beside the old hearthstone;
Oh! yes, these social Christmas times can pleasure still bestow,
As in sweet childhood's happy years, a long time ago.

I love to see the rosy boy returning to his home,
To ramble near the mountain stream and o'er the hills to roam;
I love to see the ivy branch and green old holly bough,
And hear, as in my early days, the Christmas carol now;
Oh! yes, these jocund Christmas times can pleasure still bestow,
As in sweet childhood's happy years, a long time ago.

I love to hear the church-bells call the Christian flock to pray,
To praise and bless, and honor Him who sanctified the day;
And may each Christmas festival, where'er man's feet have trod,
Be found a Star of Bethlehem, to guide him to his God;
Oh! yes, the sacred Christmas times can pleasure still bestow,
As in sweet childhood's purer years, a long time ago.

MATRIMONY.

SOME "growling old batch," conjured up the following. However, its all right, in our opinion, if you read the first and third and then second and fourth lines of each verse:

1. The man must lead a happy life,
2. Who's free from matrimonial chains;
3. Who is directed by his wife,
4. Is sure to suffer for his pains.

1. Adam could find no solid peace,
2. When Eve was given for a mate;
3. Until he saw a woman's face,
4. Adam was in a happy state.

1. In all the female face appears
2. Hypocrisy, deceit and pride;
3. Truth, darling of a heart sincere,
4. Ne'er known in woman to reside.

1. What tongue is able to unfold,
2. The falsehood that in woman dwells;
3. The worth in woman we behold,
4. Is almost imperceptible.

1. Cursed be the foolish man, I say,
2. Who changes from his singleness;
3. Who will not yield to woman's way,
4. Is sure of perfect blessedness.

A WORD TO LITTLE GIRLS.—Who is lovely? It is the girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles, as she passes along—who has a word of sympathy for every girl or boy she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty—who never scolds, never contends, never teases her mother, nor seeks in any way to diminish, but always to increase her happiness. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, or precious stones, as you pass along the street? But these are the precious stones that can never be lost. Take the hand of the friendless. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive every where

to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this you will be sure to be beloved.

THE LOVE OF WOMAN.

MAN is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song piped in the intervals of the acts. He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow-men. But a woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire—it is there her avarice strives for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection; and, if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart. To a man the disappointment of love may occasion some bitter pangs; it wounds some feelings of tenderness—it blasts some prospects of felicity; but he is an active being; he may dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of varied occupation, or may plunge into the tide of pleasure; or, if the scene of disappointment be too full of painful associations, he can shift his abode at will, and taking as it were, the wings of the morning, can "fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, and be at rest." But a woman's is comparatively a fixed, secluded, and a meditative life. She is more the companion of her own thoughts and feelings; and if they are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation? Her lot is to be wooed and won; and, if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortress that has been captured, sacked and abandoned, and left desolate. How many bright eyes grow dim—how many lovely forms fade away into the tomb, and none can tell the cause that blighted their loveliness! As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals, so is it the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The love of a delicate female is always shy and silent. Even when fortunate, she scarcely breathes it to herself; but when otherwise, she buries it in the recesses of her bosom, and there lets it cower and brood among the ruins of her peace. With her if the desire of her heart has failed, the great charm of her existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises which gladden the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken, the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams; "dry Sorrow drinks her blood," until her enfeebled frame sinks under the slightest external injury. Look for her, after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty should so speedily be brought down to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some wintry chill, some casual indisposition, that laid her low; but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler. She is like some tender tree, the pride and beauty of the grove; graceful in its form, bright in its foliage, but with the worm preying at its heart. We find it suddenly withering, when it should be most fresh and luxuriant. We see it drooping its branches to the earth, and shedding leaf by leaf; until wasted and perished away, it falls even in the stillness of the forest; and as we muse over the beautiful ruin, we strive in vain to recollect the blast or thunderbolt that could have smitten it with decay.

From Washington Irving's Essays.

SOMETHING LEFT TO LIVE FOR.

A little fatherless boy, of four years of age, sat upon the floor surrounded by his toys. Catching sight of his mother's face as the tears fell thick and fast, he sprang to her side, and peeping curiously in her face, as he put his hand in hers, said, "you've got me," (simple little artless comforter!) "Dry your tears, dear mother. There is something left to live for; there are duties from which your bleeding heart may not shrink! A 'talent' you may not 'bury'; a stewardship of which your Lord must receive an account; a page to be filled by your hand with holy truth; a tender plant to guard from blight and mildew; a drop that must not exhale in the sun of wordliness; an angel for whom a 'white robe' must be made; a cherub in whose hands a 'golden harp' must be placed: a 'little lamb' to be led to the 'Good Shepherd.'"

"You've got me!" Ay! teach him not by your vain repinings that our Father pitieth not his children! Teach him to love Him as seen in the sky and sea, in rock and river; teach him to love Him in the cloud as in the sunshine! You will have your gloomy hours—there is a void even that loving little heart may not fill; but there is still another, and He says, "Me ye always have."

BOSTON GIRLS NOT FOR TENNESSEE.

THE editress of the Olive Branch, published at Boston, having received a communication from Nashville, Tennessee, inquiring whether some female printers could be hired there to go to Nashville, replied as follows:

Every girl in Boston who is old enough to work in a printing office, or any other office, has a lover whom she would be just as likely to trade off for a Tennessee article as she would be to swap him off for a grizzly bear. The idea of a Boston girl, who goes to operas, patronizes Jullien's concerts, waltzes once a week, eats ice cream, rides in the omnibus, wears satin slippers, sometimes kisses the editor, going to Tennessee, except as she goes there as the wife of one of your first class citizens, editors excepted, is truly ridiculous. Wouldn't a girl in a silk dress, with lace-edged pantalets and shiny gaiter boots, look well, trudging through the mud and mire of Nashville to an old barn of a printing office, while in one corner of the same room two old darkies are jerking away at an old Ramage press, and in the other the editor is squirting tobacco juice over the floor? Wouldn't she be in a nice fix when the editor and some other brute of a fellow, whom he has offended, got playing at the game of shooting their revolvers across the office at each other's heads? Who would make the fire when Tom had run off and the editor was drunk? Who'd go home with her dark nights? Who would take her out to ride on Saturday afternoon, and go to church with her on Sunday? No, sir, a Boston girl won't go to Tennessee for love or money. She can get enough of both nearer home.

FAIR AND REASONABLE.—A worthy old gentleman in the country having employed an attorney, of whom he had a pretty good opinion, to do some law business for him in London, he was greatly surprised, on his coming to town, and demanding his bill of law charges, to find that it amounted to at least three times the sum he expected; the honest attorney assured him that there was no article in his bill but what was fair and reasonable. "Nay," said the country gentleman, "there's one of them I am sure can not be so, for you have set down three shillings and fourpence for going to Southwark, when

none of my business lay that way; pray, what is the meaning of that, sir?" "Oh, sir," said he, "that was for fetching the chine and turkey from the carrier's, that you sent me for a present out of the country."

PUNCH'S ADVICE TO SPORTSMEN.

IN carrying a gun over the shoulder on full cock, be careful not to point the muzzle at the gamekeeper's toes, for fear of blowing his brains out.

2. Gunpowder should be carried in a flask, or, if loose in the pocket, should not be mixed with fuses. As a rule, no sportsman ought to smoke.

3. Before blowing down one barrel of a gun, it is advisable to see that the other is not loaded. To ascertain this, look inside, and let off a cap with your toe.

4. The practice of drying powder over the fire in a frying pan should be discouraged. Many accidents have resulted from it.

5. Always shut the eyes before firing

6. Never carry a loaded gun on full cock horizontally when a friend is walking before, unless you are sure of the thickness of his corduroys.

7. If a bird should rise between two sportsmen in a direct line, both ought not to fire at once.

8. If a crack should be observed in your barrel, tie it firmly round with a bit of string, for fear of accidents.

The above rules are intended for the observance of sportsmen of some experience; Gentlemen who have not been accustomed to handle a gun will do well to attend to the following.

9. Keep your powder damp.

10. Use ready-made cartridges; bite one end off; be careful to let the shot out.

11. Get somebody who understands it, to let your gun off for you. Or, finally—as the soundest piece of advice that can be offered,

12. Stop at home and mind your business, and don't think of going out shooting at all

EXTREME MODESTY.

Somebody tells the following amusing anecdote of Thornly, of the great India (rubber) ware-house, in Boston:

A lady went into Thornley's store, and inquired:

"Have you any India-rubber elegy-encirclers?"

"What did you say, ma'am?" said the usually wide-awake and acute John, slightly confounded.

"Elegy-encirclers," repeated the lady, with a blush.

Thornly looked around the store, first at the green piles of India-rubber, then at gutta percha, then at India-rubber cloth, and so on, but without seeing anything corresponding to the name.

"You are sure it's made of India-rubber?" said Mr. T., inwardly declaring that there was nothing made of that article that he had not seen.

"Oh, yes," replied the lady.

"Do you see anything like it?" at length returned the bewildered fellow.

The lady looked around the well filled store, and at length her eye rested upon a box, which she blushing pointed to. What do you suppose it contained?

Garters!

She was soon helped to a pair, and as she took her leave, it all at once occurred to Mr. Thornly that garters were l-e-g encirclers.

ARISTOTLE, on being censured for bestowing alms on a bad man, made the following noble reply: "I did not give to the man; I gave it to humanity."

THE UNBIASED OPINION OF AN OLD FOGY.—Some people fly to raptures about the black-bird's whistled notes; others talk sentimental humbug about the lark's wildly thrilling notes or the nightingale's pity-pleading notes; but my opinion is, that the only notes really worth admiring are bank notes.

AN EDITOR who became a military captain, was about to order his men on training. "Two paces in front—advance," he cried out in mistake, "Cash two dollars a year in advance." He was court-martialed and ignominiously ordered to read his own paper four-and-twenty hours.

A poor Irishman who applied for a license to sell ardent spirits, being questioned by the Board of Excise as to his moral fitness for the trust, replied:

"Ah, sure it's not much character a man needs to sell rum."

If you feel as though you didn't know where to go and what to do—kinder chaotic and indefinite—get married. For bringing one to a fixed fact, and making him feel somehow and where, matrimony is a great article.

RATHER DEAR.—A returned Australian objects to the mode of sleeping in that country. He says, for sleeping three nights on a bed stuffed with clam-shells and broken crockery, he was charged \$13!

PROGRESSIVE.—When a man now-a-days wishes to communicate the intelligence that a daughter has been added to his family, he says that his domestic affairs have reached a *cry-sis*!

THERE are three sorts of friends—your friends who like you, your friends who do not care for you, and your friends who hate you.

Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.

NEVER borrow money, if you can possibly avoid it.

USE OF FUEL.

As the time is near at hand when large fires must be supported in Northern dwellings, in order to maintain a cheerful warmth during the severe cold of stern winter; and as coal forms a very heavy item of domestic expenses, it is important to inquire if fuel is generally used in the most economical manner. We believe it is not; indeed, we are confident that more heat is wasted—passed up the chimneys of the houses in New-York—than is obtained and used for warming and cooking purposes. This is especially true respecting grates that are merely set into the wall. It was demonstrated by Count Rumford many years ago, that a grate sends five-sixths of the heat up the chimney and only one into the room; it may at least be safely calculated that there is a waste of three-fourths of the fuel by burning it in a common grate. We do not know how many grate fires are maintained in this city for four months in the year, but they can not be less in number than ten thousand. It may be safely calculated, we think, that in this city alone, ten thousand fires send off three-fourths of their heat unused into the clouds every day during the winter. A great fire is very cheerful and pleasant to look at, but it is far from being economical.

Stoves give out a far higher per centage of the heat of fuel under combustion than grates, but many of them are so set and arranged as to squander the heat by sending it half un-

used into the chimney. It is a very common plan in many houses in New-York, to have the stove placed a very short distance from the wall, the pipe running in a horizontal line into an opening in the fire-board. This is a very unwise plan for using fuel, although it may be considered a more snug and neat method of arranging the stove and pipe, than by setting the former well out into the room, running up the latter some distance above the stove, and then directing it horizontally—old fashion—into an opening made for its reception in the chimney. The heat obtained from stoves in rooms is, by radiation from the metal; that is, the air absorbs the heat of the metal of the stove, with which it comes in contact, and communicates the same from particle to particle throughout the room. It is therefore evident that the more radiating surface there is in a stove, and in its smoke conductor or pipe, the more heat will be communicated to the surrounding atmosphere. And it is also evident, that the nearer the stove is placed to a chimney and the shorter its smoke pipe, the nearer it approximates to the character of a grate in respect to its waste of fuel. Here then we have positive data with regard to the most economical method of using fuel for domestic purposes, and our people would do well to profit by its application.

Scientific American.

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14, the Poultry Breeder; 15, The American Fowl Breeder; 16, The Hive and Honey Bee, by Richardson; 17, Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart; 18, Every Lady her own Flower Gardener; 19, Richardson on Dogs; 20, Johnston's Catechism, by Norton.

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To any person furnishing two new subscribers, with \$4, we will send twice the amount named in No. 1, or, instead thereof, we will send free a copy of any of the following books:

American Farm Book; The American Poultry Yard; Buist's Kitchen Gardener; Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures; Beatty's Southern Agriculture; Allen on the Grape; Thomas's Fruit Culturist; Dana's Muck Manual; Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology; Blake's Agriculture for Schools; Hind's Farriery and Stud Book, by Skinner; Stuart's Stable Economy; Practical Farrier, by Mason; Allen's Domestic Animals; Evan's Dairyman's Manual; Dadd's American Cattle Doctor; Youatt and Martin on the Hog; Canfield on Sheep; Youatt on Sheep; Morell's American Shepherd; Miner's Domestic Poultry Book; Bennett's Poultry Book; Quinby's Mysteries of Bee Keeping Explained; Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual; The American Florist's Guide; Buist's Rose Manual; Breck's Book of Flower's; Book of Caged Birds; Marshall's Emigrant's Guide.

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To any person forwarding us three new subscribers, with \$6, we will furnish the Premiums No. 1 and 2, or one copy of either of the following:

Blake's Farmer at Home; Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant; Johnston's Dictionary of Modern Gardening; Elliott's American Fruit Grower's Guide; Guide to the Orchard, by Lindley; Neill's Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden; Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America; Barry's Fruit Garden; Browne's American Field Book of Manures; Ruffin's Calcareous Manures; Leibig's Complete Works; Youatt on the Structure and Disease of the Horse; Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Stephens; Farmers' Barn Book; Randall's Sheep Husbandry; Langstroth on Bees; Buist's American Flower Garden Directory; American Rose Culturist; London's Lady Companion to the Flower Garden; Allen's Rural Architecture; Smith's Landscape Gardening; Wheeler's Rural Homes; Youatt on the Dog; Evan's Sugar Planter's Manual.

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The books in the First Division of Premium No. 1, are well bound in paper covers; the others are in the usual style of binding books.

SENSIBLE.—The Natchez Free Trader tells the following story:

Mr. Allen, a passenger on the ill-fated steamer Princess, had on board a very fine horse, which he was carrying down to New-Orleans, which acted in a manner truly philosophical.

The horse was tied on deck, and while the flames were raging around him so near as to burn him quite severely, he remained perfectly passive until the halter by which he was fastened was burned, when he quietly walked to the edge of the boat and plunged into the river and swam ashore. After getting on terra firma he turned slowly around and surveyed the scene of conflagration with the eye of a philosopher. After gazing upon the scene until the ropes by which the boat was moored were burned in two, he slowly walked up the bank of the river to the crowd in which his master was, and deliberately delivered himself up, notwithstanding he was in a most tempting corn-field.

JUST LIKE HIM.—The man "who is too poor to take a paper," has bought a slab-sided dog, an old shot gun, and a twenty shilling gold watch. He educates his children in the street, and boards his Shanghais on his neighbors.

NEVER drink intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE MARK LANE EXPRESS, }
London, Nov. 20, 1854. }

THE tone of the Wheat trade has remained quiet since our last; buyers are evidently anxious to ascertain what may be the effect of the arrival of the anticipated foreign supply. Importers, who are better informed as to the probable extent of the same than purchasers can possibly be, appear quite content to hold on to the trifling stocks they have on hand, reckoning with confidence on a renewed demand. In this position of affairs the transactions have been of little importance, but nothing has occurred to lead us to alter our views in regard to the probable future course of prices. Periods of excitement and calm are likely to be experienced; but the tendency of prices will, in our opinion, be upwards for some months to come. What is now on passage from abroad is really too unimportant to make any lasting impression. Granaried stocks are every where light, not to say exhausted, and farmers have already delivered a larger proportion of the last crop than is usual at the corresponding period of the year.

For the moment, business is certainly dull, and at several of the leading provincial markets held since Monday, the value of Wheat has given way more or less; the decline, from the extreme rates of last week, may be estimated at from 2s. to 4s. per quarter. This reduction will probably have the effect of rendering the growers less eager to realize; more especially as wet weather, such as we have experienced this week, is unfavorable for threshing and bringing corn to market. The millers, on the other hand, are not in a position to hold off for any lengthened period. In this state of affairs we can scarcely calculate on any continued depression, and we should certainly not be surprised if the small decline which has taken place were to be immediately recovered.

SECOND GRAND NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

NEARLY \$500 CASH PREMIUMS.

The National Poultry Society, for the improvement of Domestic Poultry, will hold its SECOND ANNUAL FAIR at the AMERICAN MUSEUM,

In the City of New-York, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

JANUARY 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1855.

It will include the exhibition of all kinds of fowls, pea-fowls, ducks, geese, swans, fancy pigeons, gold and silver pheasants, &c. Premiums will also be offered for the best specimens of rabbits and deer.

The First Annual Show of the Society (which was held in February last, in Barnum's American Museum) presented a truly surpassing collection of rare and valuable Poultry, and not only attracted to an extraordinary extent the public attention, but thousands of gratified visitors of all classes, from all sections of our country.

Flattering as was this success, the Managers are determined to make the SECOND ANNUAL SHOW a still more attractive illustration of the vital purpose of the Society to render universally popular a pursuit hitherto limited to the sympathy of a few amateurs, and thus encourage every possible improvement in a branch of American Industry so intimately associated with our ideas of domestic enjoyment.

The Managers, therefore, will make NO CHARGE WHATSOEVER TO COMPETITORS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF EXHIBITING THEIR SPECIMENS.

Exhibitors will be admitted FREE at all times during the Exhibition.

Food and water will be provided by the Society for all fowls on exhibition, and proper persons will be appointed to regularly feed and provide for them, without expense or inconvenience to the owner.

Fowls intended for exhibition may be sent any time after the 10th of January, 1855, and they will be taken care of by the Managers, free of expense to the owners. They should be directed to the "Poultry Committee, at the American Museum, New-York."

All specimens should arrive on or before the 16th Jan'y. In awarding prizes, the judges will take into consideration: 1st, Purity of Blood; 2d, Points of Form; 3d, Size; 4th, Beauty of Plumage.

The Railroads generally, as well as other public conveyances, will, it is believed, transport Fowls to and from the Exhibition FREE. Fowls thus transported gratis are at the risk of their respective owners.

REGULATIONS.

Every coop is to be marked with the true name of the Fowls exhibited; and, when they are for sale, the price asked is to be legibly marked thereon.

Exhibitors are expected to have their fowls exhibited in neat and tasteful coops, as small as convenient; and, for the sake of uniformity, it is recommended that they be made of one-half inch stuff, and be 36 inches in length, 28 inches high, and 24 inches deep, with wire fronts. This rule, however, is not compulsory.

Each exhibitor is expected to furnish, in writings, all interesting information regarding the name, parentage, age, or importation of the fowls exhibited by him, the manner in which they have been fed, with an account of their production, &c. Any person who shall willfully render a false statement, in regard to the fowls exhibited by him, will forfeit all claims to premiums. It is not desirable that more than four specimens of any one breed or variety of Gallinaceous Fowls be exhibited in one coop.

No poultry of a common kind will be received by the Committee, and no exhibitor will be allowed to remove his contributions from the Show Rooms until the close of the exhibition, without the joint permission of the President of the Society and the Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements.

Any person may become a member of the Society by subscribing his name to the List of Members, and paying into the Treasury the sum of \$3. Membership entitles the possessor to admission for himself and family at all times during the exhibition.

The list of Judges will be called at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday, the 16th January, and they will immediately thereafter enter upon their examinations. At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the awards will be announced.

On Friday morning at 10 o'clock, an appropriate Address will be delivered, and a CONVERSATIONAL MEETING held in the Lecture Room of the Museum, in which it is hoped that all interested in the subject will join.

The most extensive arrangements will be made for exhibiting all the specimens of the Poultry in the FIVE SPACIOUS HALLS OF THE MUSEUM, and NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATSOEVER will be made.

Admission to the National Poultry Show, including also all the usual attractions of the Museum and the Lecture Room, will be ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Children under ten, half price. Open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Persons to whom large Premiums are awarded can have all or any portion of the value in Silver Plate, appropriately inscribed, if preferred. Premiums not called for before the 15th of March will be considered donated to the Society.

P. T. BARNUM,
66-70 N. 144.] President of the National Poultry Society.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour is about the same as per our last. Corn has advanced 4 to 6 cents per bushel. The highest quality is now one dollar—precisely what we anticipated it would be several months ago, when ruling at 80 cents. Even at a dollar per bushel, it is the cheapest food, relatively, we can eat. Corn is almost invariably disproportionately low.

Cotton and rice are a little lower. Sugar and tobacco more in demand.

The weather the past week has been quite mild for the season, with half a inch of snow

on the 17th, and a couple of inches on the 18th, which melted away as fast as it fell.

PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY, December 16, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The supply of potatoes in market at the present time is quite limited, but if this warm weather continues it will doubtless soon meet the demand. Western Reds, as well as Pink Eyes, are very scarce, on account of the great demand for them for seed at the South. Cabbages sustain about the same prices, but the market is not as lively as heretofore. There is also a poor supply of Onions. Of other kinds of produce there is an abundance, but there has been a great falling off in prices since last week. The tightness of the money market, it is said, begins to be felt very sensibly.

Apples vary but little either in supply or prices. Cranberries are nearly out of season.

Butter, Eggs; and Cheese, no change.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3 50 @ \$3 75 P bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3 25 @ \$3 75; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$3 50—\$1 12 P bush.; New-Jersey Carters, \$3 50 @ \$4 P bbl.; Washington Co. Carters, \$3 @ \$3 50; Junes, \$3 @ \$3 29; Western Reds, \$2 75 @ \$3 124; White Pink Eyes, \$3 25 @ \$3 624; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$2 50 @ \$3; Long Reds, \$1 874 @ \$2 25; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes \$3 25 @ \$3 75; Philadelphia, \$4 25; Turnips, Ruta Baga; White, \$1 124 @ \$1 50; Onions, White, \$4 @ \$4 50; Red, \$2 25 @ \$2 75; Yellow, \$2 75 @ \$3; Cabbages, best kind, \$5 @ \$8 P 100; inferior, \$3 @ \$5; Beets, \$1 25 P bbl.; Carrots, \$1; Parsnips, \$1 50; Celery, \$1 @ \$1 25 P dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$2 25 @ \$2 50 P bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2.

Butter, Orange Co. 21 @ 24c. P lb.; Western, 15 @ 18c.; Eggs, 23 @ 26c. P doz.; Cheese, 10c. @ 11c. P lb.

SHEEP MARKET.

Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.

The market was very dull all last week, and is equally so to-day. This is occasioned by an over-supply, which is likely to continue for two or three weeks to come. The animals, probably, do not average over \$2 50 P head.

We noticed to-day a very superior lot of sheep, fifty in number, at Brownings, and sold by Samuel McGraw. They were a cross between the Leicester and Southdown breeds, and raised by Hayden and Brothers, of Syracuse, N. Y. A finer lot of sheep, we understand, has not been in market for five years. These gentlemen could hardly wish a higher compliment. Their sheep were selling as high as 124c. P lb., and at an average of \$12 50 P head.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, December 14, 1854.

The number of cattle in market to-day is unusually small—being little over 1,000. This may account for a slight advance in prices—nearly all the best cattle selling as high as 104c. P lb. Considering the number of cattle, however, the market is unusually dull, and doubtless will be, so long as poultry and other kinds of flesh are to be had at the present reasonable prices. Some of the butchers, we understand, supplied themselves with stock on Monday, which has a further influence on the demand to-day.

The appearance of the animals is, on the whole, rather better than last week, though it comprises a spectacle which must be agreeable to lovers of variety. To say nothing of that class which belongs to the lower order of brutes, there was one small lot which is worthy of particular notice. It consisted of five full-blood Durhams, (three heifers and two bullocks,) from Fayette Co., Ky., and owned by E. P. and F. L. Turner. The bullocks were three years old, and as perfect in flesh and build as it is possible to conceive of. Finer animals, it is said, were never raised in Kentucky, nor seen in New-York market. In fact, the most fastidious judges pronounced them faultless. They were raised by Captain Garrett, of Woodford Co., Ky., and sold by Geo. Ayrault, to Philip Nesbaum, for \$450.

It may be added that, after Christmas, the market-day will be held on Wednesday.

Superior quality beef is selling at.... 10 @ 104c. P lb.

Fair quality do. 8 @ 10c. do.

Inferior do. do. 64 @ 8c. do.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves..... 7c. @ 104c.

Cows and Calves..... \$30 @ \$60.

Vcals..... 44c. @ 64c.

Sheep..... \$2 @ \$5.

Lambs..... \$1 50 @ \$4 50.

Swine..... 44c. @ 44c.

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.
BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Wire Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskit or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.

Red and White Clover.
Lucerne.
Saintfoin.
Alyssa Clover.
Sweet-scented Clover.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye.
Barley.
Buckwheat.
Oats, of several choice kinds.
Corn, of great variety.
Spring and Winter Fitches.
PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

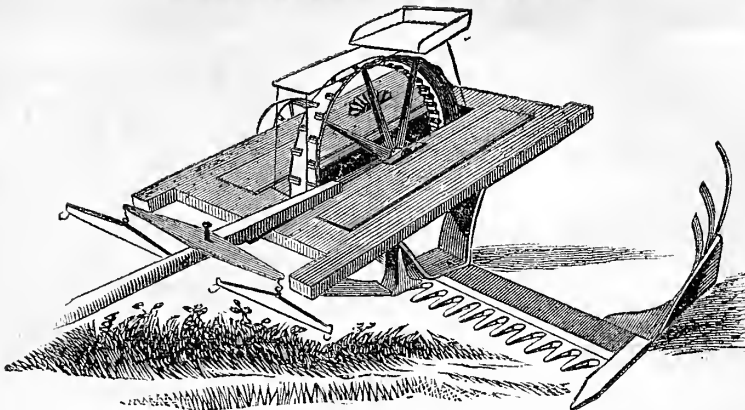
MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.
GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,
South Norwalk, Conn.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

- This superiority consists:
- 1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.
 - 2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.
 - 3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mover to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.
 - 4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.
 - 5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of waggon-wheels.
 - 6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.
 - 7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

ISABELLA AND CATAWBA GRAPE VINES, of proper age for forming Vineyards, cultivated from, and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over fourteen years has conferred on the Croton Point Vineyards, are offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions for four years, as will enable them to cultivate the grape with entire success, provided their locality is not too far north.

All communications addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., New-York, or Croton Point, Westchester Co., N. Y., will receive attention. The additional experience of two past seasons, give him full assurance that, by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., a crop of good fruit can be obtained every year, in most of the northern, and all the middle, western, and southern States.

N. B.—To those who take sufficient to plant six acres, as he directs, he will, when they commence bearing, furnish the owner with one of his vineyarders whom he has instructed in his mode of cultivation; and who will do all the labor of the vineyard, and insure the most perfect success. The only charge, a reasonable compensation for the labor.
R. T. U.
64-67N140

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES for SALE.—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are often sold at \$500 or \$600 in this city. Apply to
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60-11

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.—The subscriber offers for SALE, at a great BARGAIN, and in lots to suit purchasers, several hundred acres of LAND, situated in one body within four and a half miles of Sunderland Depot, 47 miles from Troy, on the Troy and Boston Railroad. On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House, a large Barn and Shed; Sixty Acres of MEADOW, and about One Hundred and Ninety Acres of Pasture Land. The most of the remainder is heavily wooded, containing immense quantities of valuable Timber, with an easily accessible Saw-mill near at hand, so that there is a fine opportunity for profitably getting out timber for market. The greater portion of the land is tillable. Also, adjoining the above, about Fifty acres, containing a Mill Seat. This lies in Sandgate, Vermont. For further information address
S. R. GRAY,
64-69N139 Shushan Post-office, N. Y.

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK

& CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation, of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shaffling Hangers, Pullies, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK,
J. H. BUCK,
F. A. CUSHMAN,
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36-11

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano, Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality.
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LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants may be purchased of
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WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NURSERY. New-Bedford, Mass., ANTHONY & McAFEE, Proprietors, successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreen, Balsam Firs, American and Chinese Arbor Vita, Cedrus Deodara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Free Box, &c., &c. An extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our Trees are unrivaled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady, THE PEAR BLIGHT, which has never existed in this locality.

Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.
New-Bedford, 1854.

17-68

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND

SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.
3. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4. Trumble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.
One-Horse, Undershot \$25
Two-Horse, do \$30 to \$35
One-Horse, Overshot \$28
Two-Horse, do \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$ 7 to \$10
All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

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DANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

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CHINESE PIGS.—From pure bred Stock

direct from China—very fine of their kind
B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

PEACH TREES.—The subscriber offers

for sale, from their Nurseries at Runson's Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the same by mail to be directed to them at Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. [33-69] ASHER HANCE & SON.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety

of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.
B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabethtown, New-Jersey

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Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
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(near Maiden-lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders.
26-77

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Asparagus, Deep Planting of.....	229
Asparagus and Seakale.....	230
Books, \$4,000 worth of new.....	232
Cattle Show, Seenc at.....	225
Certain, Don't be.....	234
Cold, Feed a, &c.....	233
Corn Trade, British.....	237
Christmas, A Lyric for (Poetry).....	234
Editors—Boston Girls not for Tennessee.....	235
Farmers, Success of the.....	228
Flowers, Essay on.....	231
Fuel, Use of.....	236
Hard Times.....	225
Holly, Hurrah for the (Poetry).....	231
Jones, Commodore, Prize Essay.....	226
Matrimony (Poetry).....	234
Modesty.....	235
Newton, Sir Isaac.....	234
New-York State Agr. Society.....	226
Paper, Reasons for preferring a New-York Weekly.....	226
Peach Culture.....	230
Poor Indeed.....	231
Poultry Show.....	228
Proof, a Convincing.....	226
Poultry, the Cost of keeping.....	227
Poultry, Shanghais and Egg-laying.....	226
Scheidam Schnapps.....	228
Soda Water, Seidlitz Powders, &c.....	233
Something to live for.....	235
Sportsmen, Punch's advice to.....	235
Woman, the Love of.....	235
Work, the Good, commenced.....	232

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WHEN sending a subscription always state what number it shall commence with. The back numbers of this volume can still be supplied to new subscribers. Back volumes neatly bound can now be furnished from the commencement. Price of the first ten volumes, \$1 25 each, or \$10 for the entire set of ten volumes.

Volumes XI & XII \$1 50 each.

Prepared covers for the vols. XI, XII & XIII are ready, and can be had for 25 cents each. They can not be sent through mail without danger of being spoiled.

We can generally furnish back numbers. Where only one or two may be wanting, no charge will be made to regular subscribers, and all numbers lost by mail we will cheerfully supply.

Correspondents will please keep matters relating to subscriptions on a separate part of the letter from communications for the paper, so that they may be separated.

Letters in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled up with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practical, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by any of our subscribers.

Paper is cheap, so is postage, and we earnestly request correspondents to write only on one side of the sheet; and further, that they will place their lines as widely apart as may be, so that in preparing articles for the printer, we can always have room between them to insert additions or corrections.

Postage is no higher paid at the office of delivery than if paid at the office where mailed, and as the "regulations" at the New York Post-office preclude us from paying by the quarter or year, it is useless for subscribers to send money for the pre-payment of postage, for we can not attend to paying postage fifty-two times a year for each subscriber.

When money is paid at the office, a receipt can easily be given, but when Subscribers remit by mail this is less convenient and they may consider the arrival of the paper as an acknowledgment of the receipt of their funds, unless otherwise informed by letter. Any person particularly desiring a written receipt can state the fact when remitting funds, and it will be sent in the first number of the paper forwarded after the money is received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can begin with any number, but it is preferable to begin with the 15th of March or the 15th of September, as a half yearly volume of 116 pages, with a complete index, begins on each of those dates.

Those wishing their papers changed from one office to another, should give the name, County, and State, of their old and new Post-office.

Clubs may add to their number at the same rate per copy as was paid by the original members.

The paper is stopped when the time for which it is paid expires. A notice or bill is usually sent in the last number.

In sending money it is advisable to make a note of the name, number, letter and date of the bills sent, and then inclose them in presence of the Postmaster. Give the Post-office, and the County and State. Write these very plainly.

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Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

Published Weekly by Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

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A. B. ALLEN & ORANGE JUDD.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 68.

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

FLAX RAISING IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.

FROM Mr. Lemuel Palmer we learn some facts in regard to flax raising, which is carried on quite extensively in the southern part of Washington County. There are a number of mills in this section—the town of Cambridge alone has seven—some of which turn out from 75,000 to 100,000 lbs. of dressed flax per annum. The smallest mills probably prepare not more than 12,000 to 15,000 lbs. At all these mills the flax is dew-rotted; that is, spread upon grass from four to six weeks. It is then prepared by machinery for the manufacturer, and shipped to different parts of the country. Formerly considerable quantities were sent to Andover, Mass.

The mill owners purchase the flax from the raisers, sometimes in the field, and sometimes delivered at the mill, with or without the seed removed. They also rent land and let out the working at so much per acre. The present season one man sold his crop, while standing, at \$47 per acre, he to pull and deliver it at the mill. The cost of pulling is generally from \$5 to \$6 per acre, where the crop is heavy.

The soil is described to be of a dark siaty character. No manure is used, though some apply ashes or plaster. About one bushel of seed is sown to the acre, and the entire cost of cultivation and delivery to the mill is estimated at \$10 to \$12 per acre. Mr. Hiram Darrow, of Cambridge, has rented and bought from 1,200 to 1,300 acres of flax this last season. For some he has paid as high as fifty dollars per acre. He took some of the flax raised on Mr. Allen Green's farm to the State Fair, which measured five feet. He is dressing, at both of his mills, one thousand pounds, or more, per day, and he dresses from 230,000 to 240,000 pounds per year, employing twenty to thirty hands most of the time. Flax is also cultivated to very near the same extent in portions of Rensselaer County.

WORCESTER COUNTY (MASS.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are indebted to Mr. Wm. S. Lincoln, Corresponding and Recording Secretary of this Society, for a copy of the Report for 1854, which is just received. The style of the Report is excellent. We have not yet examined its contents.

SEE "CENT PER CENT" next page.

THE OLDEN TIMES—MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

AT the risk of being called "an old foggy," we feel for the moment disposed, in contemplating the present state of things around us in the embarrassments, fluctuations, and revolutions—economically and financially of the times—to compare somewhat the condition and manner of the living of our fathers, even down to thirty years ago, with those of ourselves, their children, at the present day. We can not, of course, give the subject more than a glance; but even that may not be without its interest, and cause us to reflect somewhat upon the utility and propriety—*necessity* is out of the question—of the helter-skelter pitch-ahead sort of life too many of us lead in the bustling affairs of the world; and which is, we regret to say, too rapidly making its way into the quiet homestead of the farm. As we pass, it may be observed that we are not of that useless, repining sort of disposition which looks back on "the good old times" as fraught with all that is good and worth having, nor upon the present as full of evil. The world has progressed faster within the last thirty years in the arts, as applied to human comfort and luxury, than within any like period. This is all very well; and the only query of doubt about the good this progress has effected, is as to the *use* we have made of it for the benefit of humanity at large, and ourselves in particular.

Born in the valley of a large tributary of the Connecticut river, in Massachusetts, upon a farm looking out from near the base of one of the mountain ranges over some of its most striking and beautiful scenery, on which our venerable grandsire, after having passed through the long struggle of the American revolution, as a military officer, had retired to spend the remainder of his days in the quietude of agricultural life, our first breath drew in a love of rural things. The song of birds, the lowing of herds, the bleating of flocks, the cheerful voice of labor in the fields, the hum of household industry, the breath of blooming orchards, the sight of their golden and ruddy fruits, the gathered harvests—all these stamped their earliest impressions on our young life, and will remain with its last pulsations. The district school, in its elements of education few and simple, but lasting in their influences, laid the substratum of what little beyond them we have since acquired. The village meeting-house, some miles away, where was weekly dispensed by a plain and pious man those lessons of a strict theology, and an

upright life which have given directness and energy of purpose to millions of men, aside from the moral teachings of the fire-side, gave us, in the clear and unmistakable precepts we there treasured up—if not always acted upon—a code of philosophy and morals sufficient for our future government. The simple, earnest intercourse of the people around us, their honesty, their economy in life, and the sure success which accompanied their endeavors, taught us the true value of industry and its steady application in working out permanent results. There were *youth* as well as children in those days, the former of which are scarcely known in the present, and in associations with them we grew to manhood—and thus it was with others of that generation.

There were poor people in those days—but not half so many, and they not half so destitute as now; nor were poor-houses half so frequent, because poor foreigners were not half so abundant. There were rich people, too, farmers as well as others, who lived in plain, comfortable houses, with nothing scarcely of the filagree, and gingerbread work about them, either outside or in, as the same class of persons have now. In all the substantial of life they lived quite as well, and with far less pretension. Their wives and daughters were quite as industrious, and far less extravagant; were as graceful in their manners, and as virtuous in their actions; their minds better stored with *useful* information, more economical, and less expensive in their habits, than now. Their reading, if not so extensive or miscellaneous as at the present day, was better in its kind, and made them more thoughtful women. If they had no cooking-stoves then, they had fewer negligent, lazy servants to look after, and were more independent in all their household affairs; and far less the slaves of fashion than *our* wives and daughters are. They had household comforts and luxuries in profusion, not half so costly, or far fetched, but wholesome for both body and mind. The girls were more beautiful in person than now, because their complexions had the rosy hue of useful exercise. They were stronger in body, because they were inured to daily labor in household duties, fitting them for healthy mothers and provident housekeepers, which, sad to say, a vast number of those in like circumstances at this day, are not.

So, according to their sex, were the young men. They did not tire of home, as soon as they had seen the sights of the neighboring village, and tease their fathers to go into

stores as clerks, get into a law office, follow off a circus, or go to California. If the paternal farm were not large enough to be partitioned off for their occupation, they bought adjoining farms with the savings of their industry, or sought homes in the new lands of the west. In all conditions of life, we think, the people of those slower days enjoyed a far greater degree of contentment, and tranquil happiness, than now. Fashionable evening parties, extending far into the morning, as they now have them, were not known. Social parties and gatherings they had, however, in sufficient number. The afternoons and early evenings were devoted to them, from which they departed at early bed-time; and the next morning, instead of headaches far into the day, found them as blithe as larks at the peep of sun, and ready for their daily duties. Females either rode on horseback, or drove themselves out, in their neighborhood calls or visits, in their comfortable chairs, without the aid of servant or footman. A tasty calico, a white muslin, or a gingham dress, became their comely forms with perfect grace for any occasion; and the storekeepers' bills for extravagant silks were seldom or never presented, to exhaust the purses of their husbands or fathers. Farms were seldom mortgaged, and neighbors' notes less frequently endorsed than now, for the purpose of investment in doubtful speculations. Credits were not so frequent, nor so much extended, and those which were contracted, more punctually paid, and the word of men in pecuniary engagements were more rigidly regarded. They had no railroads to speed them on like lightning, past friends and relatives which they would have traveled a hundred miles to spend a week with, but whom now they have not time to stop an hour and see. Stealing of money—now called *defalcation*—belonging to their employers, and the robbery of trust funds—now called *embezzlement*—were scarcely known; and when detected, were summarily punished, and the culprit disgraced in society, instead of permitting him to retire in wealth and the enjoyment of a grand house, and as he passes along the streets in his gorgeous chariot, drive over the victims of his crime. If a man committed murder, he was forthwith tried, and afterwards hung for it—out of doors, too, where the world could know that justice had been done.

How things are now, and how much better they are, each and every reader of our lucubrations can answer for himself.

LAMBING IN NOVEMBER.—On Tuesday last, six ewes of the Dorsetshire breed, belonging to Mr. Cruickshank Gloves, presented their owner with a couple of lambs each; and, what is no less extraordinary, 40 other ewes of the same stock are expected to lamb this week! These lambs will, therefore, be ready for the butchery by Christmas. It is something unusual in this quarter to see a flock of ewes suckling their lambs in the beginning of winter; and but for the enterprise of Mr. Cruickshank in taking the initiative in the introduction of this famed breed of sheep, we would not have had the novelty to record. We trust the success of the speculation will be such as to

induce this eminent stock-breeder to add even further to the benefits which in this respect he has already conferred upon the country. [Elgin Courier.]

For the American Agriculturist.

CENT PER CENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We often hear of the great profits made by Wall-street speculators, and as I have been into a little profitable speculation in farming during the past year, allow me to communicate some of the details to others, that they may go and do likewise.

A year ago a friend asked me to invest two dollars in the *American Agriculturist*. I asked him if he thought it would pay, to which he replied that if I would keep an account of expenses and profits he would guarantee me against loss. Well here are some of the particulars:

During the winter the paper advised us to raise all the spring crops possible, as there was a prospect of high prices. The article set me to thinking, and I put in $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres more of spring wheat than I should otherwise have done. I followed the hints given in the number of March 22. That crop yielded me \$46 50 clear profit.

March 15th an article advised me to try sugar beets. This led me to cultivate an acre, following the directions laid down, and I have 280 bushels, costing, all told, nine cts. per bushel, and worth now at least 20 cents—a clear profit of \$30 80.

Reading an article in the paper of April 5th, on "Home-made Superphosphate," I sent as you may remember for an extra number of Nov. 3, 1853, containing directions for making it. Gathering up some bones about my farm I procured 135 lbs. of sulphuric acid and made up a preparation which cost me, labor included, \$7 30. I applied this to one half of a field of corn, and the result was 32 bushels more of corn than was produced on the other half of the field. This at 80 cents per bushel gives me a clear profit of \$16 70.

May 17th, in answer to the question, "will there be a great drouth the coming summer?" you urged your readers to prepare for such an emergency, by sowing corn for fodder. I had never seen this done, but acting upon the suggestions I sowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of corn in drills. The cultivation cost me less than \$20, and when the dry weather came on that crop was worth to my stock not less than one hundred dollars—a certain profit of at least \$80. My \$2 have thus, in four particulars alone, returned me an absolute profit of not less than \$174 00. Can Wall-street beat this? But I have not enumerated many other items of profit derived from various articles treating of the garden, of stock, of summer crops, and especially from your Editor's Farm Notes. I hope you will give us a large number of these chapters next year, for I like to learn just how others are carrying on their farm operations. The few chapters already given have made known to me the names and practices of half a dozen fellow farmers, who now seem like neighbors or familiar acquaintances. Indeed I went ten miles just to visit one of the farmers you described and formed a pleasant new acquaintance and learned much that is of interest and profit to me. Please come our way next season.

Let me add something more. My wife and children look for your paper with far more interest than they do for Harper's magazine. I hope you will make no change in its character. It is just such a magazine as we farmers want. As a slight token of my gratitude for what the *American Agriculturist* has done for me, I send you \$8, for the paper for myself, and four of my relatives, residing in the towns named below. You will

also receive a club of ten new subscribers from one of my neighbors. I send thus early, that I may not lose a single number. I would not be without your paper next year if it cost me \$100. I will keep an account, and a year hence send you the result of my profits or losses from reading it. I have no losses to report this year.

A NEW-JERSEY FARMER.
MIDDLESEX Co., N. J. Dec. 15, 1854.

We thank our friend for the above items. From other sources we have encouraging letters of like character. We shall greatly extend our "Farm Notes" the coming year, and do our part to make farmers more acquainted with each other.

For the American Agriculturist.

REPORTS OF FARM EXPERIMENTS.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT, MANURING, ETC.

I wish to report through your invaluable journal the way I manured a certain piece of land and the result obtained. The soil is mostly composed of red sand, and dry with the exception of a small corner, which is flat and of a more compact nature. The rest has a gradual descent. Previous to the spring of 1852, it was in grass for several successive years, and producing only about half of a ton of hay per acre. In the spring of 1852 I turned over the sod to about the depth of six or eight inches. I sowed it with oats, and only obtained an indifferent crop. In the fall of 1852, I hauled decomposed manure on part of it, but did not get it spread. In the spring of 1853, I finished the remainder with unrotted stable manure, applying it at the rate of fifty (twenty-five bushel) loads to the acre. The land was plowed but once to about the depth of ten or eleven inches. The result was a good crop of potatoes, though they rotted very badly, but much worse when the unrotted manure was applied.

Last spring, on the thirteenth day of May, I plowed part of it to the depth of ten or eleven inches, and sowed it with black sea wheat on the seventeenth of the same month. The result was a poor crop of straw and the grain about half destroyed with the wheat midge. The remainder I plowed the thirtieth day of May, about eight or ten inches deep; part I sowed with black sea wheat, part with red bald wheat, part with bald barley, and the remainder with peas; (the barley and peas were on the old manure). The result was a very fair crop of wheat straw, some spots stout and some middling, producing as much again straw to the acre as the first piece. The black sea was exempt from the wheat midge, and the red bald nearly so. The latter ripened a few days earlier than the other. The barley furnished only a middling crop of straw, but well filled. The peas a good crop. The above was sown on the last day of May.

I must not omit that, when sowing the barley, I missed a small spot, and another bit, on the wet corner of the field, I sowed too thin. On the tenth day of June, I sowed both these spots. The result was that both of them grew fully three times as much straw as the other adjoining, and ripened almost as soon as the other. I can not account for the difference of the two pieces of wheat, except that the former was plowed a little deeper and sown somewhat earlier. As respects the two small pieces of barley growing so much stouter than the rest, I think the reason was that the land got nicely warmed, being stirred with the harrow, so as to admit of the air to circulate through the warm soil. If you will give me your opinion on the above you will oblige a tiller of the soil. M. S.

Lower Coverdale, December 4, 1854.

There are fifty-three Sundays in 1854.

STORING HONEY FOR MARKET.

FAIRS, PREMIUMS, ETC.

MR. EDITOR: I can readily appreciate the difficulties and perplexities that committees of awards have to encounter, more especially when they are but partially acquainted with the subject or matter of which they are to judge. But few exhibitors are willing to present an article that, in their own estimation, is inferior to others of the same class—all can not be best. Consequently, when an impartial judgment is passed, there must be many disappointments; censure and accusations follow, even when an honest desire for justice has been observed. Notwithstanding all this, I must beg leave to differ in one instance from a committee of our State fair, and risk the fate of a grumbler. I am favored by the peculiar nature of the article beyond most exhibitors, because I can show facts that *should* lead to a different judgment. Therefore, after making all due allowance for partiality in favor of self, I can not school myself into the belief that my name should be at the bottom of the list. I find in the "Journal of the New-York State Agricultural Society" for Oct., 1854, the awards on honey as follows, (but three lots on exhibition): Henry Eddy, North Bridgewater, Mass., best 20 lbs.; James Curtis, Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., 2nd best; M. Quinby Palatine Church, N. Y., 3rd best.* There you see where the "shoe pinches." It squeezes the harder because I had presumed to know as much about honey as any apiarian in the State, (taking the supposition for a fact, that I have raised the most). When the manufacturer exhibits a superior article of cloth, or the dairyman his extra quality butter, and receives his premiums for superior skill, what is it for? Does it not emphatically say to others, "Go thou and do likewise"—make an article like it as nearly as possible? But how is it respecting this premium honey? First premium (six specimens) was stored in wood boxes, and glass laid over the top, or rather bottom—the honey brown. Now during the twenty-five years that I have sold honey, I have always found the brown honey ranging lower, from five to twelve cents, than the white. Yet I have occasionally found a customer—perhaps one in a hundred—who preferred it to the white. This is a matter of taste. Some will prefer brown bread, brown sugar, &c.; yet the majority choose to have these things light color, as well as honey. Second premium (two specimens) the honey was white, of a superior quality—but one specimen was stored in a tall glass jar with an oval top, very pretty for exhibition, but impractical as a market article; the cost of the jar would exclude it. The other, a wood box—the honey beautiful and well suited for market, yet not at the highest price. I found a difference the present season of seven cents per lb. with the same quality of honey in wood and glass boxes. Third premium (three specimens) honey white, superior, &c.; but what added to its value as a market article, was the superior packages—boxes with glass sides—top and bottom wood, and in size suitable for small families, each comb of proper size to come to the table, and could be taken from the box without breaking a cell of the others; while from specimens number one and two it would be impossible to get a suitable piece without dividing combs, causing the honey to drip over that remaining, giving it a soiled appearance, together with a chance of its being wasted. Now the criterion by which I am disposed, in this case, to judge the quality of the article, is its *market* value, (not committee judgment). I have taken to market this season over 11,000 lbs.* Sold most of it to one dealer (in Washington

market, New-York), for which he paid me near \$2,000 (\$1,983). The price for that stored like number three, sold *seven cents per lb. above that of precisely the same quality in wood boxes, and nine cents above the brown.* What do these facts show? Would that committee advise me, or any one else, to raise the *best quality* which sells nine cents less than the committee's third quality, or at seven cents less than their second quality. The difference in my pocket would have been hundreds of dollars, instead of a few cents or shillings.

Notwithstanding I may have failed to show an error in the committee, still I am desirous to have the bee-keeping readers of your paper protected from erroneous impressions, that they may have their surplus honey stored in accordance with its destination; that of the greatest market value is not the kind for the fair.

M. QUINBY,
Author of *Mysteries of Bee Keeping*.
Palatine Church, Montgomery Co.; N. Y., Dec. 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

PROFIT OF CROPS—WEEDS—CISTERN, &C.

OFTEN and again has a word of advice been given to the farmer and gardener, and as often been disregarded—nay, in our own experience we find it easier to give than to take advice. Still, there is no harm in trying to aid each other, if in this manner we can determine the best method of doing things, and how to make the most out of a limited capital.

Now, as the winter has fairly set in, there is some little leisure for the mind, and this is the time when the sharp, calculating brains of our utilitarian people may cast up a few figures. We speak from experience when we say, that it is no difficult thing to obtain from \$400 to \$500 clear profit from an acre of ground, per year.

And, in the first place, let us suppose that an acre of land has been well plowed and manured, or is in good heart from a previous crop of potatoes, celery, &c. Suppose now that, at the 1st of March, this land is planted with early cabbages, each standing eighteen inches apart. How many will it produce? And considering that this crop will be off by the 1st of August, how many heads of celery can be produced from the same ground, with extra manure, allowing the rows four feet, and the roots eighteen inches, apart.

Estimate the cabbages at \$4 per hundred, and the celery at two cents each, and if we mistake not, the reckoner will be surprised at the return profit. Of course the necessary labor, manure &c., should be taken into account.

Again, suppose half an acre has been occupied through the winter with spinach, and that immediately after the breaking up of frost, a half be sown with radishes, and the remainder be planted with lettuce. There will then be a large market value produced and out of the way by the time tomatoes can be planted, which continue bearing through the season. Here are two examples to show how an acre of land may be successfully cropped, leaving the calculation to be worked out by the reader. Suffice it to say, that the profit will not be less than that asserted above, as those croakers will find who consider \$50 or a \$100, the highest they can get. It must be remembered, however, that these results can not be obtained without good culture, which, if given, will yield quadruple profits. Surely the matter is worth a trial.

Another matter of consideration, is the difference it will make to the pocket, whether the crop be carefully weeded or not. Judging from the freedom with which they luxuriate on many farms, one would suppose, unless experience taught him otherwise,

that the greatest abundance of weeds was necessary to protect our marketable commodities, and make them tender. Now it happens that a handy laborer, with a good hoe, will go over an acre of cropped land in three days when the weeds are small; but if allowed to attain any size, they will not only hide the crop, but acquire such firm foothold as to make it almost impossible to dislodge them; and then not without bringing away much of the earth, and nourishment intended for the plants. Besides, the labor required to remove them will be many times greater, without yielding in the end more than half as large a crop. Here is another calculation to make, and the time employed in computing it will not be lost.

Again, all organic material in the neighborhood of a homestead becomes a manure more or less fertilizing. How much of nature's decomposition is continually going on; how many gallons of urine and drainings are constantly running away from decayed manure-heaps, and cow-houses. Now, a covered, water-proof cess-pool, or cistern, will collect material enough the first year to pay expenses, and all after will be clear gain. Here is another item which, if not a direct profit, is so much saved, and remember Ben Franklin's maxim, "a penny saved is twice earned."

If any one is disposed to doubt the truth of these remarks, let him sit down and reckon on the product on the debtor's side, and the \$100 per acre profit on the other side, and see how much he will have left for investment, or to pay off bad debts, of which too many have to complain.

ECONOMY IN THE CONSUMPTION OF THE TURNIP CROP, BY USING THE TURNIP CUTTER.

In a season like the present, when the yield of the turnips is deficient in many parts of Great Britain, the following extracts will be found more than ordinarily interesting:

The advantage of using the turnip cutter is two-fold; saving the teeth of old ewes, for which the Swedish turnips especially are too hard; saving the waste of this valuable root, which, where partially scooped out by the sheep, is rolled and trampled about with great waste. The economy effected by this machine has been stated to be no less than one-third of the whole produce. If it be taken, however, at only a fourth or fifth, why, it may be asked, has not every farm in the country been long since furnished with this cheap apparatus? So says Mr. Pusey, in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, on English agriculture, 1840.

I have endeavored to ascertain the profit of turnip cutting. If, of two lots of lambs, the one received, during winter, cut turnips, and the other uncut turnips, the fold with cut turnips would be worth twenty per cent more than the other fold. The former would sell for forty shilling a head if the latter fetched thirty-two shillings, and the cost of cutting would be one shilling per head, leaving seven shillings clear profit upon one sheep. If this statement had been made by an amateur agriculturist, one would have been rather skeptical. It was given to me word for word by two experienced practical farmers; and I only write it down from their mouths for the consideration of their brethren in any benighted districts of England, or even Scotland, if such yet there be. Let them consider, that seven shilling per sheep upon turnips comes to seventy shillings per acre upon the turnip crop, nearly the average rent of land for four years' course till the turnip comes round again. And what is the investment of capital? Five pounds for one best Banbury turnip

* Mr. L. Thorm, No. 5, Washington Market, was the buyer, and will verify these statements;

cutter, which will last for five years. We ought to hear no more of the extravagance of high farming. Your real spendthrift farmer is the man—penny wise and pound foolish—who gives whole turnips to his tugs. So says Mr. Pusey's Paper "On the Progress of Agricultural Knowledge during the last eight years." R. A. S. Journal, 1850, page, 430.

A PICTURE—NOT UNCOMMON.

Up in the orchard,
Down in the lane—
Hunted all over,
Hunted in vain
For the asses which wandered—
The oxen, I mean;
(Was thinking of Saul
And the men of Beth-shean;)
Wish they'd "got mired,"
Or that they had broke
Their necks when they twisted
Them out of the yoke.

They always loved clover
Far more than their yokes,
First time they broke over
Should've put on their pokes.
All comes of improving
The lessons we'd taught them,
Late to think of it now,
In vain having sought them.

Hopples and fetters
For the unruly "critters"
That will not stay put;
But Saul he found one thing,
And we have found something—
Beetles, wedges, and glut,
Just where they left them
When last splitting rails,
When they snatched up their guns
And put after the quails.

Hogs in the garden,
Cows in the corn—
Bumble-bees building
Their nests in the barn;
Hang the "low fences,"
Teaching cattle to jump!
Gates off their hinges—
Leaky old pump!
Candles too slender
To see by—the bats
That come through the window
For lack of more hats.

"Taters" few in a hill,
And dwarfish at that,
And half of them wasted
'Tween the "girl" and the rat;
Owing to planting
Wrong time of the "moon,"
To late with them last year,
This year too soon.

Children in tatters,
Don't know how to spell;
Wife in tears always,
There's nothing goes well.
Swine with their yokes on—
Kine with their pokes on—
Quite a sight d'ye see?
Raw-boned and long-necked—
But what could you expect
From such farmers as we?
Or, what would you give,
The secret to know?
'Tis writ on the face
Of the rum-cask below.

Journal of Commerce.]

PETER.

THE editor of the Bedford Inquirer requests his agricultural subscribers who contracted, two years ago, to pay four bushels of wheat for their annual subscription to his paper, to "bring on the grain." Wheat was then selling at fifty cents a bushel. Now that it has risen to two dollars per bushel, they are slow about coming forward. Eight dollars a year for a single subscription to a weekly paper, seems a pretty high figure—yet "a bargain is a bargain."

THE DIGGING FORK.

THE following testimony to the value of this implement we clip from the Rockingham (Va.) Register. It is well worthy of perusal. Mr. Ruffner will please accept our thanks for the kindly notice of the *American Agriculturist* incidentally introduced.

An experience of one season in the use of this implement, impresses me so much as to its being an improvement on the common spade, that I am disposed to recommend it for trial to all who have farms or gardens. It strikes me as promising more for the strained backs of delvers than all the lotions of the apothecary. Every body knows that "spading" is about the most laborious of all the methods of loosening and pulverizing the soil, and this is perhaps one reason why farmers work their fields better than they do their gardens.

Seeing one or two notices of this digging fork or spade-fork, last Spring, in the *American Agriculturist*, (a most admirable paper, by the way,) I sent for one, and used it all the summer and fall with great satisfaction. An Irishman who commonly worked my garden, had early been so disgusted with the common American spade, that he had imported an Irish spade, which is a long, narrow, fish-tailed piece of steel, very efficient in hard ground, and which the owner was in the habit of extolling as beyond rivalry. When I got the fork, he regarded it with a look of contempt, and took it in hand with some reluctance. But in less than one day Tommy had actually acknowledged the defeat, and the Irish spade has scarcely been touched from that day to this.

In England, where tools are much more nicely adapted to the various operations of husbandry than in this country, they use at least eight different sizes of these digging forks, with from three to eight prongs, and apply them to a great variety of uses. The right of invention is claimed in both New and Old England. The fork brought on for me by Mr. Bruffey, is made of a solid piece of elastic steel, with four flattened prongs, and a handle about as long as that of a common spade, resembling in general appearance, one style of the dung-fork. The first thing that strikes you about it is its *lightness*, being (I should think) not more than three-fourths the weight of the spade. But in using it, you see that it does its work with so much ease that it need never give way in ordinary service. And it is an important consideration, that the laborer in a day's work will turn over the same amount of soil, while in the difference between the implements, he lifts *several tons less weight* than when using the spade. Indeed, I doubt not, he would with the same exertion almost double the result of his days work, going over more ground and pulverizing it far better. Another advantage in the fork, is in its avoiding many of the stones, chips, roots and other impediments in the soil, which would often arrest the spade entirely; and when a prong encounters a stone, it will usually spring around it and throw it out to the surface. In digging ground foul with weeds, the fork is very useful in sifting out the weeds, so that they will not take root again. It is, too, the most admirable of all implements for digging garden roots. I can believe a statement I saw in the *American Agriculturist*, of an English laborer, who dug an acre of potatoes in seven days with the fork, scattering the potatoes out on one side of the row, while he dexterously threw the vines on the otherside, leaving his two little children to gather after him, he not putting his hand to them at all. I had a pretty large potato patch this year, and I observed the digging fork was the only tool called into requisition when they were to be dug. This

kind of fork is used in England also, for throwing up their finely rotted manure, and for digging ditches. In very loose soils the fork might not in all cases answer, but it would suit our valley soils admirably; and I should think the high numbers, which are the strongest, would serve for ground which now has to be dug with the mattock.

Messrs. Editors, if you have ever undertaken to dig in your gardens with the common spade, you will not consider this communication too long for its subject.

WM. H. RUFFNER.

CORN AND CATTLE TRADE OF CHICAGO, ILL.

I send you a report of Chicago and its trade for 1853, which will be found well worth your perusal. Some extracts from it would be as useful as entertaining. The town is situated on the south-west extremity of Lake Michigan, on a river that divides, one branch running north and the other south, giving nine miles of ship room as smooth as any dock. The river is crossed by several swivel-bridges, to allow the shipping to pass, and the city has advertised for contracts for a tunnel. The river and its branches average 300 to 500 feet wide. Though 1,600 miles from the ocean, ships can load here, and go direct to Europe *via* the St. Lawrence. The quantity of produce of 1853, 1854, and the present crop, will be—

	1852-'3.	1853-'4.	1854-'5	Prices this
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Estimated Bbls.	day.
Flour.....	134,000	160,000	180,000	\$6 50 to \$8 00
Qrs.				
Wheat.....	210,875	270,000	300,000	1 15 ³ / ₄ 60th.
Corn.....	336,125	500,000	650,000	50 "
Oats.....	234,375	200,000	250,000	29 ³ / ₄ 32th.
Rye.....	10,750	15,000	20,000	80 ³ / ₄ bush.
Barley.....	24,000	30,000	35,000	1 00 "

This will give for shipment, on the opening of the navigation, nearly 1,400,000 qrs.; but as the Middle and Eastern States had not within one-third of an average of corn, and scarcely of wheat, a good deal of this may be required on this side. The corn crops in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and northern parts of Indiana, of which this is the chief market, are about an average. The supplies are coming so rapidly to market (by rail and canal) that the stores are full, and all the ships in harbor, about 56, chartered at high rates for Buffalo and Oswego.

Last year 64,500 barrels of beef were packed; this year the quantity will be about 7,000 tierces and 55,000 barrels, of excellent quality, especially that made up for the Government contract; the cattle of which would average 70lbs. per quarter. The packer of this bought 1,400 head from Mr. Funk, and 700 from his brother. These gentlemen farm 17,000 and 10,000 acres of prairie land, and are preparing for next year 2,000 and 1,000 head of cattle. This is the largest beef market in the United States. 52,819 hogs were packed last season; this year they expect to put up 70,000.

The present prices of mess beef are \$12 50, and mess pork \$12 50 per barrel; tallow, 12c.; green hides, 4 to 5c.; lard, 9½ to 10c.; butter, 12 to 14c. per lb.

Three-quarters of the shipments at present go to New-York *via* Buffalo and the Erie railway; the remainder to Boston *via* Oswego and Ogdensburg; but next year, if there was accommodation of propellers and sailing vessels, the chief part of the goods to and from Europe would take the river St. Lawrence, its natural route, as being cheaper and more rapid. This is the terminus of 10 trunk and 6 branch lines, finished, running 2,000 miles; next year, 4,000 are to be finished. Present population, 76,000. From 4,000 to 5,000 pass through daily to the West.

Chicago, Illinois, Nov. 11, 1854.

W. K. [Mark Lane Ex.

THE GREATEST GRAIN PORT IN THE WORLD.

In the progress of our city and of the west generally, facts of the most astounding character not unfrequently come upon us unawares, and before we are prepared for them. If any one had asked us two days ago which of the great grain depots of the world, (depots at which grain is collected directly from the producer,) was the largest, we probably would have named half-a-dozen before hitting upon the right one. Our attention was called to this subject yesterday by a gentleman engaged in the grain business in this city, and with his assistance, we have given it a thorough investigation, the result which, greatly to our surprise and gratification, establishes the supremacy of Chicago as a grain port over all the other ports in the world! That there may be no ground for incredulity, we proceed to lay before our readers the statistics, gleaned from authentic sources, which confirm this statement. In the table which follows we have in all cases reduced flour to its equivalent in wheat, estimating five bushels of the latter to one of the former. The exports from the European ports are an average for a series of years—those of St. Louis for the year 1853, those of Chicago and Milwaukee, for the current year, and those of New-York for the past eleven months of the same year. With these explanations we invite attention to the following table:

	Wheat. bush.	Ind. Corn. bush.	Oats, Rye & Barley. bush.	Total. bush.
Odessa.....	5,600,000		1,440,000	7,040,000
Galatz & Ibrelia..	2,400,000	5,600,000	320,000	8,320,000
Dantzic.....	3,080,000		1,328,000	4,408,000
St. Petersburg.....	all kinds.....			7,200,000
Archangel.....	all kinds.....			2,525,900
Riga.....	all kinds.....			4,000,000
St. Louis.....	3,082,000	918,358	1,081,078	5,081,436
Milwaukee.....	2,723,574	182,937	941,650	3,747,161
New-York.....	4,802,452	3,627,883		9,430,335
Chicago.....	2,946,924	6,745,588	4,024,216	13,726,728

By comparing the exports of the different places mentioned in the above table, it will be seen that the grain exports of Chicago exceed those of New-York by 4,296,393 bushels, those of St. Louis by more than two hundred and fifty per cent—those of Milwaukee nearly four hundred per cent. Turning to the great granaries of Europe, Chicago nearly doubles St. Petersburg, the largest, and exceeds Galatz and Ibrelia, combined, 5,406,727 bushels.

Twenty years ago Chicago, as well as most of the country from whence she now draws her immense supplies of bread-stuffs, imported both flour and meat for home consumption—now, she is the largest primary grain depot in the world, and she leads all other ports of the world, also, in the quantity and quality of her beef exports! We say largest primary grain depot in the world, because it can not be denied that New-York, Liverpool, and some other great commercial centers, receive more breadstuffs than Chicago does in the course of the year, but none of them will compare with her, as we have shown above, in the amount collected from the hands of the producers. [Chicago Press.

A BIG EGG.—At a recent sitting of the Paris Academy of Science, Mr. Geoffroy St. Hilaire gave an account of some portions of an egg of the Epyornis, the gigantic and very rare bird of Madagascar, which have recently been conveyed to France. These portions show, he stated, the egg to have been of such a size as to be capable of containing about ten English quarts. The egg was considerably larger than that which now exists in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, and which can only contain about eight and three-fourth quarts. The learned naturalist also gave an account of his examination of some bones of the bird, which had been presented to him; but some of them he was

obliged to reject as doubtful, and others were not sufficiently numerous to enable him to state precisely the conformation of the bird; they, however, showed that it differs considerably from the ostrich.

For the American Agriculturist.
CORN ON GRASS LANDS, ETC.

In your issue of December 13th, instant, some practical suggestions are given by a correspondent in relation to growing corn on old grass lands. The plowing of such lands in the autumn or beginning of winter I have practised with success. Old grass leys in this region, after having been used as meadows for several years, are apt to become grubby. Frosty nights, generally following after plowing in mild days in December, arrest the retreat of the grubs and destroy them, an advantage which your correspondent does not enumerate. His mode of applying manure and its supposed advantages, does not so well accord with my experience, which, in growing corn, has fully confirmed me in the theory advanced by the late Judge Buel. All the coarse, unfermented manure from my yards is plowed deep under the sward. After such treatment I can safely apply a "shovel full" of suitable manure in the hill. Without this dressing upon the sward the crop, on most of our lands, would be injured by so large an application of manure in the hill.

I have seen frequent instances of disappointment among farmers here, by manuring as your correspondent recommends, the crop giving great promise in the early part of the season, but failing just at the period when the earing process commenced. Special manures, in such cases, may be applied to the surface in time to remedy the difficulty; but this is often deferred until too late. By applying less than 45 loads of manure broadcast, and plowing it under the sand, manuring slightly in the hill, and applying two or three fish to each, after the first hoeing, we have succeeded in growing on our gravelly soil 90 bushels of corn per acre.

In making the above remarks it should be remembered that the condition and nature of the soil must, in a very considerable degree, qualify and limit their application. In this locality meadows after being mowed five or six years and depastured more or less, being broken up, require a very liberal manuring to produce well afterwards.

A word more about corn. In your remarks on the effects of the drouth, August 23, page 376, you state that "When corn has become so well grown as to shade the ground on which it is growing, it suffers less in drouth than any other crop." My experience has led me to an opposite conclusion. In a course of thirty years' practice, I have never known a drouth to be otherwise than destructive to the corn crop, when it commenced early enough to be severe at that particular stage of advancement which you speak of. On the contrary, here corn has often been so retarded and pinched by early and long continued drouth as to make the farmer despair of his crop; and yet at a very advanced season, the stalks being still small and dwarfish, and the earing but just commenced, a heavy rain had often surprised the cultivator by its renovating effects in producing nearly an average yield. Not so this year. Our corn fields showed well grown stalks at the usual season, and yet they will not average half the usual crop, in consequence of the drouth. The best remedy, could we anticipate such seasons, would be thin planting, by having more width between the rows, or fewer stalks in the hill, without regard to the question of shade—the degree

of moisture carried off by the leaves being of much more consequence.

RICHARD M. CONKLIN.
COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Dec. 21, 1854

TO KEEP SILK.

SILK articles should not be kept folded in white paper, as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will probably impair the color of the silk. Brown or blue paper is better; the yellowish, smooth, Indian paper is best of all. Silk intended for dress should not be kept long in the house before it is made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability by causing it to cut or split, particularly if the silk has been thickened by gum.

Thread lace veils are very easily cut; satin and velvet being soft are not easily cut, but dresses of velvet should not be laid by with any weight above them. If the knap of thin velvet is laid down, it is not possible to raise it up again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is easily broken in the crease, and it never can be rectified. The way to take the wrinkles out of silk scarfs or handkerchiefs, is to moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some weak glue, and then pin the silk with some toilet pins around the shelves on a mattress or feather bed, taking pains to draw out the silk as tight as possible. When dry the wrinkles will have disappeared. The reason of this is obvious to every person. It is a nice job to dress light colored silk, and few should try it. Some silk articles should be moistened with weak glue or gum-water, and the wrinkles ironed out by a hot flat-iron on the wrong side.

Scientific American.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE NIAGARA.—It is calculated that the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls will be finished by the first of January next. The following dimensions will give an idea of the magnitude and strength of this incomparable bridge: Length of distance from the center of the towers, 822 feet; height of the towers above the rocks on the New-York side, 80 feet; on the Canada side 37 feet; height to the railroad track, 60 feet; height of the track above the water, 260 feet; number of wire cables, four feet; diameter of cables, 10 inches, number of strands of No. 9 wire in cable, 3,659 inches; total power of the cables, 12,400 tons; weight of the entire bridge, 750 tons; weight of the bridge and of the heaviest load that can be put on it, 1,250 tons; greatest weight which the cables and supports can bear, 7,300 tons.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A cow was slaughtered on Saturday, Dec. 2d, on the farm of Andrew McMurray, in Byram, and imbedded in her heart was found a cut nail, over two inches long. The heart appeared to be considerably decayed in consequence. The animal to appearance had always been healthy. [Sussex Herald.

LOST TIME.—Some Yankee makes the following ingenious calculation:

"It is a singular fact, that if a man travel round the earth in an eastwardly direction, he will find, on returning to the place of departure, he has gained one whole day; the reverse of this proposition being true also, it follows that the Yankees who are always traveling to the west, do not live as long by a day or two, as they would if they had staid at home; and supposing each Yankee's time to be worth \$1 50 per day, it may be easily shown that a considerable amount of money is annually lost by their roving disposition."

Horticultural Department.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.

THE editor improves the close of the 20th year of his labors, to magnify his office a little, in a social chit-chat with his readers. He claims for his magazine a longer and more prosperous career than that of any kindred publication, in this country or in Europe. He records, with pride and pleasure, the long-continued friendship of gentlemen so thoroughly imbued with a love of gardening pursuits, as the late late Hon. John Lowell, Gen. H. A. S. Dearbon, Robt. Manning, A. J. Downing, Judge Buel, J. E. Teschmacher, Wm. Oakes, and Capt. Lovett—through whose kindness he has been enabled to please and instruct his readers.

He looks with great satisfaction upon the improvements in horticulture and rural taste that have grown up in twenty years. Not an American seedling strawberry had then been brought before the public, and but three or four cherries, and the list of pears was very limited. To look over the catalogue of these fruits now, and see what extensive additions have been made to them, by the accession of foreign varieties and native seedlings, must astonish even those who have been tolerably close observers of the annual progress of horticultural science in America. Many of his readers will share with him the high satisfaction with which he looks upon these tokens of progress.

He claims for his magazine the honor of having given an impulse to the many rural improvements in the suburbs of Boston, which make that vicinity unrivaled in America; and of having helped very much the labors of authors, who have written books upon fruits. He pleads guilty to the soft impeachment of having got up a "pear mania," and points with great satisfaction to the contrast between fairs twenty years ago, showing fifty varieties of this fruit, and fairs now showing three hundred.

Great credit is no doubt due to the labors of this magazine, so long without a cotemporary in its sphere of influence, and will share its Editor's enthusiasm in the contemplation of rural improvements. The vicinity of all our large cities is dotted over with beautiful villas and elegant grounds; and the homes of our rural population are more and more significant of comfort and increasing taste. Gardening, both as a practical art and an art of taste, is moving forward with a rapid pace in every direction throughout our land. With a climate and soil scarcely surpassed by any temperate region, and with accumulating wealth and knowledge, there is no obstacle in the way of the greatest enjoyment of all the blessings which a bountiful Providence has placed within our reach.

Wilson Flagg has a characteristic article on "Sounds from Inanimate Nature"—a mixture of philosophy and poetry very pleasant to read, and more profitable for the cultivation of the mind than the soil.

The question, "Can our Native Grapes be

Improved?" is answered negatively. The mistake of Emerson in supposing that he had found a Summer White grape, decidedly superior to the Isabella, is pointed out, and pomologists are counseled to look to hybridization as the only source of improvement in our native vines. Taste is a thing of education, and it is not at all surprising that men of literary distinction, not particularly skilled in fruit-growing, should advance the opinion that some tolerable grape was better than the Isabella, or that this latter was superior to any of the foreign varieties grown under glass. Time, and better acquaintance with fruits, generally corrects these prejudices of early education.

In his pomological gossip the editor gives a sort of summing-up of the Concord grape controversy, in which he repeats himself on former occasions, corrects Mr. Barry in some particulars, and sticks to his old position with a good deal of tenacity. The Concord grape is undoubtedly "some pumpkins;" and as the case has been well argued and summed up, we are content to leave the decision with the public.

The Wilkinson and Lewis pears are briefly noticed, and a word is said upon "Perpetual Strawberries." The Editor thinks we must have the climate of the South to give us the results of Mr. Peabody's strawberry garden.

"New English Strawberries" are noticed as very superior, and some of them larger than the British Queen, upon which we are to hear again when they have had further trial.

The following excellent sample of Johnny Bull is taken from the Gardeners' Chronicle:

"BLACKBERRIES.—We do not know what is meant by the New Rochelle blackberry. Many kinds of the *Rubus* inhabit the United States, and are said to be good for the table; but they have never found favor in Europe, where men's tastes are more refined (!) than in the New World."

Mr. Pardee's Work on the Strawberry is reviewed, in which the editor dissents from Mr. Pardee's views of special manures, and recommends stable-mannre or guano.

The Editor of the Granite Farmer commends the "Old Colony Sweet Corn" as the sweetest and best table-corn ever cultivated—far better than Stowell's, which is admitted to be very good. We have cultivated Stowell's for four seasons, and tried the Old Colony for the first time last season. We had it once upon the table, and it proved so insipid that we never picked another ear. So editors must disagree in their tastes. The Stowell, taking all things into consideration, is the best sweet corn we have ever met with. Dried for winter use it surpasses any variety we have ever tasted. We, however, are not incorrigible in our opinion about the Old Colony, and if the editor of the Granite Farmer, or Mr. Hovey, will send us a sample of the seed, we will give it another trial. Possibly we had not a genuine variety.

There is an interesting article on the "Profits of Pear-growing in Belgium," which we hope to transfer to our pages

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

THE strawberry is, and deserves to be, the most extensively cultivated of all our small fruits. Productive, easily cultivated, and equal to any fruit in flavor and general usefulness, it would be strange if it were not familiar to every gardener. Neither has it lacked notice in horticultural literature. Much valuable information has of late years been disseminated relating to its history and management; and although there are various opinions held, with reference to its botanical distinctions, its treatment as a fruit-bearing plant is reduced to a matter of certainty. On the former question it is not my present purpose to enter, but beg to offer a few remarks in regard to its general treatment and culture.

When we consider the habit of growth, season of ripening, and permanency of the strawberry plant, we are led to the conclusion that the soil intended for its growth should receive the most thorough preparation. Its dwarf, spreading growth is not favorable for after improvement of the soil, farther than what can be derived from applications on the surface. Ripening at a period which, in nine seasons out of ten, is characterized by deficient moisture in the soil, and extreme atmospheric aridity, suggests the idea of allowing the roots a deep and rich medium, where they can luxuriate uninfluenced by surface temperature. And when we further consider that a strawberry plantation should produce at least three crops before removal, we may safely aver that the preparation of the soil in the first instance is of the utmost importance.

This leads us again to the foundation of all permanent improvement—*subsoil culture*. Trench the soil at least 18 inches in depth, incorporating a heavy dressing of well-decomposed manure, and if the soil is clayey, or adhesive in its nature, an application of charcoal dust will be highly beneficial. As a corrective for clayey soils, charcoal can not be too highly recommended. In a physical view, it renders the soil porous and permeable to gases, and chemically, its absorbing and disinfecting properties are equally valuable, the amount of ammonia and other gases which it is capable of absorbing giving it a value as a fertilizer. On a soil thus treated, there will be no danger of a defective, half-ripened crop, or the plants burning out, as frequently happens, on poor shallow soil, for although the strawberry is a plant of small structure, I have traced the roots, in favorable soils, a distance of three feet from the surface.

There are various methods of arranging the plants. They may be placed in rows thirty inches apart, the plants standing one foot from each other in the row, or, planted in beds, six feet wide, thus admitting of four rows, the plants fifteen inches apart. Some strong growing varieties require more space than the above to attain their greatest perfection, and such as Boston Pine, Goliah, &c., do best in hills thirty inches, or three feet apart. The best method for garden culture is the first-mentioned, keeping between the rows clear of weeds and runners, unless the latter are required for a new plantation, which, on the principle of rotative cropping, should be done every third or fourth year, as the plants seem to retain their vigor and fruitfulness.

Young plantations may be set out at various seasons; either at midsummer, fall, or early spring. As early as young plants can be obtained, say about the last of July or beginning of August, is the time for midsummer planting. Choosing a cloudy day for the operation, the plants immediately on removal should have their roots preserved by dipping them in a puddle. This system of

encasing roots with a coat of mud, is very useful and efficient, and may be practised in the transplanting of all young plants in dry weather, as it obviates, in a great degree, subsequent attention in watering, a thin covering of short grass, or litter of any description, should now be laid about the young plants. Planted thus early, a good growth will follow, the plants mature buds before winter, and produce an average crop the following season.

Fall planting is frequently practised, and if the plants are set out early, not later than the middle of September, they will root and get somewhat established before winter; but the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil during winter, throws them out of the ground, unless the soil is of a sandy nature and protected with a covering of litter. Instead of planting them out permanently in the fall, it is more advisable to place them a few inches apart in a sheltered spot, where they can be preserved by a covering of leaves all winter, and planted out early in spring. This practice not only affords time for a suitable and thorough preparation of the ground, but the plants being carefully lifted with small balls of earth to their roots, will produce a more uniform and vigorous plantation, than those permanently planted out in the fall.

Mulching is a very material consideration in strawberry culture, more particularly in spring and fall. Covering the ground between the plants with hay, leaves, &c., in spring, preserves the fruit while ripening, and retards the escape of moisture from the soil. In the fall a covering of short manure will serve the double purpose of enriching the soil and sheltering the plants during winter. Tan bark has been much recommended for this purpose, and has been pronounced a special manure for the strawberry. I have used it largely for many years, but have not discovered its utility as a manure; its protecting qualities can not be questioned, and may be usefully employed as a substitute—of partly decomposed leaves and stable-yard manure—for winter covering.

The long list of named varieties, and the constant additions to the list, renders it difficult to make a choice selection; some catalogues enumerate over 100 named sorts. Having tested at least half that number, I prefer, and would recommend the three following as combining all that has been attained in this fruit:

1. For flavor alone, Burr's Pine. 2. For size and flavor, Hovey's Seedling, and for size, M'Avoy's Superior. These with a few plants of the Cushing, or Buist's Prize, as fertilizers will leave little to be desired in the excellence of this valuable fruit.

Some time ago the horticultural world was thrown into a small state of excitement by the announcement that in New-Orleans they had a strawberry which produced a succession of crops during the summer. Plants of this variety soon found their way to the North, but, without exception, they have proved an entire failure. No doubt this peculiarity depended altogether upon the climate and treatment. I have frequently, by peculiar treatment, gathered two crops in one season from the same plants. Our strawberry season might be much prolonged, were means taken to irrigate the plants when necessary. This might easily be effected on sloping ground, by forming a series of slight terraces, the plants grown in narrow beds, somewhat elevated, leaving slight trenches between the rows of plants. These level platforms could then be saturated with water at pleasure, and communication being secured, the surplus water would descend from one to the other. The rain water falling on a dwelling house or barn, collected in a tank, would be found sufficient for an or-

inary plantation, and there is no doubt, would amply repay all trouble, both in the quantity and quality of the produce.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS,
Landscape Gardener, Germantown.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—The above appears to cover the whole ground relative to the practical culture of the strawberry; and the statement and directions are given in so plain and straightforward a way, as to be comprehended by every one. Mr. Saunders, of the firm of Meehan & Saunders, Landscape Gardeners and Nurserymen, whose grounds are directly opposite the fine mansion of Mr. Carpenter, on Germantown avenue—is a thoroughly practical man, and understands in all its ramifications, the culture of this valuable fruit. Hence his suggestions are founded upon practice, and are deserving of every consideration.

Germantown Telegraph.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—We are indebted to Hon. Marshall P. Wilder for an early copy of the published proceedings of the last Annual meeting of this Society of Boston. Owing to an unusual press of correspondence and other business at this season, we have not yet had time to give this valuable report a careful perusal, but will do so at the earliest opportunity, and present a synopsis of the more important portions to our horticultural readers.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Horticultural Society, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected:

President—WILSON G. HUNT.

Vice-Presidents—John Groshon, William W. Livermore, Abraham A. Leggett, Archibald Russell, H. M. Schieffelin.

Treasurer—Charles Placc.

Recording Secretary—Peter B. Mead.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. T. Knight.

Librarian—James Cheetham.

Finance Committee—Jacob C. Parsons, John Groshon, W. W. Livermore.

Library Committee—Peter B. Mead, Andrew Reid.

Premium Committee—Alexander Gordon, Isaac Buchanan.

Fruit Committee—Charles More, Thomas Hogg, W. S. Carpenter.

Committee on Flowers and Plants—J. E. Rauch, Thomas Notterville, David Scott.

Vegetable Committee—William Cranston, John Suttle, John S. Burgess.

Seed Committee—Caleb F. Lindsley, Edward Walker, John C. Hunter.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE FANCY PELARGONIUM.

Being a great admirer of this beautiful plant, I send you a few hints on the management of what may almost be called the perpetual pelargonium—flowering as it does, with proper treatment, all the year.

Plants started this and the previous month, will make a splendid display early in the spring, the flowers being varied with beautiful colors and delicate tints, which, together with its sweet foliage, make it a great favorite for bouquets. As this plant will stand almost any amount of heat without injury, and blossoms freely in a high temperature, it is easily and successfully forced. When the shoots have grown sufficiently long, pass a piece of string or matting around the pot close beneath the rim, and with matting tie the shoots down to it, at equal distances, so that in growing they may completely cover the edge of the pot; put sticks to those shoots which you wish to bring up to the middle of the plant.

By this treatment you obtain a dwarf, bushy and compact plant. When they have grown sufficiently, stop all the shoots at the same time, as, by that means, all the flowers will open at once, and present a splendid and gorgeous display, fitted either for the drawing room, conservatory, or greenhouse.

I here enumerate a dozen of the most distinct and beautiful varieties, with their colors:

Cassandra—rich crimson and white.

Celestial—fine rosy lilac.

Empress—pure white, with lilac spots.

Lady Hume Campbell—rich crimson, lower petals rose and white.

Caliban—rich mulberry, with white.

Gipsy Queen—pure white, with mulberry spots.

Resplendent—fine crimson and scarlet, with white.

Formosissimum—rosy crimson and violet.

Jenny Lind—rose and white.

Advancer—mulberry suffused with rose.

Richard Cobden—dark velvet and crimson.

Defiance—a rich glossy velvet.

Since these plants can be procured from the nurseries at a trifling expense, and easily propagated, I strongly recommend them to the skillful gardener, and to all lovers of floriculture, there being no more difficulty in cultivating these plants than the common geranium. W. SUMMERSBEY.

Bellport, L. I., Dec. 1851.

ORIGIN OF VARIOUS PLANTS.

EVERY gentleman farmer ought to be somewhat acquainted with the origin and history of all ordinary plants and trees, so as to know their nature, country and condition. Such knowledge, besides being a great source of pleasure, and very desirable, will often enable him to explain phenomena in the habits of many plants that otherwise would appear inexplicable.

Wheat, although considered by some as a native of Sicily, originally came from the central table-land of Thibet, where it yet exists as a grass, with small, mealy seeds.

Rye exists wild in Siberia.

Barley exists wild in the mountains of Himalaya.

Oats were brought from North Africa.

Millet, one species is a native of India, another Egypt and Abyssinia.

Maize, Indian corn, is of native growth in America.

Rice was brought from South Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America.

Peas are of unknown origin.

Vetches are natives of Germany.

The Garden Bean, from the East Indies.

Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Turkey.

Cabbage grows wild in Sicily and Naples.

The Poppy was brought from the East.

The Sunflower from Peru.

Hops came to perfection as a wild flower in Germany.

Saffron came from Egypt.

The Onion is also a native of Egypt.

Horseradish from South Europe.

Tobacco is a native of Virginia, Tobago and California. Another species has also been found wild in Asia.

The Grasses are mostly native plants, and so are the Clovers, except Lucerne, which is a native of Sicily.

The Gourd is an Eastern plant.

The Potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico.

Koriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

Anise was brought from the Grecian Archipelago. [Dollar Newspaper.]

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

WE send this number to those of our old subscribers whose time expired some time since, but who, for some cause, have failed to renew. They will please consider this an invitation to renew at this time.

SOME of our readers will receive two copies this week. Will they please show the extra copy to a friend, and, by accompanying it with a kind word, make it the means of returning us at least one new name?

TWO DAYS LATER.

Our subscribers will hereafter receive the *American Agriculturist* two days later than formerly. It is the custom with most publishers to date their papers one to three days ahead of the actual day of mailing them. This gives the appearance of freshness to the news they contain. Heretofore we have printed the *Agriculturist* on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, and mailed it on Tuesday afternoon. But as the great cattle market day of this city—of which we wish to give a full report—has recently been changed from Monday to Wednesday, we shall henceforth go to press on Wednesday evening and mail on Thursday. The *Prices Current and Markets*, and other agricultural intelligence will now be made up to Wednesday; and as the Sabbath will not now immediately precede the last day of making up the paper, there will really be a gain of two days in time.

WHAT 52 NUMBERS WILL FURNISH.

FIFTY-two numbers of the *American Agriculturist* will furnish at least 300 large pages of agricultural matter of the very best character that can be written or gathered. To obtain this every agricultural paper, of any note in America or Europe, will be carefully examined, and the best and most practical articles will be selected and furnished to the readers of the *American Agriculturist*. The Editors will make frequent excursions into various parts of the country to examine and describe the exact practices of the most successful farmers on both a large and small scale.

104 pages of the best horticultural matter adapted to every class of gardeners; including a synopsis of the best American and foreign horticultural journals.

104 pages of general Editorials upon agricultural and other matters relating to the health and comfort of those cultivating the soil.

104 pages of "Scrap Book" which will be equal in character to the more pleasing pages of our most popular magazines.

52 careful reports of the exact state of the cattle, produce, and other markets. Will not this be worth the subscription price of the *American Agriculturist*?

SEVERAL communications are received and in type which will appear soon.

BARLEY.

How would barley answer in our climate? When is the proper time to sow it? What is the price per bushel? S. J. WHEELER, M.D.
St. Johns, Herford Co., N. C.

Barley may be grown in almost any climate, though it is most extensively cultivated in sections enjoying a medium temperature. We have raised it between 40° and 43° north latitude, and considered it a profitable summer crop. We have never tried it as a winter crop, though it is often thus cultivated. We have found it good for feeding swine till within two or three weeks of slaughtering them, finishing off with corn. We have also used it to considerable extent instead of oats, as a feed for working horses; usually we have boiled or ground it before feeding. Barley meal is excellent for mixing with clopped hay, straw, &c.

It may be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry in the spring. It does well on a grass or sod turned over in the fall, or during an open winter. We have no positive information, but think that in North Carolina it should be sown as early as the 1st of April. The safest plan with this, as with all other crops in new localities, is to try a small plot for two or three seasons, sowing some portions earlier than others. There is no obvious reason why it should not be a profitable crop in the region of our correspondent. It is extensively cultivated in some of the warmest regions of Asia, Southern Europe, and Northern Africa. From 1½ to 2½ bushels of seed are put upon an acre. On ordinary soils 2 bushels, or less, is generally sufficient. It should not usually follow or precede other white grain crops: We have, however, had a good crop of wheat upon barley stubble. The soil should be well pulverized, and dry, and unless on very poor lands, farm-yard manures can not be very profitably applied.

The present quoted wholesale market price in this city is about \$1 20 per bushel. In small quantities, and for select seed, the price would be considerable higher than this.

SHEPHERD DOGS—THEIR UTILITY.

A gentleman writing from Onondaga County, to a friend in this city, says that snow fell to the depth of four feet or thereabouts, week before last, and that in the town of De Witt, a flock of ninety sheep was snowed under. The neighbors turned out *en masse* to hunt for the sheep, but after looking four or five days, were compelled to abandon the search.

Albany Register.

Had the owner of the above sheep possessed a well trained shepherd dog, he would probably have found the flock of sheep in half an hour. Strange it is that many extensive flock-masters do not keep one or more of these invaluable animals. They will save two or three hours' labor in driving a flock, and when overwhelmed by snow, may save an entire flock that might otherwise be lost.

Any good breed can be made first rate shepherd dogs by bringing the puppies up to suckle the ewes, and always keeping them with the flock. Thus reared, the dog knows only the sheep, and will remain with and

protect and manage them with the greatest faithfulness, kindness, and sagacity.

For the American Agriculturist

INQUIRIES ABOUT SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

I am much pleased to see the "pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia" advertised in your paper. Will not you, or some other competent person, give through the same paper, some *minute* directions about preparing and using it? By so doing you will doubtless confer as great a favor upon many of your numerous readers elsewhere, as on several friends in this place, who unite in the above request.

Will not some one confer a similar favor by advertising "Whale oil soap," and the price of the same? MECHANIC.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn.

FROM the difficulty of procuring sulphate of ammonia there have been very few experiments tried with it in this country. The most convenient form of applying is to dissolve it in water—say a pound to three, four, or more gallons, and water the ground around the plants with a common sprinkler. Ammonia acts as a stimulant to most plants, and if applied in small quantities can hardly fail of benefiting them. It acts more especially upon the parts of plants growing above ground. Thus, if applied too freely to turnips, it will produce a disproportionate growth of top at the expense of the bulbs; while a small quantity will give the tops a start, and they will afterwards be better prepared to appropriate from the air carbonic acid to increase the roots. Take a water-pot and sprinkle a solution of sulphate of ammonia upon a poor meadow, marking out your name if you please, and you can very soon distinguish the exact outlines of the application by the green color and increased growth of the grass. Care should be taken not to apply this fertilizer too freely in the garden, since it is so powerful a stimulant that it may induce disproportionate growth in some parts of the plant. Let the application be made in small quantities at successive periods. Please make notes of experiments and let us have the results.

A SUPERB HERD OF SHORT HORNS.

WE have received a printed catalogue of the herd of Short Horn cattle kept by Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Midway, Woodford County, Ky. This herd now numbers about 120 head, and is probably the largest, and one of the very best, not only in America, but out of it.

Mr. Alexander has imported most of this herd, and has selected from the best stocks in England. Among others which have passed through this city for him, we were particularly pleased with the *Duchess of Athol*. She has immense breadth of loin, and is a grand cow throughout. Mr. A. has also a yearling heifer out of her, by the 2d Duke of Athol, which he calls *Duchess of Airdrie*. She is said to be very fine. He has also a superb bull calf out of the above; still in England.

Mr. A.'s herd embraces more of the pure Bates blood, we believe, than that of any other breeder out of the State of New-York. Any inferior bull calf in future breeding, it is his intention to make a steer of; all he will

then offer for sale will be very select, and well calculated to improve the stock of the country. We commend Mr. A.'s example to breeders, and trust he will reap a rich reward for his enterprize.

What a noble and beautiful sight must such a herd be in the magnificent park pastures of old Kentucky! We hope, one of these days, to visit them. It is twelve years this winter since we were in Kentucky, and we never enjoyed ourselves more than in the short tour we made in this superlatively rich agricultural State.

THE Annual meeting of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society will be held at the City Hall, in Hartford, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1855. The attendance of all interested in the objects of the Society is requested, as business of much importance will come before this session.

CHEMICAL LECTURES.—We notice in our advertising columns the announcement of a one month's course of lectures, by Prof. Porter, who has charge of the department of Agricultural Chemistry at Yale College. The course is shorter than heretofore, and on this account it will be much more conveniently attended than if continued, as formerly, two months and a half. The expense will be less, and many can leave home for that time who could not do so for a longer period. We do not attach much value to the general analysis of soils in the present imperfect development of that particular application of chemistry, yet we are quite sure that chemistry is doing much to advance agricultural improvement. Especially is this the case in reference to the various manures; and whoever studies but a little into this subject, will be amply repaid for any outlay of time or expense. A month in the laboratory, where chemical laws and changes are studied, with the apparatus and reagents in hand, is worth a year's study of books only. We advise every young and middle-aged farmer who can possibly leave home, to spend a month with Prof. Porter the present winter. For any particular information as to expense, board, &c., address as per advertisement.

DAILY JOURNALS.—Messrs. Francis & Lourel, of 77 Maiden-lane, have prepared a number of patterns of these for 1855, which are very convenient for making daily notes of business and other matters. We have found one of these, in pocket form, having a page for each day, very useful during the past twelve months. A very great advantage in such a book is, that we can turn forward to any future day and note down any thing requiring attention at that particular time. We have just received a copy of foolscap size, designed for the desk, which is quite tastefully ruled and bound.

AMERICAN MEDICAL MONTHLY.—We are glad to reckon among our readers a considerable number of medical gentlemen, and we take pleasure in recommending to their attention the American Medical Monthly. We have

just looked over the December number, and find it replete with information valuable to every one interested in the healing art. In this number is an article upon the analysis of blood stains found upon the garments of Francis Dick, the murderer of James Young, which all analytical chemists will do well to "make a note of." Edited by Dr. Edward H. Parker, and published monthly by Messrs. Evans & Dickinson, New-York. Price \$3 a year. The American Agriculturist and the American Medical Monthly will be furnished together for \$4 per annum.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We have received an early copy of the January issue of this valuable magazine. Taking into consideration its cost, the elevated and unexceptionable character of the contents, the excellent mechanical execution and the great number of highly finished engravings, we place this in the first rank of American monthlies. Published by Messrs. Carleton & Philips, No. 200 Mulberry-street. Price \$2 per ann. The American Agriculturist and the National Magazine will be furnished together for \$3.50 per annum.

DICKENS'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—There are few more readable periodicals published in our language than this. The American edition is an exact reprint of the English work, and is issued here as soon as the first sheets can be brought over. Mr. J. A. Dix, No. 10 Park-place, is sole publisher. The work is issued in both a weekly and monthly form, at \$3 a year. The American Agriculturist and Dickens's Household Words, monthly, will be furnished together for \$4 a year.

AMERICAN MACHINERY FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—We learn from our friends the Messrs. Buck, of Lebanon, N. H., whose advertisement for machines of various kinds is to be found in our columns, that they have just executed a large order for their improved machinery, for the Royal Armory, at Woolwich, England. They also say, that Messrs. Robbins and Lawrence, at Windsor, Vt., a few miles below them, on the Connecticut river, have executed another for the same party and destination, to the extent of \$80,000. The latter is exclusively for the manufacture of Minnie rifles, guns, &c., for which purpose our American machinery is, and long has been, unrivaled by any in the world.

BAYARD TAYLOR, the great traveler, says that he prefers Mexico for the beauty of its scenery—Germany for its society—California, specially, for its climate—and the United States for its government.

THE best "hit" in the last number of *Punch* is at Prussia. In allusion to the practice at London theaters of admitting persons at half price after the performance is partly over, he says, "theater of war—Prussia is waiting till half-price begins."

Rum has sunk more seamen than all the tempests that ever blew.

HOW MUCH TOBACCO IS USED.

THE present annual production of tobacco is estimated to be 4,000,000,000 pounds—four billions of pounds! This is all smoked, chewed, or snuffed. Suppose it all made into cigars, one hundred to the pound, it would produce 400,000,000,000. Four hundred billions of cigars! These cigars at the usual length—four inches—if joined together, would form one continuous cigar 25,252,520 miles long, which would encircle the earth more than one thousand times. Cut up into equal pieces, 240,000 miles in length, there would be over one thousand cigars which would extend from the center of the earth to the center of the moon.

Put these cigars into boxes 10 inches long, 4 inches wide and 3 inches high—100 to the box—it would require 4,000,000,000 boxes. Pile up these boxes in a solid mass, and they would occupy a space of 294,444,444—two hundred and ninety-four million cubic feet! If piled up 20 feet high, they would cover a farm of 338 acres, and if laid side by side, the boxes would cover very nearly 20,000 acres. Let some boy who reads the *American Agriculturist* estimate how large a village or city would be required to furnish store houses for all these boxes.

If a person smoke a cigar every 20 minutes, and continue this night and day, it would require an army of 2,500 such smokers 6,000 years to consume the above; and if each person smoked only four cigars a day—a pretty fair allowance we should say—it would take 45,000 smokers 6,000 years—a larger term than the human race has existed—to smoke up all the tobacco now produced in a single year.

Allowing this tobacco unmanufactured to cost on the average ten cents a pound, and we have 400,000,000 of dollars expended every year in producing a noxious, deleterious weed. At least one and a half times as much more is required to manufacture it into marketable form and dispose of it to the consumer. At the very lowest estimate then, the human family expend every year one thousand million of dollars in the gratification of an acquired habit—or one dollar for every man, woman, and child, upon the earth!!

This sum would build two railroads around the earth at a cost of twenty thousand dollars per mile, or sixteen railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It would build one hundred thousand churches costing \$10,000 each; or half a million of school houses costing \$2,000 each; or one million of dwellings costing \$1,000 each. It would employ one million of preachers, and one million of teachers, giving each a salary of \$500. It would support three and one-third millions of young men at college, giving each \$300 per annum for expenses. We leave others to fill out the picture. Is this annual outlay to increase or decrease in future? Reader, how much do you contribute to this fund?

KEEP yourself innocent if you would be happy

Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.

OUR JOHNNY.

"Our Johnny," as the children call him, is a young lad from the Emerald Isle. He has pale blue eyes, which are usually more than half veiled by the lids. His walk is a peculiar, one-sided shuffle, utterly indescribable, and which I should consider entirely unique and original, had we not once had a Patrick in our employment who moved through the world in the same odd way.

Johnny's hair has formed no very intimate acquaintance with brush or comb, and has been reduced to but slight subordination. Each particular one has a will of its own, and stands up, or lies down, as is most agreeable, without any regard to the inclination of its neighbors.

Johnny's wardrobe is quite deficient in grace and elegance, and, here and there, time has left his mark upon it, in a rather discouraging manner. It is altogether too scanty to protect him from winter's cold, yet any additional comfort must be a gift to him, for he cannot afford to purchase it.

Johnny's general appearance is far from prepossessing, unless you look into the depths of his honest eye, but he is quite a favorite in the family. He has been employed occasionally, when a boy has been needed, and has always given satisfaction. "You are the boy for me," is sometimes said to him, and often thought of him. He is ignorant; he cannot write, and he does not know a letter of the alphabet. He never has had time to go to school, for, ever since he was old enough to do anything, he had been obliged to labor. He has known no childhood. So soon as he ceased to be a babe, he had to struggle for his daily bread, and his mind has always been oppressed by care. His father and mother both died, and the poor boy was left to battle, single-handed, with the stern realities of life. An elder brother came to America, and so soon as he had the means, sent for Johnny. He arrived the first of July, and united with his brother in celebrating our national birth-day. Since that time he has been diligently employed, working with his hands wherever and whenever he can find anything to do. Much of his time he has been in a factory, where he earns five shillings a day. He pays ten dollars a month for his board. If he could be constantly employed, he would be doing very well for the present, although in the factory he is learning nothing which will be of value to him in his future life. Owing to interruptions in his work, he has never cleared more than three dollars a month, and sometimes does not make even enough to pay his board.

"Our Johnny" would prefer to live on a farm. Although ignorant, he is apt to learn. He is willing and prompt, and anxious to please. How often have I wished that some one of our thriving farmers could take him into his family, and make of him an intelligent tiller of the soil.

Johnny is by no means the only boy who needs a home where he may be taught the

mysteries of agricultural life, and be prepared for his duties as an American citizen. New-York is full of children growing up in ignorance and vice, who might be saved if they could be early transplanted to country homes, where they should be watched over, and guarded from harm. Johnny is old enough, and has energy enough, to take care of himself, and he has been so accustomed to hardship that he fears not to contend with it; but there are multitudes of young children that cannot yet "discern between their right hand and their left," who are stretching them both out for protection. There are others, older, to whom the street is their only home, where they beg by day and sleep by night—motherless and fatherless, many of them, without a single friendly arm to lean upon, or to assist them to rise from their degradation.

I know it requires no little labor, and no small degree of care, to take one of these untutored children, and watch over it till it arrives at manhood or womanhood; but at the same time I know, if such guardianship is undertaken in the fear and love of God, he will give strength and grace to perform the duties it imposes.

ANNA HOPE.

A LITTLE GERMAN STORY.

A countryman one day returning from the city, took home with him five of the finest peaches one could possibly desire to see, and as his children had never beheld the fruit before, they rejoiced over them exceedingly, calling them the fine apples with the rosy cheeks, and soft plum like skins. The father divided them among his four children, and retained one for their mother. In the evening, ere the children retired to their chamber, their father questioned them by asking,

"How did you like the rosy apples?"

"Very much, indeed, dear father," said the eldest boy; "it is a beautiful fruit, so acid, and yet so nice and soft to the taste; I have carefully preserved the stone that I may cultivate a tree."

"Right and bravely done," said the father; "that speaks well for regarding the future with care, and is becoming in a young husbandman."

"I have eaten mine and thrown the stone away," said the youngest, "beside which, mother gave me half of hers. Oh! it tasted so sweet and so melting in my mouth."

"Indeed," answered the father, "thou hast not been prudent. However, it was very natural and child-like, and displays wisdom enough for your years."

"I have picked up the stone," said the second son, "which my little brother threw away, cracked it and eaten the kernel, it was sweet to taste, but my peach I have sold for so much money, that when I go to the city I can buy twelve of them."

The parent shook his head reprovingly, saying, "Beware my boy of avarice. Prudence is all very well, but such conduct as yours is unchildlike and unnatural. Heaven guard thee my child from the fate of a miser. And you Edmund? asked the father, turning to his third son, who frankly and openly replied:

"I have given my peach to the son of our neighbor, the sick George, who has had the fever. He would not take it, so I left it on his bed, and have just come away."

"Now," said the father, "who has done the best with his peach?"

"Brother Edmund!" the three exclaimed aloud; "brother Edmund!"

Edmund was still and silent, and the mother kissed him with tears of joy in her eyes. [Cambridge Chronicle.]

Scrap-Book.

TIGHT TIMES.

This chap is around again. He has been in town for a week. He may be seen on 'Change every day. He is over on the Pier, along Quay-street, up Broadway, stalks up State-street, looks in at the banks, and lounges in the hotels. He bores our merchants, and seats himself cozily in lawyers' offices. He is everywhere.

A great disturber of the public quiet, a pestilent fellow, is this same Tight Times. Everybody talks about him, everybody looks out for him, everybody hates him, and a great many hard words and no little profane epithets are bestowed upon him. Everybody would avoid him if they could, everybody would hiss him from 'Change, hoot him off the Pier, chase him from Quay-street, hustle him out of Broadway, kick him out of the banks, throw him out of the stores, out of the hotels, but they can't. Tight Times is a bore. A burr, he will stick. Hints are thrown away on him, abuse lavished in vain, kicks, cuffs, profanity are all thrown away on him. He is impervious to them all.

An impudent fellow is Tight Times. Ask for a discount, and he looks over your shoulder, winks at the cashier, and your note is thrown out. Ask a loan of the usurers at one per cent. a month, he looks over your securities and marks two and a half. Present a bill to your debtor, Tight Times shrugs his shoulders, rolls up his eyes, and you must call again. A wife asks for a fashionable brocade, a daughter for a new bonnet; he puts in his caveat, and the brocade and bonnet are postponed.

A great depreciator of stocks is Tight Times. He steps in among the brokers and down goes Central to par, to ninety-five, ninety, eighty-five. He plays the witch with Michigan Central, with Michigan Southern, with Hudson River, with New-York and Erie. He goes along the railroads in process of construction, and the Irishmen throw down their shovels and walk away. He puts his mark upon railroad bonds, and they find no purchasers, are hissed out of market, become obsolete, absolutely dead.

A great exploder of bubbles is Tight Times. He looks into the affairs of gold companies, and they fly to pieces; into kiting banks and they stop payment; into rickety insurance companies, and they vanish away. He walks around corner lots, draws a line across lithographic cities, and they disappear. He leaves his foot-print among mines, and the rich metal becomes dross. He breathes upon the cunningest schemes of speculation, and they burst like a torpedo.

A hard master for the poor, a cruel enemy to the laboring masses, is Tight Times. He takes the mechanic from his bench, the laborer from his work, the hod-carrier from his ladder. He runs up the prices of provisions, and he runs down the wages of labor. He runs up the price of fuel, and he runs down the ability to purchase it at any price. He makes little children hungry and cry for food, cold, and cry for fire and clothing. He makes poor women sad, makes mothers weep, discourages the hearts of fathers, carries care and anxiety into families, and sits a crouching desolation in the corner and on the hearth-stones of the poor. A hard master to the poor, is Tight Times.

A curious fellow is Tight Times, full of idiosyncracies and crotchets. A cosmopolite—a wanderer too. Where he comes from

nobody knows, and where he goes nobody knows. He flashes along the telegraph wires, he takes a free passage in the cars, he seats himself in the stages or goes along the turnpikes on foot. He is a gentleman on Wall-street to-day, and a back settler on the borders of civilization to-morrow. We hear of him in London, in Paris, in St. Petersburg, at Vienna, Berlin, at Constantinople, at Calcutta, in China, all over the Commercial World, in every rural district—every where.

[Albany Register.]

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

I've wandered in the village, Tom, I've sat beneath the tree,
Upon the school-house play-grounds which sheltered you and me;
But none were there to greet me, Tom, and few were left to know,
That played with us upon the green some twenty years ago.

The grass is just as green, Tom; bare-footed boys at play
Were sporting just as we did then, with spirits just as gay;
But the master sleeps upon the hill, which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a sliding-place, just twenty years ago.

The old school-house is altered now; the benches are replaced
By new ones, very like the same our pen-knives had defaced;
But the same old bricks arc in the wall, the bell swings to and fro,
Its music just the same, dear Tom, 'twas twenty years ago.

The spring that babbled 'neath the hill, close by the spreading beech,
Is very low—'twas once so high that we could almost reach;
And, kneeling down to get a drink, dear Tom, I started so,
To see how much that I had changed, since twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon the elm, you know I cut your name,
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom, and you did mine the same;
Some heartless wretch hath peeled the bark, 'twas dying sure but slow,
Just as that one, whose name you cut, died twenty years ago.

My lids hath long been dry, Tom, but the tears came in my eyes,
I thought of her I loved so well—those early broken ties;
I visited the old church-yard, and took some flowers to strew
Upon the graves of those we loved some twenty years ago,

Some are in the church-yard laid—some sleep beneath the sea;
But few are left of our old class, excepting you and me;
And when our time shall come, Tom, and we are called to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we played just twenty years ago.

NO LITTLE GIRLS NOW.

"WHAT has become of all the little girls now-a-days? One sees plenty of miniature young ladies, with basque waists and flounces, dress hats, and tiny watches, promenading the streets or attending juvenile parties; but alas! a little girl is a rarity—one who will play baby-house and live a lifetime in a few hours, making day and night succeed each other with astonishing rapidity, a fifteen minutes' recess at school for affording plenty of time for weeks of play-house life, one whom a neat, plain, gingham dress and sun-bonnet is the perfection of school dress—sun-bonnets that will not be injured if they are wet in river or brook, and aprons strong enough to bring home any quantity of nuts from the woods, in lieu of baskets; good strong shoes that will come off with ease on

a warm summer's day, when the cool brook tempts the warm feet to lave themselves in its waters, instead of delicate gaiters, which shrink from such rude treatment.

Well! it is to be hoped the race of little girls will not become utterly extinct. There must be some "wasting their sweetness upon the desert air," for surely they bloom not in our cities, and but rarely in our villages.

At an age when little girls used to be dressing dolls, we now see them decked in all their finery, parading — street, and flirting with young students. Where on earth are the mothers of these precious flirts? Are they willing to allow such folly?

Then as to dress—why, little miss must now be dressed as richly as mamma; and the wonder is, how will she be able to outvie her present splendor when she "comes out." But in this go-ahead age, some new inventions will enable her to accomplish her desire.

As there are no little girls, so there will be no young ladies; for when miss leaves school she is engaged, soon marries, and takes her place in the ranks of American matrons. How will she fill her place? for how or when has she found time to prepare for life's duties. Wonder if it would not be a good plan to turn over a new leaf, begin with them in season, and see if it is not possible to have again darling little creatures, full of life and glee, who can run and jump without fear of tearing flounce, and finally have a set of healthy young ladies, upon whom the sun has been allowed to shine, and active exercise in the open air bestowed an abundant supply of life and energy.

Unite a healthy body to the highly cultivated minds of our American wives and mothers, and they would be the admiration of the world, instead of their being pitied for their fragility." [Home Journal.]

VULGAR WORDS.

TRUE—READ IT.—There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and the words; the latter are not only the expression of the former, but they have power to react upon the soul and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use profane or vulgar words, has not only shown that there is a foul spot on his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it till by indulgence it will soon pollute and ruin the whole soul. Be careful of your words as well as your thoughts. If you can control the tongue that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able to control the mind and save it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or prevent bad thoughts bursting out in language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most religious man. Try this practice a little, and you will soon have command of yourself.

WORKING IN FAITH AND HOPE.—We live in a season of fermentation, which some deprecate as a change, others hail as progress; but those who venture, as they walk on their path through, to scatter a few seeds by the wayside in faith and charity, may at least cherish a hope that instead of being trampled down, or withered up, or choked among thorns, they will have a chance of life, and of bringing forth fruit, little or much in due season; for the earth, even by the waysides of common life, is no longer dry and barren, and stony hard, but green with promise—grateful for culture; and we are at length beginning to feel that all the blood

and tears by which it has been silently watered have not been shed in vain.

WHEN Philip Henry, the father of the great commentator, sought the hand of the only daughter and heiress of Matthews in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar, and an excellent preacher, but he was a stranger and they did not even know where he came from. "True," said the daughter, who had weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "but I know where he is going, and should like to go with him;" and they walked life's pilgrimage together.

OPIUM EATERS.

THE New-York Dutchman gives the following new "Confessions of an Opium Eater:" "We never could understand how people could get a taste for opium fastened on them. We tried a small quantity of it the other day, for a 'pain internally.' We were ordered to take two pills a day for four days. The first dose was really delicious. It gave us a pink-tinged sleep, filled to the brim with girls made of rose-leaves. We indulged in dreams of the most Oriental order. In one of them we had a mother-of-pearl hand-sled, with golden runners. With this we glided down a rainbow made of ice cream, and brought up on a terrace, the supports of which were great spars of emerald. The second night things began to change. About the supports of the terrace anacondas began to appear, while in the distance a lot of green monkeys with their tails burnt off, were quarreling about the propriety of making a pin-cushion of us. The third evening matters grew appalling. The terrace had gone, so had the rainbow and the girls made of rose leaves; and in their stead we had a bed filled with rattlesnakes, and on the head-board four grizzly bears pulling at a lawser, one end of which was fastened to our neck, and the other to an iceberg. That men should use opium for a day does not surprise us in the least; that they should do so, however, for a month, is really wonderful. Rather than become a confirmed opium eater, we would throw ourselves into Ætna. We can imagine nothing more terrible."

GOT HIM THERE.—While a number of lawyers and gentlemen were dining at Wiscasset, a few days ago, a jolly son of the Emerald Isle appeared and called for a dinner. The landlord told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done eating.

"Let him in among us," whispered a limb of the law, "and we shall have some fun with him."

The Irishman took his seat at the table.

"You were not born in this country, my friend?"

"No sir; I was born in Ireland."

"Is your father living?"

"No, he is dead."

"What is your occupation?"

"Trading horses."

"Did your father ever cheat any one while here?"

"I suppose he did, sir."

"Where do you suppose he went to?"

"To Heaven, sir."

"Has he cheated any one there?"

"He has cheated one, I believe."

"Why did they not prosecute him?"

"Because they searched the whole kingdom of heaven, and couldn't find a lawyer."

REMEMBER THIS.—When a man owns himself to be in error, he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

AIDS TO AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

We have received a copy of the proceedings at the first annual meeting of the Union Agricultural Society of Mason and Bracken Counties, Ky., including the annual address by Horace B. Stevenson, Esq. The society has started under favorable auspices, and promises to be an efficient agency in promoting the agricultural advancement of the West. The address is one of marked ability—conveys much sound advice—goes into a detail of the objects to be aimed at by those who would elevate and promote the true progress of the farming profession. We have only room for the following extract:

When we compare the present condition of agriculture, not only in our own country, but elsewhere, with what it was in times past, we are justified in anticipating illimitable future improvements as the reward of intelligent and persistent efforts. Let us glance at some of the improvements which modern systems have introduced; for indisputably they embrace principles and practices unknown, or imperfectly known, to the ancients.

A more accurate knowledge of the properties, action, and effect, and proper time and mode of applying all manures, animal, vegetable and mineral.

Thorough drainage and subsoil plowing.

The introduction of root crops in field culture, by which potatoes, turnips, beets, &c., &c., are made to perform an important part in economical husbandry; as, on a given surface more food for cattle may thus be produced than by the expensive culture of grain.

The systems of rotations in crops by which even poor lands may be made fertile, and all lands kept continually productive, without diminishing their fertility, of which laying down lands in grass is a striking feature, recently introduced.

As a consequence of the established utility of rotation, the substitution of fallow crops, requiring tillage during their growth, for naked fallows, by which it is meant turning out land to rest and recover its fertility by the decayed vegetable matters from a new growth of native trees and plants.

The improvement of various breeds of domestic animals, upon true physiological principles, by which desired results are obtained with more certainty, in less time, with less labor, and with less consumption of food.

The application of science, in multifarious forms, to the construction of implements and machinery, to the preparation of food for animals, &c., by which labor is rendered less toilsome, and more effective, and economy in the production, use, and disposal of crops, promoted.

Discoveries in the philosophy of vegetation and the principles of vegetable physiology and structure, enabling the intelligent and skillful cultivator to avail of many favorable circumstances, otherwise unavailable, in raising all vegetable products.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—Every one hears of them—few know what they really are, or rather were. They were:

1. The Colossus of Rhodes.
2. The Sepulchre of Mausolus, King of Caria.
3. The Palace of Cyrus.
4. The Pyramids of Egypt.
5. The Statue of Jupiter at Olympia.
6. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
7. The Walls and hanging Gardens of Babylon.

4,000 DOLLARS!!!

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Good books are better than money.

REMEMBER! that each new subscriber confers a three-fold benefit—on yourself, by replenishing your library; on the new subscriber, by putting into his hands a valuable weekly paper; and on the *American Agriculturist*, by enlarging its circulation and increasing its facilities for usefulness.

The New Year is close at hand—let the work be done NOW.

- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
- II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.
- V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.
- VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
- VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.
- VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.
- IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.
- X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
- XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., &c. Price 25 cents.
- XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.
- XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
- XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.
- XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1.25.
- XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.
- XVII. Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.
- XVIII. Wilson on the cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.
- XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1.25.
- XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1.25.
- XXI. Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
- XXII. Johnston's Lectures on Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 25 cents.
- XXIII. Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1.25.
- XXIV. Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
- XXV. Randall's sheep Husbandry. Price \$1.25.
- XXVI. Miner's American Bee-Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.
- XXVII. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.
- XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1.25.
- XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.
- XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
- XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.
- XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1.25.
- XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.
- XXXIV. Stephens's Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.
- XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
- XXXVI. The American Florists' Guide. Price 75 cents.
- XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper. Price 50 cents.
- XXXVIII. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.
- XXXIX. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.
- XL. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1.25.
- XLI. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.
- XLII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.
- XLIII. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.
- XLIV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2.50.
- XLV. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.
- XLVI. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1.25.

- XLVII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.
- XLVIII. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1.25.
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- L. Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained. Price \$1.
- LI. Elliott's Fruit Grower's Guide. Price \$1.25.
- LII. Thomas's Fruit Cultivist. Price \$1.
- LIII. Chorlton's Cold Grapery. Price 50 cents.
- LIV. Pardee on the Strawberry. Price 50 cents.
- LVI. Norton's Scientific Agriculture—New Edition. Price 75 cents.
- LVII. DADD'S MODERN HORSE DOCTOR. Price \$1.
- LVIII. Diseases of Horses' Feet. Price 25 cents.
- LIX. Guignon's Milk Cows. Price 38 cents.
- LX. Longstroth on Bees. Price \$1.25.
- LXI. Book of Caged Birds. Price \$1.
- LXII. Gray's Text Book of Botany. Price \$2.
- LXIII. Directions for Use of Guano. Price 25 cents.

N. B.—Persons sending for two or more of the above books, will please name some one to whose care they may be sent by express, as it is often cheaper for us to send them thus than by mail.

HINTS ABOUT DIRECTING LETTERS.

A LETTER addressed to a member of a firm as such, or to an editor of a paper, is not generally considered private unless so marked. Thus a letter directed,

Mr. A. B. Allen,
Editor of American Agriculturist,
No. 189 Water-street,
New-York.

would be liable to be opened by any one of the editors or clerks having charge of the the letters at the time of its reception, especially so if the person addressed was absent from the Office for any length of time. All private letters should be marked as in the following example:

Private.

Mr. Orange Judd,
Editor of American Agriculturist,
No. 189 Water-street,
New-York.

We also append here a convenient form for remitting subscriptions to the *American Agriculturist*:

NEW-BRIGHTON, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1854.

Messrs. ALLEN & Co.,

Inclosed are five dollars (\$5) for the American Agriculturist, to be sent as below.

Respectfully yours, JOHN GREENAULT.

One year to John Greenault, commencing with No. 69, at New-Brighton, Chillicothe Co., Ohio.
One year to James L. Johnston, commencing with No. 69, at New-Brighton, Chillicothe Co., Ohio.
One year to Richard Peterson, commencing with No. 69, at New-Brighton, Chillicothe Co., Ohio.

WHENEVER we find our temper ruffled towards a parent, a wife, a sister or brother, we should pause and think that in a few months or years they will be in the spirit-land, watching over us, or perchance we will be there watching over them.

MILK sold in Newburyport on Wednesday morning as high as sixty cents a gallon. In the afternoon it was down to twenty cents. It rained hard all day.

MEMORABLE SIEGES IN MODERN TIMES.—The following memorable sieges have taken place in modern times. The Siege of Acre, undertaken by Bonaparte, in 1799, was raised after 60 days, open trenches. At the siege of Algiers in 1816, bomb-vessels were first used by a French engineer, named Renau. Badajos was besieged by Lord Wellington in May, 1811, and the siege raised; again besieged in June, raised June 9; taken by escalade on the night of April 6, 1812. The Siege of Belgrade, which gave its name to a celebrated romantic opera, took place (the last one) in 1789. At the siege of Bommel, in 1794, the invention of the covert way was first practised. The besiegment of Burgos commenced Sept. 19, 1812. It was raised in a few days, and the French on their retreat blew up the works, June 13, 1813. The siege of Ismael took place in 1790. Suar-row butchered 30,000 men, the brave garrison, and 6,000 women, in cold blood, Dec. 22, 1790. At the siege of Mothe, in France, the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, an English engineer, first practised the art of throwing shells. St. Sebastian was obstinately defended by the French, Sept. 8, 1813. The first experiment to reduce a fortress by springing globes of compression, was made in 1807, at Schweidnitz. In the same year the method of throwing red-hot balls was first practised at Stralsund.

WHEN YOU SHOULD TAKE YOUR HAT.—Young man, a word. We want to tell you when you should take your hat and be off. And mind what we offer. It is—when you are asked to “take a drink.” When you find out you are courting an extravagant or slovenly girl. When you find yourself in doubtful company. When you discover that your expenses run ahead of your income. When you are abusing the confidence of your friends. When you think you are a great deal wiser than older and more experienced people than yourself. When you feel like getting trusted for a suit of clothes because you have not the money to pay for them. When you “wait upon” a lady just for the “fun of it.” When you don’t perform your duty, your whole duty, and nothing but your duty.

REPLY TO A CHALLENGE.—A little fop, conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman who ventured to give him some wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of importance, and said—“Sir, you are no gentleman; here is my card—consider yourself challenged! Should I be from home when you honor me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle all the preliminaries to your satisfaction.” To which the other replied—“Sir, you are a fool! Here is my card—consider your nose pulled. And should I not be at home when you call on me, you will find I have left orders with my servant to show you into the street for your impudence!”

When a lawyer, on his passage to Europe, was one day walking the deck, it having blown pretty hard the preceding day, a shark was playing by the ship. Having never seen such an object before, he called to one of the sailors to tell him what it was.

“Why,” replied the tar, “I don’t know what name they know ’em by ashore, but here we call them sea-lawyers.”

It must be very annoying to a young lady who has devoted a lifetime to the reduction of her waist to the smallest possible span, to hear some handsome fellow, whom she instinctively feels is a good judge of such matters, exclaim, “what a lump of deformity!”

Of all the contemptible beings, especially avoid a tattler.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read “Special Notices,” on last page.

EVERY dollar received for the *American Agriculturist* will be expended in enriching its pages with collections of practical knowledge, valuable engravings, &c. &c.

Our friends will oblige us by connecting as few other matters as possible with their subscription lists and premium orders, for two or three weeks, as these will occupy us much of the time. When other matters than business are inclosed in the same letter, let it be on a *separate* piece of paper.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—We daily receive new subscribers without any specification as to the time they are to commence. We have printed a large extra edition of this volume, up to this time, and, as long as we have them, will send back numbers from the commencement, (September 13th,) when desired. Subscribers can commence at any time they will name.

It is our purpose to commence, soon after January, 1st, a series of plain practical articles on Chemistry and its applications to every day life. We hope to present the subject in such a manner that every young person who reads the *American Agriculturist*, will become acquainted with this most important branch of science. We think that this series alone will be worth to every person many times the subscription price of the paper, as we shall apply the principles of chemistry to the actual operations of preparing food, drink, clothing, &c., besides showing wherein it may assist in cultivating the soil, and wherein it can *not* do so. The series will consist of short articles, and extend through the year. We delay commencing it till our new subscribers for 1855 are mostly in.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced the past week from 37½ to 62½ cts. per bbl. Corn is unchanged.

Wool is very dull and many failures of those engaged in the trade.

Cotton has advanced from ¾ to ½ ct. per lb. Other southern products no change.

The weather the past week has been extraordinary for December. According to Mr. Meriam’s statement, who keeps the most accurate register on Brooklyn heights, the lowest temperature on the 20th, at 6 and 7 A. M., was 3 degs. above zero; on the 23d, at the same hours, it was 9 degrees above zero. Since this it has moderated rapidly, rising above 50 at noon. On the 27th we have an abundant rain. In this city we have had not over one to two inches of snow at any one time this month, and this soon disappeared. North-west and North of us, it has fallen from one to four feet deep, and still

covers the ground. The temperature has been very low there also, ranging from 10 to 36 degrees below zero, according to the latitude.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, December 26, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

There is little change in the Produce Market since our last. The supply of Potatoes is limited, except Nova Scotia, of which a few cargoes have recently come in. Other kinds of vegetables are plentiful and rather dull.

There is a fair supply of Western apples on hand, much better, it is anticipated, than will be a month or two later. The prices have not changed materially.

Butter, Eggs, and Cheese continue about the same, both in supply and prices.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3 75@ \$4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3 25@ \$3 75; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$1 15@ \$1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.; New-Jersey Carters, \$3 50@ \$3 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; Washington Co. Carters, \$3 50@ \$3 75; Junes, \$3 @ \$3 25; Western Reds, \$2 50@ \$3 12½; White Pink Eyes, \$3 50@ \$3 75; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$2 75 @ \$3 25; Long Reds, \$2 @ \$2 50; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes \$3 25@ \$3 50; Philadelphia, \$4 50; Turnips, Ruta Baga \$2 @ \$2 25; White, \$1 25@ \$1 75; Onions, White, none; Red, \$2 50@ \$3; Yellow, \$2 75@ \$3 50; Cabbages, \$4 @ \$7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100; Beets, \$1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; Carrots, \$1; Parsnips, \$1 50; Celery, \$1 @ \$1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$2 25@ \$2 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2.

Butter, Orange Co., 21@24c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Western, 15@18c. Eggs, 23@26c. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1854.

There are but few good cattle in market to-day, and in fact few of any kind, and the market is very dull. There is considerable advance in prices. The few cattle give the brokers an advantage over the butchers, and they have taken the liberty to fix their own prices. The best cattle are sold to-day from 10½c. to 11c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.—prices which cuts off the profits of the butchers, as raising the retail price of meat is out of the question in these times—and those only purchase who are compelled to. Some of them went away without buying at all, declaring they would rather purchase ready butchered meat down town than submit to such prices.

As to the present Market-day, established by general agreement, we hear little complaint, and it will doubtless continue, though cattle will be offered for sale almost every day, and many more on the clearing-up day than formerly.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Superior quality beef is selling at	10½@11c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Fair quality do.	9@10½c. do.
Inferior do. do.	7@7c. do.
Beeves	7c.@11c.
Cows and Calves	\$30@ \$55.
Veals	4½c.@6½c.
Sheep	\$2@ \$5.
Lambs	\$1 50@ \$4 50.
Swine	4½@4½.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,	1005
Cows,	44
Veals,	164
Sheep and lambs,	1613
Swine,	2148

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad,

By the Harlem Railroad,	467
By the Hudson River Railroad,	200
By the Hudson River Steamboats,	—
New-York State furnished, 164; Pennsylvania, 90; Indiana, 51; Kentucky, 194; New-Jersey, 23.	

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1854.

THERE was a little improvement in the sheep market last week. The supply to-day is not large, and the demand is fair. With a change of weather we may hope to see it decidedly better.

We noticed to-day, at Tompkins’ market, at the stall of Mr. P. Woodcock, some of the South-down and Leicester sheep of which we spoke in our last. They appeared quite as well dressed as alive, which is no more than saying they are equal to any we ever saw.

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14, 15, 18, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 19, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Road-Scrapers, Harrows, Cultivators, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Pullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Saintfoin, Alsike Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Fetches, PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

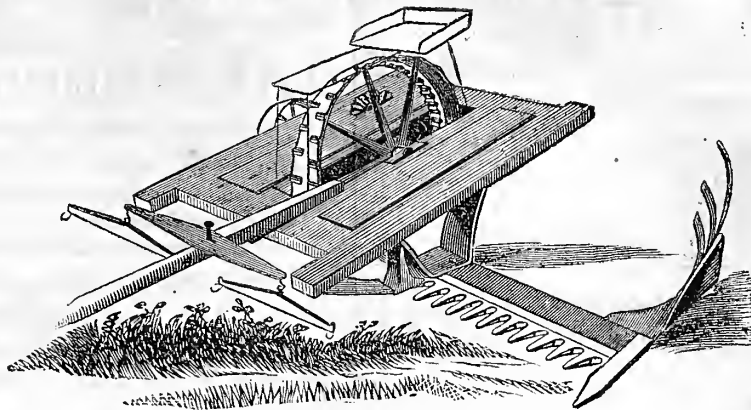
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY.—Orders received for all the native Fruit Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.

GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk, Conn.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. **THREE HUNDRED**, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. 167-68

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES for

SALE.—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are often sold at \$500 or \$600 in this city. Apply to F. WOODFORD, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.—The subscriber offers for SALE, at a great BARGAIN, and in lots to suit purchasers, several hundred acres of LAND, situated in one body within four and a half miles of Sunderland Depot, 47 miles from Troy, on the Troy and Boston Railroad. On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House; a large Barn and Shed; Sixty Acres of MEADOW, and about One Hundred and Ninety Acres of Pasture Land. The most of the remainder is heavily wooded, containing immense quantities of valuable timber, with an easily accessible Saw-mill near at hand, so that there is a fine opportunity for profitably getting out timber for market. The greater portion of the land is tillable. Also, adjoining the above, about Fifty acres, containing a Mill Seat. This lies in Sandgate, Vermont. For further information address S. H. GRAY, 64-69 N. 139 Shushan Post-office, N. Y.

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK

& CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shifting Hangers, Pullies, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK, J. H. BUCK, F. A. DUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN, AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 169 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-1f

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano. Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM LAWTON, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York

WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NUR-

SERIES, New-Bedford, Mass., ANTHONY & McAFEE, Proprietors, successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Firs, American and Chinese Arbor Vita, Cedrus Deodara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce,

Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., &c.

An extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our Trees are unrivaled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady, THE PEAR BLIGHT,

which has never existed in this locality.

Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.

New-Bedford, 1854. 17-62

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND

SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equaled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogarius Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

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One-Horse, Undershot \$25

Two-Horse, do \$30 to \$35

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Two-Horse, do \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GU-

ANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

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CHINESE PIGS.—From pure bred Stock

direct from China—very fine of their kind

B. & C. S. HAINES,

Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

PEACH TREES.—The subscriber offers

for sale, from their Nurseries at Runson's Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the same by mail to be directed to them at Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. [53-69] ASHER HANCE & SON.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety

of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.

B. & C. S. HAINES,

Elizabethtown, New-Jersey

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of

Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

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(near Maiden-lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Ammonia, Inquiries about Sulphate.....	248
Agricultural Improvement, aids to.....	252
Books, \$4,000 worth, &c.....	252
Barley, in North Carolina.....	248
Boys—Our Johnny.....	250
Cent per Cent.....	242
Cattle—Superb Short Horns.....	248
Chicago, Corn and Cattle Trade of.....	244
Circumstance, a singular.....	245
Corn on Grass Lands.....	245
Crops, Profit of Weeds, Cisterns, &c.....	243
Dogs Shepherd—their utility.....	248
Egg, a Big.....	245
Experiments—Reports of Various Farms.....	242
Fifty-two numbers—What they will furnish.....	248
Flax—Raising in Washington County, N. Y.....	251
Fork, the Digging.....	244
German Story, a Little.....	250
Girls, no Little ones now.....	251
Grain Port, the Greatest in the World.....	245
Honey, Storing for Market.....	244
Horticultural Society of New-York.....	247
Journals, Daily.....	249
Lectures, Chemical.....	249
Letters, Hints about Directing.....	252
Machinery, American, for the British Government.....	249
Magazines—National, Hovey's, Medical Monthly.....	249
“ Dickens's Household Words.....	249
Niagara, Bridge across.....	245
Opium Eaters.....	251
Pelargonium, the Fancy.....	247
Picture—not uncommon (Poetry).....	244
Plants, Origin of various.....	247
Pomological Society, American.....	247
Silk, to keep.....	245
Strawberry Culture.....	246
Sheep—Lambing in November.....	242
Tight Times.....	250
Turnip Cutters, &c.....	243
Twenty Years Ago (Poetry).....	251
Two Days Later.....	248
Tobacco—how much used.....	247
Time Lost.....	245
Vulgar Words.....	251

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Correspondents will please keep matters relating to subscriptions on a separate part of the letter from communications for the paper, so that they may be separated.

Letters in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled up with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practical, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by any of our subscribers.

Paper is cheap, so is postage, and we earnestly request correspondents to write only on one side of the sheet; and further, that they will place their lines as widely apart as may be, so that in preparing articles for the printer, we can always have room between them to insert additions or corrections.

Postage is no higher paid at the office of delivery than if paid at the office where mailed, and as the “regulations” at the New York Post-office preclude us from paying by the quarter or year, it is useless for subscribers to send money for the pre-payment of postage, for we can not attend to paying postage fifty-two times a year for each subscriber.

When money is paid at the office, a receipt can easily be given, but when Subscribers remit by mail this is less convenient and they may consider the arrival of the paper as an acknowledgment of the receipt of their funds, unless otherwise informed by letter. Any person particularly desiring a written receipt can state the fact when remitting funds, and it will be sent in the first number of the paper forwarded after the money is received.

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The American Agriculturist,

A weekly Periodical of 16 large quarto pages, making an annual volume of 832 pages of nearly double the size of those in the first ten volumes of the *Agriculturist*.

N. B.—The work is divided into two semi-annual volumes of 416 pages, each volume having a complete index.

It is beautifully printed with type cast expressly for it, and on the best of clear white paper, with wide margin, so that the numbers can be easily stitched or bound together.

A copious Index is weekly added, which will be fully amplified at the end of each half yearly volume, for the bound work.

COMPREHENSIVE IN ITS CHARACTER.

Each volume will contain all matter worth recording, which transpires either at home or abroad, and which can serve to instruct or interest the Farmer, the Planter, the Fruit-Grower, the Gardener, and the Stock-Breeder; thus making it the most complete and useful Agricultural Publication of the day.

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SUCH A PAPER IS DEMANDED BY THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

The Publishers confidently believe that the Agriculturists of this country are becoming too much awake to the demands of their own calling, to be longer satisfied with the slow monthly issues of a paper professedly devoted to their interests, or to trust alone to the irresponsible extracts in a “Farmer's column,” so popular just now in papers chiefly devoted to business, politics, or literature; and they look for the united support of all the intelligent Farmers of this country in their continued effort to furnish a weekly paper of high and *reliable* character, which shall be progressive, and at the same time cautious and conservative in all its teachings.

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The *Agriculturist* will not depart from its legitimate sphere to catch popular favor, by lumbering up its pages with the silly, fictitious literature, and light, miscellaneous matter of the day; it has a higher aim; and a small part only of its space will be devoted to matters not immediately pertaining to the great business of Agriculture. The household as well as the out-door work of the farm will receive a due share of attention. The humbugs and nostrums afloat in the community will be tried by reliable scientific rules, and their worthlessness exposed. It is the aim of the publishers to keep this paper under the guidance of those who will make it a standard work, which shall communicate to its readers *only* that which is safe and reliable.

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The *American Agriculturist* stands upon its *own merits*; and the truthfulness, zeal and ability which it brings to the support of the interests of the farmer. It is *untrammelled* by any collateral business connections whatever; nor is it the *organ of any clique*, or the *puffing machine* of any man or thing. Thoroughly independent in all points, its ample pages are studiously given alone to the support and improvement of the great Agricultural class.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The *American Agriculturist* is under the joint Editorial supervision of Mr. A. B. ALLEN—its principal editor for the first ten years—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, A. M., a thoroughly practical farmer and agricultural chemist.

They will be assisted by Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, an eminent practical farmer, stock breeder, and fruit grower; Rev. WM. CLIFT, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, both widely known as pleasing and instructive writers on gardening and other departments of practical Agriculture, and, in addition to these, number of other eminent Agricultural and Horticultural writers.

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The *American Agriculturist* is supplied to regular subscribers at a cost of less than FOUR CENTS a number, of sixteen large pages; and to large clubs for less than TWO AND A HALF CENTS. Each number will contain suggestions for the treatment of soils, manures, crops, stock, &c., which will often be worth to the reader more than the cost of the paper for a year.

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Specimen copies will be forwarded gratis to any one sending their name and Post-office address to the publishers.

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To single Subscribers.....	\$2 00	A YEAR, \$2 00
“ Clubs of 3 do.....	1 67	“ 5 00
“ “ 5 do.....	1 60	“ 8 00
“ “ 10 do.....	1 50	“ 15 00
“ “ 20 do.....	1 25	“ 25 00

The money always to accompany the names for which the paper is ordered.

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The Postmaster, or other person sending a club of twenty or more, will be presented with an extra copy, and also a copy of the National Magazine, Scientific American, Weekly Tribune, or Weekly Times, or any other paper or periodical in this City, the cost not exceeding two dollars per annum. The above are not given where book premiums are paid.

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Communications for the paper should be addressed to the Editors; Subscriptions, Advertisements, and all matters relating to the business department, should be addressed to the Publishers,

ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

Published Weekly by Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

{ UNDER THE JOINT EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
A. B. ALLEN & ORANGE JUDD.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 17.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1855.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 69.

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF PERUVIAN AND MEXICAN GUANO.

OUR attention has been recently called to an article on the above subject, in one of the larger city papers, with the request that we should correct some of its absurdities. Had it been admitted as an advertisement, (in which character it should only have appeared,) any notice of its misstated facts and flippant deductions would have been equally superfluous, as to have to criticised the absurdity of the thousand and one nostrums daily puffed through the columns of our papers. Or had we agricultural schools and colleges, with which to imbue the minds of our youth with the elementary principles of agricultural chemistry and science, such notice would be unnecessary; for the specious statements and inferences of the writer are as transparent to the veriest tyro as the most open spider's web. Yet there are some who might be misled by just such articles, and we therefore shall make a brief correction of this and similar leading errors.

But in the outset, and for the sake of avoiding what might be deemed a one-sided or partisan view, we are ready to acknowledge some value in Mexican guano as a fertilizer. Like the African and Patagonian, it has a certain, but by no means a uniform or constant value, as the Peruvian, from the fact that each of these are exposed to drenching rains, which dissolve and wash out more or less of the most important and fertilizing soluble materials; while the Peruvian, never having been thus exposed, always presents a uniform quality, and that by far the highest of any of the general fertilizers. It is the effort to exalt the value of Mexican guano, far beyond its merits, to undervalue the Peruvian, and what is of infinitely more consequence, "to remove the ancient landmarks," by the attempt to foist wrong principles on the community, and inculcate their adoption it is this effort that we most deprecate and shall ever be ready to combat.

That we may do no injustice to the writer alluded to, we shall quote the most important points from his article, and on which he evidently relies to prove that "the Peruvian

guano, from the Chincha Islands, can not be worth more than one-third as much as the Mexican, even if the poisonous ammonia which the Peruvian contains, could be leached or washed away before it comes in contact to kill the corn, roots, stems, and leaves of valuable crops."

He quotes Dr. Ure, on ammonia, to prove that "an animal plunged in it speedily dies," and the Dispensary, to show that "it is irrespirable, the glottis closing spasmodically when the attempt is made to breathe it." "Like arsenic and other poisons, it is sometimes administered in small doses; and, in extraordinary cases, when taken in the form of aqua ammonia, largely diluted with water, it is given to the extent of ten to thirty drops; when swallowed in an over dose, its effects are those of a corrosive poison."

Again, "Plants encounter ammonia from Peruvian guano, in the form of soluble saline compounds, mostly carbonate. Liebig says: 'It has been observed that where a soil is too highly impregnated with soluble saline materials, these are separated upon the surface of the leaves. In consequence of these exudations the plant sickens, its organic activity decreases, its growth is disturbed, and if this state continues long, the plant dies.'"

And passing from the theoretical to the practical, he quotes:

"Seth Raynor, Esq., of Manorville, L. I., in his letter giving his experience with their ammoniacal guano, says: 'One table spoonful applied to a hill of corn is quite enough, and that requires to be put in some six inches from the seed; otherwise it will kill it. Some have lost acres by putting their corn on that little quantity.'—(Peruvian government pamphlet, page 90.) The testimony on this point from practical planters, was so overwhelming that the compiler of the Peruvian government treatise was constrained to say of their poisonous ammoniacal compound, 'never put guano (Peruvian) in the hill with corn, no matter if covered two or three inches deep, for the roots will be certain to find it; and so sure as they touch the guano, so caustic is it, that it will certainly kill the corn. The same with peas, beans, melon vines, and, in fact most vegetable crops.'"

Would any one believe that, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, a tolerably clever writer would sit down, deliberately, and by such specious statements as the above, attempt to prove that ammonia—so generally acknowledged by all intelligent writers as one of the most powerful aids to luxuriant vegetation hitherto known, and which is so abundantly supplied to it from Peruvian guano—that this invaluable fertilizer is only a poison to plants? The veriest clod-hopper who has ever tried a handful of

it, would laugh him in the face if asserted in his presence. That it is destructive to animal and vegetable life, if used to excess, no one doubts, but it is in the proper use, not the abuse, that we contend it is beneficial. Is any one of the constituents of plants less injurious, when applied in improper quantity or proportion? Is caustic potash, or soda, quick-lime, or undiluted sulphuric acid? Is not corn an appropriate food for horses and oxen? Yet how many of each have been killed by eating it in immoderate quantities—yes, and so harmless a thing as green clover, too. To such absurdities we are almost ashamed to reply.

The writer rapidly passes from the negative to the positive; from the injurious properties of the Peruvian to the valuable qualities of the Mexican, and here, like many other champions, his zeal has outrun his discretion; he has decidedly overstated his case.

He says: "Phosphate of lime, the great universal food for plants, constitutes 69 per cent of the gross weight of Mexican guano, and about 24 per cent of the gross weight of Peruvian guano. In other words, the Mexican guano contains, in round numbers, three times as much phosphate of lime as the Peruvian. Now, if 'phosphate of lime is the only valuable ingredient in guano of any kind,' then clearly the Mexican guano is worth three times as much as the Peruvian guano for agricultural purposes."

Would any one, not determined on carrying his point at the expense of all reason, presume to state the average proportion of "phosphate of lime in Mexican guano at 69 per cent of its gross weight," (we don't know the use of the term *gross* as here used, except to show the gross absurdity of the writer,) when reliable analysis gives the average of the same substance in bones, at 50 to 56 per cent only? That is, Mexican guano contains from 13 to 19 per cent more of phosphate of lime than pure bones! Credat Judæus. It is true that bones may sometimes contain a greater proportion than is above stated, under peculiar circumstances, as when freed from all animal matter, (oil, fat, gelatine, tissue, &c.,) which is about 33 per cent of its entire weight, but we are now speaking of the average composition of bones in their natural state. And if this statement were true, it would again prove too strong for his object, as pure bone-dust can be had for agricultural purposes at about twenty dollars per ton; while our disinterested commercial writer modestly asks twice the sum, for what he acknowledges, after an excessive over statement, does not contain 20 per cent more of this "universal food for plants." He has

jumped too far at this bound, and if we must give up Peruvian guano because it contains too little phosphate of lime, we must take up with ground bones, because they afford it a great deal cheaper than it is to be had in the Mexican.

Let us again consult our logical mentor. He says:

"Liebig and others have supposed, from synthesis only, that plants, by decomposing the ammonia always floating in the atmosphere and in the rain water, could, and do get all the nitrogen they require from that inexhaustible source: no one doubts they get all their carbon from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and, synthetically, some suppose that they get the nitrogen in the same way. Now plants living in an atmosphere four-fifths of whose bulk is pure nitrogen, may sympathetically be supposed to take their nitrogen from such a convenient, wholesome source, without putting themselves to the trouble of decomposing the noxious, poisonous ammonia, which in small portions pervades all porous matter, as well as the pores of plants and the atmosphere. By much practice and careful synthesis, we might suggest another very convenient and inexhaustible source of nitrogen, but having no desire to announce a new era in agricultural chemistry, we prefer to take the highest known authorities on that subject; they all agree that the atmosphere, either by its principal constituent, or by the ammonia floating in it, can and does always furnish an abundant supply of nitrogen to all classes of vegetation. If that theory is true, then surely the nitrogen and the ammonia of Peruvian guano are worthless—worth less than nothing for any agricultural purpose, unless it could be applied to poison and destroy the Canada thistle, the army and grubworm, that are almost as obnoxious as ammonia itself."

The *non sequitur* deductions of this tyro, strongly remind one of Shakspeare's youthful pasquinade, which secured for him a temporary exile, through the influence of the doughty Knight Sir Thomas Luey, whom he so lavishly lampooned.

"If lowsie is Lucy, as some volke miscalle it,
Then Lucy is lowsie whatever befall it."

On the same principle, if we will allow the writer all his assumed facts to be facts, and all his conclusions to be legitimate, then we may reasonably allow the result at which he arrives in the close of his article, viz., "that Peruvian guano can not be worth more than \$14 per ton, while the Mexican can be had in all the Atlantic cities at \$40." Yet intelligent and observing men who have used and carefully noted the effects of both for years, will continue to buy Peruvian at \$50, while Mexican is a drug at \$20.

We might here drop this subject, and, so far as the article referred to is concerned, we deem it finished; but as our object is truth and the inculcation of important and reliable principles, we shall pursue the subject somewhat further in rebutting or qualifying some of the dicta of Liebig, which have been here profusely quoted, and we must believe in this instance at least, with the express design of perpetuating error.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.—On Christmas Day, 1794, the ship Betsey, 190 tons, was launched in Salem, thermometer 80 degrees at noon. The grease ran down on the ways, and men and boys indulged in swimming, as in summer.

[Boston Atlas.

THE "PATTON" STOCK.

THERE is a harmless, conceited little man down East—we really don't want to hurt him—a sort of Dugald Dalgetty, in a small way, of the agricultural press, who, when his pond has run out in one paper, goes over to another; and of late has turned up in the Boston Cultivator. In his farm stock discussions he has always had a special sympathy and admiration for bastardy in cattle-breeding. He believes the best Short Horns were made by Charles Colling's cross of a Galloway bull on a Teeswater ewe—(we wonder he don't recommend another Scotch cross to Mr. Thorne, and to Messrs. Morris and Becar, on their magnificent Duchesses, for *further* improvement!) and that the best milkers in all creation were produced from something or other of which no body can tell the parentage. He has had the reputation of the "Oakes" cow under his special protection for several years past, and now espouses the marvelous merits of the "Pattons"—fast becoming oblivious in Kentucky, the only State where they ever had any particular credit, and lost what little they had of that as soon as the Short Horns were discovered on this side the Atlantic.

A rather playful account that we gave of a Patton cow at the late Springfield Cattle Show, in Ohio, has newly excited the ire of this editorial cousin of the Bourbons—if we may be allowed to give relationship of the very small to the large,) who never forgot an old thing, and never learned a new one—and he comes out the freshly burnished champion of the Pattons, on hearsay, of course, as is his wont—for he does not pretend to say that he ever saw a regular Patton in his life, any more than he ever did one of the contemptible seraggy little Irish mountain "Kerry's," on the value of which, to improve our American dairies, he so flip-pantly held forth a while ago to the Boston public!

And what is the evidence produced by this redoubtable champion, to support the superior qualities of the Patton's? Why this: A grandson of Old Mr. Patton says, that his father and two others bought a "dark red or brindle" bull in Virginia, called "Pluto," of a Mr. Miller, "who was an importer of cattle"; but he does not say whether *Pluto* was imported or not. "He was bred upon cows got by the Patton bull 'Mars,' and they produced stock that has rarely been excelled in all the essential qualities of the cow kind. Great milkers—the *best* in Kentucky—they were, too; "little inferior in point of *form* to the most approved stock of the present day, and of the greatest size."

Doctor Martin, of Kentucky, is also invoked as testimony, who said "they were fine boned, came early to maturity, and fattened kindly, and were extraordinary milkers, but injured by the introduction of bad bulls." Were these "bad" bulls Pattons?

This evidence of the "grandson" is of a piece with the story which every body has to tell about a particularly good kind of apple, pear, or peach that grew in their grandfather's orchard; which they are prone to

describe with all the gusto of a hungry school-boy, but which, if laid before them now, would probably turn out a very different sort of thing; and, as to Dr. Martin's testimony, it may have been according to his youthful recollection. The best commentary on the Doctor's opinion of the Patton is, that he does *not* breed them. *He* breeds Short Horns. But neither the eminent qualities of the chieftain of the lower regions, nor the God of War, in the similitude of the aforesaid bulls—"Pluto" and "Mars"—have been able to save the virtues of the Pattons in the good opinion of the Kentucky cattle-breeders of the present day.

For ourselves, we have a fashion of believing the testimony of our own eyes, and our own ears, when objects and sounds are brought within sight and hearing; and sometimes make up an opinion through such evidences in preference to the *hearsay* of others—to whom our learned little friend most generally adverts. Now, at the late Springfield Show, there were, in addition to the aforesaid Patton cow, of whose feats at the fair we discoursed in a late number of this paper, some six or eight Patton bullocks, exhibited as fat and as working cattle; and having heard much of this stock in days gone by, as well as seen them elsewhere, we took pains to examine them in company with eight or ten eminent Kentucky and Ohio cattle-breeders and graziers, who have been familiar with them ever since they knew any thing about cattle, and years ago bred them and fed them for market. The opinion and sound judgment of those gentlemen, regarding cattle, will not be questioned in Kentucky, or elsewhere; and without a dissenting voice, so far as we heard them—and their opinions were given freely—they pronounced these cattle *fair* specimens of the Patton stock, as originally introduced and bred in Kentucky. They represented them as being large, coarse animals, great consumers, slow in getting to maturity, requiring six to nine years, (while a Short Horn is fully ripe at four,) with a large proportion of offal, like the cattle then before us. The cows were *occasionally* great milkers, (with high feed,) and their milk generally of *inferior* quality. Compared with Short Horns, or their crosses on the common cattle, they were every way inferior, as a profitable beast. Our own previous and present opinions of the Pattons were thus sustained, in every particular.

All we have to say to the little writer in the Boston Cultivator is, not to take a word here, and a sentence there, out of our story, and twist, and pervert, and falsify it to his own liking, as he has done, and then make his own small comments upon it; but if he has any thing at all to do with it, put down what we do say, consecutively, and then pursue such course of remark as he chooses. We shan't hold him to any particular accountability.

To do Mr. Brook and his cow justice, we here give his own account. L. F. A.

THE BANNER MILK COW.
WILLOW FARM, west of New Petersburg, O.,
November 16, 1854.

THOS. BROWN, Esq., Editor of Ohio Farmer:
At your request, and in the fulfilment of

promises made other agricultural friends of some half dozen States, I present you for publication, the following statement of the banner milk cow of the Union! honored with first premiums at our State and National Fairs in October last.

"Madame Giantess" is a thorough bred cow, of the Patton and Short Horn cross, an orange red and white, variegated with clusters of beautiful spots on the back, resembling the English grape. Her horns are symmetrically fine, with a slight inclination upward. Age 7 years; weight in the last fifteen months, owing to condition, from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds!

Milk and Butter Record.—In June, 1854, in ten successive days, Giantess gave 768 lbs. of milk, her calf then 4½ months old, 26 lbs. making a pound of butter. In May she gave on the average, being grain fed and let to grass, 88 lbs. of milk per day. On one occasion she produced 26 lbs. of milk in six hours!!

Gross Beef Record.—Giantess has raised two calves this year, her own, a bull calf, and an orphan, a heifer, he being calved January 30, 1854, she March 16, 1854. The weight of the calves on October 1st was 1,425 pounds, his weight 925 pounds. The calves, until the 1st of September, had not been fed anything in the shape of the nature of grain, reared entirely upon milk produced by Giantess, with the grass found in their lot. I think I might challenge the world to a comparison!

Treatment of Cow.—Since I purchased her in August, 1853, Giantess has had plenty of grain-feed when necessary, and in grass season, a variety of the best grasses, with the liberty of ranging over some three or four fields of about 50 acres, at all seasons. I use no hay in winter, fodder with plenty of corn in it, is Madam's principal diet during the winter season.

If the above facts are worth a place in your excellent paper, you are at liberty to publish them. J. W. Brock.

AN AMERICAN HERD-BOOK.

As evidence of the want of another work of this kind, (see prospectus in our advertising columns,) we take the following communication on the subject from the Ohio Farmer. The writer is one of the earliest Short Horn breeders in the Scioto valley, whose opinion is worthy of consideration by all interested in the business of breeding Short Horns.

LET US HAVE A SHORT HORN HERD BOOK.

EDITOR OHIO FARMER: The inquiry—what are Full-blood short Horns?—answered by several correspondents, in a late number of the Ohio Farmer, reminds me of the necessity of having a record of our Short Horns. I have long hoped to see some movement by breeders, or the interested public, to effect this desirable end: that is, to record in an American work, all of the best pure bred Short Horns, imported to, or bred in America.

This fine race of cattle is doubtless destined to keep the ascendancy over all other breeds in this country, except, perhaps, in some of the more Northern parts, and also some of the poorest dairy districts. I mean to say that the Short Horns are now, and will continue to be, the main foundation on which we must improve the native stock of the country, and that they will be continually resorted to to cross upon, because experience has fully proved that to cross grades upon grades, has never answered the expectations of those that have tried it, and that to us the pure blood male is the shortest way, and only sure foundation on which to build

in order to insure a steady, and permanent improvement in the stock.

Now, assuming these to be facts, and which no one, I think will doubt, not many generations of cattle will pass, until it will be a troublesome and difficult matter to trace pedigrees correctly, because they are unrecorded in some instances. For I know certainly some breeders are, or have been, careless in keeping a regular and correct record of their own cattle, and time and the increased numbers of the cattle, must make the pedigrees altogether unreliable, unless a printed record is made of them; and if not, then not long in the future, purchasers, having lost confidence in the correctness of the the pedigrees shown them by the salesman, they will judge the value of the animals altogether upon their merits shown by the eye. In coming at their worth, will they then follow the directions of managers at our State Fairs, and at Springfield to the awarding committees, to "*Judge the best pure blood Short Horns, without seeing their pedigrees, or knowing that they have any.*" The best judges could often go amiss in the value of a Short Horn without the aid of a pedigree.

Will the advocates of good blood (and where is there an experienced breeder that is not) submit to do away with pedigrees, and enter the field with grades, or full bloods? If there is no difference in usefulness, or value, between such and the pure breeds but what is apparent to the eye, then it would be right to discard pedigrees altogether. But the difference is world-wide. Take one illustration:

A grade, high grade, or full blood, as you please, may be found in point of form, and other desirable qualities, a very good animal, but has but three or four crosses of improved Short Horn blood. This animal may compare favorably in all points with another, say a medium pure bred Short Horn, that has an undoubted good pedigree, tracing back to the first, and best improvers of their race. Now these animals of so near an equality to the eye, on being examined by an experienced breeder, the one with pure pedigree would be adjudged to be worth three times that of the other. Why the difference? Because of the *chances* of the produce of the pure bred would be at least equal to its dam, and very like to be much better by a good pure bred sire. And the *chances of the other would be against its ever producing an equal to its dam, and the possibility of its breeding back to its unimproved inferior ancestors.*

We see in this case that there was a very great improvement upon the old unimproved stock, on the dam's side, for three or four crosses, until it was equal to a medium thoroughbred, and fortunately for the owner, each succeeding cross partook more of resemblance to the pure blood sire, than of the dam, and inherited, it may be, more of his pure blood. But the next produce of the last cross might partake of color, and in some measure, a resemblance to some ancestor in the line of the old unimproved stock on the side of the dam. In short there would be no *certainty* of a continued improvement of the produce, when one parent had but a few crosses of the improved race; hence the *value of good pedigree, and the importance of recording the best cattle.*

To continue to record our cattle in the English Herd Book, as a few have done, is worse than useless. It is expensive, and of no benefit to any one in the West. For no one here would purchase the thirteen or fourteen volumes of it at the price of seventy dollars, especially when it is known that no reliance can be placed in several of the last volumes.

English breeders have registered their Short Horns for nearly eighty years, and if

they can yet continue their record to their advantage, after so large a portion of their cattle are improved Short Horns, or closely allied to them, (exclusive of the several other distinct breeds,) how much more then, would it be to our interest, who have but just commenced improving, to register ours, so few in number, in comparison with theirs. We have five thousand natives and cross bred to one of the thorough or improved race; but a spirit of improvement is now more generally aroused in our people, in almost every quarter, and they would no doubt second a proposal to publish a Short Horn Herd Book.

The American Herd Book contains but a very small minority of the Short Horns at this day. The author, L. F. Allen, if I am not mistaken, intimated not very long since, in a communication to the Country Gentleman, that he would not continue the work: I believe he received neither solid remuneration, nor thanks sufficient to pay him for the good work he did.

Not knowing a shorter or better way to get the opinion of others interested in this matter than through the press, I throw out these remarks through the Ohio Farmer for that purpose. HARNESS RENICK.

Derbyville, Pickaway Co., Ohio.

ARE TURNIPS AND RUTA BAGAS GOOD FOR ANY THING?

This is a strange question to ask at so late a period of the world as this, and yet we often hear farmers—pretty good practical farmers, too—make the remark that they do not consider turnips worth raising, and of course they do not raise them. They say, give us Indian corn and clover enough, and you may have the turnips. This is no reasoning at all. That Indian corn and clover hay are among the best kinds of food for farm stock, nobody denies; but it does not prove that, because these are the best, turnips are good for nothing. We have always considered them very valuable, and richly repaying the cost of raising.

A few weeks ago, we published a communication from J. W. Proctor, Esq., of Mass., detailing the experiments of S. Sprague, Esq., of Duxbury, Mass., in feeding out turnips with salt hay with profit. We have fed them to sheep and cattle of our own in connection with the poor and almost unpalatable hay from our bogs, (bog hay,) with good advantage. They should be fed liberally—a quart or two of flat turnips to a cow or an ox is not enough.

We once had a lot of flat turnips frozen very hard during the winter, under a covering of straw. We supposed they were lost. In the spring, when thawed to a *mush*, one day we discovered that the sheep had found them, and were eating them with a good relish. Fearing that it might injure the sheep if they ate their fill, we took them away and fed them out twice a day. They continued to eat them readily, and to thrive upon them in conjunction with the hay given them.

We do not know by any experiments what particular effect this freezing and thawing had upon the nutritive properties of the turnips—we only mention this fact to show that the sheep liked them even in that state, cooked as they were by the frost.

The September number of the Albany Cultivator has the following communication from a correspondent, which shows the comparative results of his experiments on the use of turnips and Indian meal, which we copy for the perusal of some of our *anti-turnip* friends:

"Having occasion, a few years since, to feed a pair of large oxen, and having a lot of ruta bagas on hand, I tried the following experiment. I commenced in December, when the oxen weighed 3,800 lbs. I fed them one

week with hay and three bushels corn meal at 75 cents, \$2 25—*increase 25 lbs.* The second week, I fed them one and a half bushels meal and nine bushels ruta bagas—with this they eat very little hay—*increase 50 lbs.* The third week, fed the same as the first—*increase the same, 25 lbs.* The results stand thus:

1—3 bu. meal, \$2 25—	gain 25 lbs., at 6 cts.,	\$1 50
2—1½ do. do.,	\$1 12½	} gain 50 lbs. at 6 cts. 3 00
9 do. ruta bagas, at 21 cts.,		
3—The same result as the first.		

I continued to feed according to 2d experiment, and never saw oxen take on flesh faster and become sooner fit for the butcher. Be careful always to feed clear meal two or three weeks before slaughter, as otherwise the beef may have the flavor of the bagas. My bagas cost me to raise about 6 cents a bushel. Cattle never cloy on bagas, and I conceive them to be the only root that will pay for raising to feed. All stock like them. I think them worth more than potatoes by the bushel, as they never sour as potatoes do, while four bushels of bagas are as easily raised as one of potatoes."

Maine Farmer.

For the American Agriculturist
RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A great change has taken place in many parts of this country. Many families, particularly in our large cities, that were once happy, and comfortable, have within a very short period been reduced to poverty; and, indeed, we are reminded of the old maxim, "one half of the world don't know how the other lives." At this season of the year, when the chilly winds come whistling around our dwellings, and freezes up the earth, and we are compelled to stay at home by the warm fireside, we should reflect for a moment and think of the fate of the poor and suffering around us. If we look at the dwellings of poverty, we all find some of these are desolate and their inmates have gone to beg; others are at home, but in a critical condition; we find they have no food, no fuel, and not sufficient clothing to keep them warm. They will not all beg, for if they do, they will be called impostors; and some would rather starve. We must admit that rum causes a great deal of this suffering, but not all; for if we take into consideration the number of workmen employed in summer, compared with winter, we may be able to account for the greater part of this starvation. There are doubtless thousands of hands out of employment at this season of the year, for many hundreds of hands have been discharged in a single instance. They can not get work, for there is nothing to do, or not sufficient work for all these hands; wages are considerably lower, breadstuffs are extremely high, and consequently they can not live in the cities. Now what is to be done? They can not go to the almshouses, for alas! there is no room there. They can not live by begging, for there is always so many going through the country deceiving the public, that they can not tell who needs and who does not. Such are the facts, and they need no comment. Is this not an alarming crisis? Those who have plenty should think of this awful state of things! Farmers who have reaped the reward of their labors by good crops and good prices, to you we appeal to assist us in our efforts to drive poverty and the fear of it from the land. Can it be that this flourishing country, with all its grandeur and magnificence, all its wealth and power, can be called the land of poverty. Would that it were otherwise; but how can it be when it is so unequally divided. When we compare the man with his millions, to the one who has none, we can not but think if he will

give to the poor he will lend to the Lord. But we who have only a few hundreds or thousand's, should give and let others live, and we will never regret it. If we help them through this trying season, they may probably be able to repay us for our kindness, when the working season comes. They assisted us in gathering our crops. But for them we might have been in their condition, and it is our duty to lend a helping hand. Some farmers and others affirm that it is their own fault, and that they might have been in good circumstances had they taken care of their money. It is true that many have trifled away their money by drinking, &c.; but we find those who have large families were compelled to spend it as fast as they earned it, and could not lay it by for a rainy day; and it is among large families that poverty is the worst. At this season there are many hands leaving the cities to seek employment in the country. It is true there is not much work to do on the farms in winter; notwithstanding this, farmers should employ them for charity's sake. They can cut wood, grub and clear up the land for spring work. A great many farmers have sons to do the work in winter, but they should let them have a season of recreation; and they can spend the time in reading good books, and papers. Time spent in this way is not lost, and, no one will ever be sorry for it when the spring comes. This knowledge will always come in play. Then we, who are farmer's boys, should take agricultural papers, and subscribe immediately to the *American Agriculturist*, for it is certainly the best of the kind in this country—so thinks

A FARMER'S BOY.

UNEMPLOYED LABORERS.

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMIGRANT PROTECTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY PRESS.

THE great number of persons dependent on labor for their daily bread, now out of employment, owing to the unusual depression in all the departments of business, and the large influx of foreign emigrants, is the occasion of the present address.

We believe that you may render important assistance to us, in our efforts to mitigate this evil, by enabling us to ascertain what openings yet exist for the moral and industrious, among this unfortunate class of our City population, both of native and foreign birth. We are convinced, that there are many localities within a reasonable distance of New-York, where labor could be profitably employed—that at the present moment, there are thousands of families in our own and neighboring States, seriously inconvenienced for want of domestic help, while servant girls in New-York, of unexceptionable character, are out of situations, and reduced to the necessity of pawning their clothes to pay their boarding bills, and that agricultural and other business interests are suffering for want of the strong arms of the sons of toil, who are pining in cellars in our City, and depending on public or private charity, for scanty and precarious subsistence—and all this for want of a proper correspondence between the employer and employé through the medium of such an Institution as this Society.

We believe, also, that it will be wise policy on the part of the employers to anticipate the wants of the ensuing spring, and engage their help *now*. A business reaction may confidently be anticipated, and all the avenues of industrious pursuits will be open and occupied by busy enterprise; labor will be proportionably in demand, and the difficulties which met the Society last year, in filling orders, will return with increased force.

There is reason to believe that the supply of labor furnished by foreign emigration will another year be diminished. The Eastern War, so obstinate and sanguinary, and which will doubtless rage with increased violence next year, will not only enhance the price of agricultural produce, but call thousands to the battle-field who might otherwise seek our quiet shores, and engage in the occupations of peaceful industry.

We therefore gentlemen, respectfully and ear-

nestly request you to give a place in your respective journals to this communication. In so doing you will impart a three-fold good—relief to our charitable Institutions and City taxes—the means of an independent and honest livelihood to the unemployed and destitute poor—and benefit to those who need their services.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the General Agent, Rev. D. R. THOMASON, American Emigrant Society's Rooms, No. 13 Astor-place, New-York, will be promptly answered. Applicants, in person or by letter, may be made at either of the Society's Offices, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place, or No. 27 Greenwich-st. Signed on behalf of the Society.

PETER COOPER, President.

MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Cor. Secretary.

Other papers are requested to copy.

For the American Agriculturist.
BOOK YOUR EXPENSES.

There was not a little sound sense and business discrimination in the merchant who, happening to see his son take from his till three cents to pay for a cigar, exclaimed authoritatively, "Book it, Joe. Book it!"

The foolish expenditures of almost every man would be very much curtailed if every cent that passed out of his hands had a place, a date, and a purpose on the cash book. The entry of "cigars," "pachewing," "plug," "pipes," "smashers," "cocktails," "juleps," &c., with price annexed, and now and then a dollar for some purpose of *perdition*, would furnish no very pleasant theme for meditation in a calm review of the past. It is by guarding the avenues to the treasure-house, that the treasure is preserved. It is by stopping the streams therefrom, that the water in a fountain accumulates—and nothing would be more efficacious in doing this than a knowledge of the amount and purpose of every expenditure.

If every man, every farmer in New-London County, would commence the first of January, debt and credit with himself, and righteously make an entry of every cent received and expended, and every Saturday night review the transactions of the week and balance accounts, the County would be thousands of dollars richer one year from the date of this writing, than by continuing the present loose way of doing business, beside laying the foundation of permanent prosperity for many a man, now *repiningly* struggling against adverse fortune, which in truth, is but the inevitable result of his own folly.

And to urge upon every man, especially every farmer, a system of strict accounts is the object of this article.

The writer would propose the following method, as having been successfully adopted by many intelligent farmers:

On the first of January, settle with every man, and *balance accounts* by taking or giving notes, if it is not possible to do so otherwise. Every one at this particular period of the world has a right to his just dues, at least once a year.

When your accounts are once balanced, never, if possible, commence a book account with any man. It may not always be in your power to do otherwise, but most farmers can sell for cash and buy for cash, which is very much better than trusting every one, and expecting to get trusted every where.

Purchase you a blank book, and write out on its first page an inventory of your property. So many acres of land—so much; so much stock, specifying the kinds, and value of each respectively—so much guano, carriages, wagons, harnesses, farming tools, specifying each article with its cash value annexed. On the next two succeeding pages make out an abstract of your assets and liabilities in the shape of notes, book accounts, if such you have, and see how

you stand in cash matters. On the next page commence your cash account. Examine your pocket book, count every cent and charge cash with the amount, and when money is received, place it on the debit side, with the date and the wherefore of its reception. When money is paid out, give cash credit therefor, not in the ambiguous term of "sundries," but the items, with such explanations as will enable you to know the reason and amount of every expenditure. At the end of every month strike a balance; count your cash and see that it is all right. By following this mode, you can tell at any moment what you are worth and the amount of your expenses, while scores of foolish purchases, which otherwise you would make without thought, will never disgrace you or your cash-book.

H. L. R.

REMARKS.—To all our readers who are wondering why they do not grow rich, we commend the very sensible exhortation of our correspondent. The beginning of a new year is a good time to turn over a new leaf in our business habits, and keep matters in a more snug condition. It would probably astonish most farmers to look back over the year, and see how many fools' pence have slipped out of their purse. Conscience will rarely disturb them for these things, unless they keep a record and review it. We know of many a tiller of the soil, not over rich, whose tobacco bills, if invested in guano and seed-wheat, and put into the bank of earth, would supply his family in flour the year round. This is one of the small holes in his pocket. Let him summon resolution, and begin to book his expenses, and he will soon find out the leaks in his ship. Let these be stopped, and he will not long want capital to make improvements upon his farm, and put him on the road to competence and wealth.

LOSS OF HOGS ON GRAND ISLAND.—The late snow storm seems to have been more injurious in its results on Grand Island than upon either shore, and a greater depth of snow fell there than on the main land. A resident upon the Island thinks it reached three feet upon a level! The hogs which were suffered to roam at will about the Island, having been caught in the snow, were generally destroyed. Several hundred probably met their death in this way. The poor creatures, when found, were huddled together, as if they died inviting warmth from each other. In one place twenty were thus found in a body, all frozen stiff. The loss will fall severely upon the farmers.

Buffalo Democracy.

VENISON.—It is a singular but pleasurable fact, that venison, fresh, fat and tender from the forests, is cheaper now in St. Louis than beef, mutton and pork. The editor of the Intelligencer says:—We have seen fine "quarters" bought at four cents a pound recently; and "saddles" are bought by the dozen at eight cents.

AN "Anthracite" Locomotive has been running successfully upon the Boston and Providence Railroad during the past week, and has received the approbation of the corporation. The steam is generated entirely by anthracite coal, and the train is run at as economical and rapid a rate as with any other kind of fuel.

He who learns, and makes no use of his learning, is a beast of burden with a load of books hitched to him.

CREDENTIALS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

From the Scientific American.

....The *American Agriculturist* is one of the best journals of the kind now published.

From the Windham County Telegraph.

....The New-York Mirror never came nearer the truth, than in the following short sentence: The *American Agriculturist* is a newspaper that no practical or scientific farmer can do without. Our readers all know our opinion of the publication, and many of them have for some time known the publication itself. Selections from it are by no means rarities in our agricultural columns.

From the New-Brunswick Times.

....We clip the following extract from a notice of this excellent agricultural paper, from the People's Journal for the month of October. Read it and subscribe: "A friend of ours now temporarily residing in France, partly in order to acquaint himself with French agriculture, to whom we have been sending a number of agricultural papers, writes us as follows: 'You may discontinue all the papers except the *American Agriculturist*. After reading and comparing them all for some time, the *American Agriculturist* suits me best. It comprises the substance of the whole of them. I find in its pages a greater variety of agricultural information than in any one of the others.' The above is the deliberate opinion of a practical man, and we take pleasure in adding to it our own endorsement.

From the Hartford Courant

....The *American Agriculturist* is a first-class journal.

From the Repository and Whig.

....It is one of the very best agricultural journals in the country.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

....It is a weekly, well printed on the best paper, and is a "crack" implement, fully able to plow its own furrow.

From the Miners' Journal.

....This work is eminently worthy the patronage of farmers, affording ample information on all subjects in which they are interested.

From the Monmouth Enquirer.

....The *American Agriculturist* is always filled with entertaining and instructive matter for the farmers of our country.

From the New-Jersey Standard.

....Our readers are scarcely aware of its value, or we should see large lists coming among our agricultural population. In quarto form, on good paper, well printed, and ably edited, and illustrated, price only \$2 a year, with reductions to clubs, do not let us hear of a member of the new Monmouth County Agricultural Society being without a copy of it.

From the Weekly Gazette.

....It is one of our most valuable exchanges.

From the Derby Journal.

....It is devoted exclusively to the culture of the soil, and is conducted with marked ability, combining scientific research with results of experience.

From the New-York Observer.

....We have great pleasure in calling attention to this valuable weekly. It embraces a large amount, and a rich and well chosen variety of useful information—adapted to the reading of every family which takes an interest in the natural productions of earth, of art, and of mind.

From the News and Advertiser.

....This is an excellent agricultural paper.

From the Dollar Times.

....We notice that this leading agricultural paper has entered upon the eleventh volume. It is issued weekly, each number

containing sixteen large quarto pages, and furnishes a great variety of the earliest, most reliable, and practical information on all subjects connected with farming, planting, gardening, fruit growing, stock breeding, &c.

From the Niagara Courier.

American Agriculturist is the title of the best agricultural journal on our exchange list. There are papers among us professing to be devoted to agriculture, which are mere impositions, their conductors having no knowledge of the subject, practical or scientific, and no positive talent of any kind. The *American Agriculturist* is conducted with decided ability. Its editors are practical farmers, and well understand the subject on which they write. It is published on a superior article of paper, and at the close of the year, will make a valuable and convenient volume for reference.

From the Hartford Daily Times.

....It is the cheapest paper of its character in the country.

From the Ohio Democrat.

....Farmers that are taking their own county paper, and feel able to do so, can not do better than to subscribe for the *American Agriculturist*.

From the Connecticut Whig.

....If any of our readers wish to subscribe for a paper devoted to the farm and garden, we should recommend the *American Agriculturist*.

From the St. Mary's Gazette.

....If there is an agricultural work published in this country, that can be called truly American in its character, the *American Agriculturist* is the one. It is national in its principle, in its character, and in its sympathies. It is an honor to the nation, and to the cause in which it is engaged, and a blessing to every farmer who enjoys the privilege of reading its richly stored pages.

From the Abingdon Virginian.

....It is a journal entirely worthy of the patronage of the country.

From the Suffolk Gazette.

....It is overflowing with subjects interesting and valuable to all.

From the Shelby Democrat.

....Farmers desirous of securing a reliable agricultural paper, in our opinion can not do better than to secure the *American Agriculturist*. It is filled with the choicest original and selected articles.

From the Mississippi Chronicle.

....This valuable work is neatly gotten up, ably conducted, and is decidedly the leading agricultural paper of the country. A new volume has just commenced making it a very good time to subscribe. Every farmer should read it.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

....It is beautifully printed, ably edited, and worthy of a place in every farm house. We cheerfully recommend it to our readers as the best of our exchanges devoted entirely to agriculture.

MAMMOTH POTATO.—We were shown the other day a potato, of the yam species, which beats anything we have ever seen in the potato line. It measured 21½ inches in length and 31½ inches in circumference, weighing 10 lbs. 8 ounces. It was raised on the plantation of Cornelius Beazley, on the Aucilla River. We understand the average yield per acre was 300 bushels. If any of our friends can beat this, we would like to know it.

[Credit Lost.]

True prayer is not a human, but a celestial gift—the fruit of the Holy Spirit praying in us and with us.

Love of children is always the indication of a genial nature, pure, unworn, and unselfish heart.

Horticultural Department.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It gives us pleasure to speak of the doings of this young but vigorous association. Scarcely a year has yet passed since its first organization, yet it has scarcely an equal in the country in point of numbers, enterprize, and the activity of its members. We see by reference to the treasurer's report that over thirteen hundred dollars have been received during the first year from membership fees alone (\$3.00 each). We have had frequent occasion to observe the untiring efforts of both the officers and members. Some of these, and without designing to be invidious, we may particularly mention the President, John W. Degrauw, Esq., have devoted weeks and months of constant labor to the enterprize. Such efforts, and we feel quite sure they will be continued, must succeed in securing the ultimate aims of the society.

On the 7th ult. the society met for the election of officers for the ensuing year, at which time a very interesting address was delivered by the President. We have had time to only partially peruse a published report of the address, but have read enough to appreciate its value and appropriateness. It gives a review of the doings of the society and conveys many hints valuable to this and other similar associations. A touching and merited tribute is paid to the memory of Mr. S. Griswold, a member of the society, who, having fully passed the allotted three score and ten years, has passed away and gone to revel in gardens of paradise; and to Mr. James B. Lenore, another member, who had crossed the Atlantic with his family to pay a last visit to the home of his infancy and early impressions, and while returning to the land of his adoption, went down to the shadowy depths with the wreck of the ill-fated Arctic. We can not in this brief notice do full justice to the address, and we would recommend our horticultural readers to address some officer of the society, and procure a copy for perusal.

We append a list of the officers for 1855.

President—John W. Degrauw.

Vice-Presidents—John Maxwell, Stephen Knowlton, Henry A. Kent, Smith J. Eastman, John W. Towt.

Treasurer—W. S. Dunham.

Corresponding Secretary—D. W. Beadle.

Recording Secretary—Joseph Lees.

Executive Committee—M. L. Schaefer, Ira Smith, H. A. Graef.

Finance Committee—Joseph H. Lester, John A. Nexsen, A. J. S. Degrauw.

Library Committee—M. Arrowsmith, John Maxwell, H. A. Graef.

Premium Committee—John W. Towt, Geo. Ingraham.

Committee on Fruits—J. E. Ranch, James Weir, William Poynter.

Committee on Plants and Flowers—George Gamgee, Joseph Lees, M. Brandigee.

Committee on Vegetables—George Hamlyn, D. W. Beadle, W. Park.

We learn that the Astoria Horticultural Society has given up its independent organi-

zation and becomes incorporated into that of Brooklyn.

THE HORTICULTURIST FOR DECEMBER.

The editor opens with a timely leader upon "Pears on Quince Stocks," discussing the cause of the remarkable destruction among them last winter. The season was so disastrous that many were very much alarmed, and began to suspect that the cultivation of dwarf pears would have to be abandoned altogether. He thinks there is no good foundation for this opinion, and that suitable precautions will prevent the recurrence of similar calamities. The peculiarities of the winter that destroyed so many dwarfs were these: in the month of January we had first a severe cold, which in the absence of snow on the ground penetrated it deeply; then came a slight fall of snow; and then a thaw. The thaw for a day or two was rapid, and just as the snow was all melted, and the ground about half-thawed, intense cold set in all at once. The whole surface of the ground was covered with water which could not get down, and this water was suddenly converted into ice; so that one might have skated for miles over the country; the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, and twisting the ice-bound trees with great severity. The cold, intense as it was—ten degrees below zero—would not have done the least injury had it not been accompanied with a boisterous wind. Of this we are perfectly satisfied; because trees standing in low, sheltered places escaped completely, while on all high ground, knolls, &c., the destruction was very great. The injury was in proportion to the exposure, and to the proportion of the quince stock that stood in the water when the freezing commenced. The part above the water and ice line was, we believe, safe in all cases. In heavy clay ground so compact as to shed the water off its surface, instead of imbibing it, as light sandy ground did, the trees escaped with less injury.

The calamity impresses three important truths on the minds of cultivators.

1. The importance of shelter. Every day's experience strengthens our conviction that, in this country, it is one of those requisits which should receive the earnest attention of every cultivator, and which can not be overlooked with impunity. In the case of last winter's destruction to the quince we have seen that, in most cases, it proved a perfect safeguard.

2. Mulching is a protection against intense cold, and driving wind. In the worst places if the roots had been covered with three or four inches deep of mulching, decayed leaves, manure, saw-dust, tan or any thing that would have excluded the wind, all would have been safe. We therefore advise mulching all dwarf pears, and especially all those in exposed situations, before the winter fully sets in; and we should do this, even if assured that we should never have so severe a winter as the last. The roots of the quince are spread out near the surface, not running deeply like those of the pear. We

found that all quince roots below a certain depth were safe last winter.

3. If trees do suffer from some cause that can not be averted, we must not fold our arms and see them die; but, on the first symptom of injury, search out the seat of ailment, and apply a remedy.

This is unquestionably good counsel, whatever may be thought of the ingenious theory upon which it is based. The winter mulching is our own practice with all young fruit trees, strawberries, raspberries, &c. We have no doubt it pays well upon all trees and shrubs, that are worth growing.

There is an excellent article on raising fruits from seed, in which M. P. Wilder's views are advocated. The seeds of the most perfect fruits are most likely to give us improved varieties.

A young beginner gives us a chapter of his experience in the culture of grapes in a cold vinery. He approves of early production, though nearly all authors condemn it. Grape culture in cold vineries is, in this country, in its infancy; and when a novice looks in the books, he will find sufficient diversity of opinion to afford him full scope for enterprize and experiment. Take for instance, the following suggestions by authors of repute: "The Muscat of Alexandria requires a high moist temperature, when in bloom."—(*McIntosh*, p. 439.) "For the Muscat of Alexandria, a dry atmosphere when at rest and when in bloom is indispensably necessary."—(*Chorlton*, page 43.) "Open the grapery soon and close early, is a maxim that ought to be well riveted on the mind."—(*Ib.* page 58.) "Open late."—(*H. G.*, Boston Horticulturist, 1852, page 323.) "Give little air until fruit is ripening."—(*Ib.* p. 323.) "Give plenty of air."—(*Downing*.)

Mr. Chorlton has an article on green-house plants for winter bouquets, showing how they are to be managed, and giving a list of varieties most desirable for this purpose.

W. R. Prince, of Flushing, gives an interesting article on the varieties of sumac, recommending the *Rhus copallinum*, as the best native species for tanning. This is already gathered in some parts of the country and cured for the purpose of tanning. The Sicilian Tanner's sumac is imported to a considerable extent—an article for which our own might very profitably be substituted.

Halliday's wind engine for raising water, is figured and favorably noticed.

The report of the Mississippi Fruit Committee to the American Pomological Society, is given at length. It gives us much valuable information of the capacities of that region for fruit-growing. As the volume of the transactions of the third session of this society will soon be published, we hope to give this and other valuable reports to our readers.

In the Editor's Table there is a favorable notice of Cross's adjustable and elevating grape frame. This frame, it is thought, will facilitate the protection of such vines as require it, and horizontal training may prove a safeguard against mildew. Our experience does not harmonize with this theory.

Isabellas trained thus have shown as much mildew as those trained upright.

"Comstock's Terra Culture" is noticed. The Committee of the State Agricultural Society, appointed in 1851 to examine this wonderful discovery, reported through the acting chairman, L. F. Allen, that the Committee came to the *unanimous* opinion that no *new discovery* had been made by Mr. Comstock, nor was his practice different from that of experienced nurserymen heretofore, and which may be found in public works; and "although important in themselves, the Committee do not think it proper for the Society to recommend to the Legislature any appropriation to Mr. Comstock as the discoverer." Terra Culture is said to be on the wane, in the neighborhood of Prof. Comstock's since the above report.

An amateur has some notes on strawberries, that are interesting to the growers of that fruit. Black Prince he finds an enormous bearer; large, and good. He has taken it into the field for a market berry, along with McAvoy's Superior, Extra Red, and No. 1 Pistillate, which are pronounced very important varieties. He has some seedlings of the British Queen that are astonishing.

For the American Agriculturist.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

ARICULAS should receive air whenever the weather will permit. All dead leaves should be taken off and otherwise kept clean. Water very sparingly.

HERBACEOUS CALCEOLARIAS should be kept growing by shifting them whenever the roots fill the pots, until their final shift into the pots wherein they are intended to bloom. If green fly make their appearance, fumigation should be resorted to.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTÉES—All dead foliage should be picked off; stir the soil occasionally; give air whenever opportunity offers, and water sparingly.

CINERARIAS—Look well to keeping down green fly, as nothing is so destructive to them as these little pests; give air on every opportunity, and plenty of room to prevent their drawing manure. Water may be applied with beneficial effects, in a weakly state, twice a week.

FUCHSIAS—Those which have been put to rest should now be pruned in both head and root and placed in a gentle heat after potting. Seed may also be sown.

PELARGONIUMS—Tie out the shoots at equal distances, to admit both light and air, and to prevent their drawing. Weak manure water may be applied two or three times a week, except just after shifting.

CAMELIAS—Should be syringed in fine weather and dried off before admitting air. Weak manure water may be applied till they come into bloom.

PLANT HOUSES IN GENERAL.

The inmates should be kept scrupulously clean, as nothing is more conducive to health. Moderate fires, and air whenever it can be admitted with safety. Keep up a regular succession of plants to bloom through the spring.

VINERY.

Vines breaking should be syringed on every favorable opportunity, steaming the house the last thing at night, by wetting the pipes or flue. The air should be moist and kept in motion as much as possible. The border, if outside, should be carefully noticed and the heat renewed whenever necessary in severe weather. Fresh manure should be applied

to the surface in preference to disturbing the whole. Canvass should be stretched over the border on a wooden frame to keep off rain and snow.

W. SUMMERSBY.

For the American Agriculturist.

GREEN-HOUSE FIRES.

As fires are wanted more or less during the winter season, I send you the following hints on their management, which I have reason to believe are not generally known. In most forcing and green-houses it is the general practice to continue feeding the fires, at short intervals, till a late hour in the evening, more especially during severe weather, and then filling the furnace with coal for the night, which is invariably burnt out before morning; when the fires, in some instances, are obliged to be relighted, thereby consuming a quantity of fuel which may be dispensed with. The following is my plan: when the fires are lighted they are kept going till the houses are sufficiently warm, when they are banked in for the night in the following manner: a few shovelfulls of coal are thrown into the furnace; the ashes being well wetted, so that when moved no dust will rise, they are thrown on the coal in the furnace, and beat down hard with the back of the shovel, completely filling the furnace. Any one in the habit of fixing fires in this manner, can bank in at eight o'clock in the evening; and, regulating the draft according to the weather, can tell within five degrees what the heat of the house will be next morning at seven. Besides being of much less trouble, less fuel is used than on the general system. I find it takes more coal, by one-third, to keep the fire supplied with fuel till a late hour in the evening, than it does to bank in when we are satisfied of there being a good fire all night. When the fires are required to be started in the morning, they need only stirring up, the clinkers drawn out, and a shovelfull or two of coal, and they burn as well as though just lighted. When they have burned as long as required, they can be either let out or banked in, as circumstances dictate.

How often do gardeners sit up waiting till ten or eleven o'clock at night, which can easily be avoided with as much security as though they staid all night. A friend of mine, a very intelligent gardener, observed, after trying the experiment, "Ah, banking in is the only plan."

I do not mean to assert that stoves can be managed the same way, because they can not with any degree of security. I may here mention, that I can not sufficiently express my dislike to the use of stoves in green-houses. Apart from the dirty and sickly look of the plants, they are more expensive in the end, as they consume a great quantity of fuel, and cast off so dry a heat that plants can not occupy a house in which they are employed, and look healthy; and they have not sufficiently heating surface to allow of enough water being placed upon them, for the purpose of evaporation, to counteract the dry heat they send out. A furnace and smoke-flue are by far preferable; to which, if added a boiler and a flow and return pipe, which should be of copper, are much less expensive and are more suitable for green-houses, as they heat quick and soon cool when a change of weather requires it. I have worked those that have been in use for the past twelve years, which are as good now as when put up, but I would not recommend them for forcing houses, on account of their cooling so rapidly. Wherever used, the joints should be brazed, as soldered joints will not last long.

W. SUMMERSBY.

For the American Agriculturist.

HOW TO PRESERVE GIRDLED TREES.

In the spring of 1848 I had a very choice apple tree near my house, six inches in diameter, which was entirely girdled by meadow moles for a space of from four to six inches. When first discovered, I took some chip manure and put around the body in order to prevent the wood from cracking, at the same time cutting off ten or twelve grafts from the top of the tree and placing them in my cellar. When the tree had started sufficiently to peel easily, I removed the chips and dirt below where the tree was eaten, and cut off the edges of the bark above and below the wound to where it was green. I then took a hard stick, about as large as the grafts, and having made it round, and shaving it off on one side slanting down to an edge, I pressed it under the bark above and below, with the flat side nearest the tree. Having prepared the grafts in a similar manner, I first run the large end under the bark below, and then above, taking care to have them extend under the surface one or two inches. Eight or ten being disposed in this manner, I put some tar on the trunk to keep it from cracking, and then covered over the grafts with earth. They have now grown one or two inches in diameter, and the tree yields good fruit and is doing well.

R. W. FRESBIE.

WASHINGTON, CONN.

GROWING FILBERTS IN MAINE.

We import a large amount of the nut called filberts. Why not raise them in Maine? We have two or three species of this tribe of nuts, growing naturally among us. These are familiarly called hazle-nuts. These produce some nuts which children gather in the fall; but it is reasonable to conclude that if these varieties should be taken and cultivated, with as much care, skill and attention, as the filberts are in England, they would yield as abundantly and be as profitable (other things being equal) here as there.

Barry, in his Fruit Garden, says, "Of all other trees it [the filbert] requires regular and proper pruning to maintain its fruitfulness." "The blossoms, or fruit buds, are produced on shoots of one year's growth, and bear the next." "The fruit is borne in cluster on the end of a small twig produced from the bud bearing the female blossom."

It is stated that in the County of Kent, in England, where the principal filbert orchards are, so productive do they make them by their skillful culture, that an acre has produced \$250 worth of fruit in a single season. Barry quotes from the transactions of the London Horticultural Society pretty full directions for cultivating these shrubs or trees. Those who feel desirous of trying their culture will find it an object to procure his book and read for themselves.

It is evident, however, from the fact just mentioned, that the nuts are produced on shoots of the previous year's growth, that the science of its culture depends on the most skillful manner of so preparing and training the shrubs that they will each year throw out the greatest number of strong, healthy shoots.

It is probable that some varieties of our native filberts may be more fruitful or productive than others. Those who intend to try their culture should make observations on this point, and select those which promise to be most fertile.

[Maine Farmer.]

The skeptic is ever expert at puzzling a debate which he finds himself unable to continue, and, like an Olympic boxer, generally fights best when undermost.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO OUR READERS.

We trust our readers will understand that it is far more a matter of necessity than of pleasure, that we so frequently appeal to them for assistance in increasing the circulation of this journal, and that we so often refer to the character of our enterprise. They must all be aware that no small amount of money is required to carry on a paper like this, especially when, as now, nearly two-thirds of all we receive from subscribers (allowing for those furnished at the club rates,) is expended for the sheets of white paper alone, upon which the *Agriculturist* is printed. We could use inferior materials, but this would not comport with our design, which is to furnish a FIRST-CLASS JOURNAL, both as regards its mechanical execution and its contents. We have, then, only one-third of the receipts for meeting the expenses of type-setting, press-work, mailers, traveling expenses, losses by mail, postage, the salaries of those continually occupied upon the paper, and an occasional contributor, &c. The fact is, and our readers (especially those who fancy that the *Agriculturist* is a money-making enterprise, and that they are in duty bound to get it as low as possible,) may as well understand it at once—we have expended during the past year much more than we have received, and this may possibly be the case for a year or two to come, in order to make the *Agriculturist* just what we think it should be. We do this because we believe the time is not now distant when we shall draw around our enterprise a very large circle of intelligent farmers, with whom it will be pleasurable to hold weekly intercourse, and that in a few years, at most, we shall receive enough above expenses to remunerate us for present loss.

But we mean what we say when we affirm, that to make money by publishing the *Agriculturist* is not our object. We have other sources of income, sufficient for our wants, and which would be less enjoyed could we not take some part in aiding on the public enterprises of the day. The *Agriculturist* is our contribution to the cause of improvement. We have now a large list of subscribers, but nothing so large as we should like to have, in order to reduce our expenses, and to address them from week to week. Our readers, who know the paper and can speak of it, are our main reliance for enlarging our list of subscribers. Many of them have done much already, and we feel quite sure that others will lend us a helping hand, now that we have plainly told them that we need their aid. We wish to add to the intrinsic value of these pages by such facilities as money only can procure. We wish our editors to be less confined to office labor, which others could be employed to do, that they may spend much of their time upon the farms of our readers, in various parts of the country. As we have all the machinery of the paper to keep under way for many or few subscri-

bers, every new one we now receive yields some profit to go towards reducing the general expense.

Let us then ask you who read this, to remember the great cause we advocate, and each add one or two new names to the list for 1855. One new name from each subscriber would put the *American Agriculturist* upon a paying footing, but as at some offices every farmer is already a reader, let us ask others to send us two, three, four, or more. "What say you to this request? Can you not recommend the *American Agriculturist* to your neighbors with a certainty of benefitting them?"

THE PAST YEAR.

The past year has been an eventful one, especially to the farmer. The short crops in Europe in 1852 caused an extraordinary demand for American produce. In October, grain, flour, beef, pork, &c., began to rise rapidly here, and by January 1853, these staple articles reached almost famine prices, which they maintained till September, when a sudden fall to some extent took place, which the most sagacious, in this country and Europe, generally considered would rule permanently throughout the year. But the great deficiency in the Indian corn crop here, in consequence of the severe drouth the past summer and fall, the small quantity of old grain on hand, both in this country and in Europe, and the fierce and active continuance of the war there, have caused a gradual advance in prices, and flour and grain now stand considerably higher than they did a twelvemonth ago; and the prospect is that they may still advance. Potatoes and other vegetables are about the same as they were last year at this time; beef and pork are a little lower.

The season for nine months past has been extraordinary. One of the coldest, most snowy, and wettest of springs; the hottest and driest of summers; and a colder November and December than our country has known for many years. Yet as a whole, the two past seasons have been highly advantageous to the farmers. The only crop that has been materially short the past season was corn. All the others for two years past have been abundant; and the prices obtained for them are so great, the farmers have generally become independent, and in many cases rich. In their abundant prosperity we greatly rejoice; for in this profession is bound up much of the wealth and strength of the State. This should induce them to look about now and see how much good they can do with their wealth, and consider what solid improvement they can make for the community.

The mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical interests are now suffering greatly in the country, and there is much distress and absolute want among them, while the agricultural class, who have kept aloof from speculations, and continued steadily in their own business, have abundance, and to spare.

The wants in our country and in Europe another year will be very large, war or no war, and we trust our farmers, with their accustomed energy, are preparing to supply

them. They ought to double their crops of spring wheat this year, and add at least one half to those of corn and potatoes. This should not be attempted so much by bringing an increased breadth of land under cultivation, as in their improved practises. Manure more highly, plow deeper, choose superior seed and implements, and cultivate the growing crops more thoroughly. Draining also should be materially increased, especially if those rich marshes and bogs, which with their standing water, are now an injury rather than a benefit to their owners.

BASKET WILLOW.

We have just been informed of the invention of a machine for the removal of the bark on willow twigs, preparatory to sending them to market to manufacture into baskets. The removal of the bark has been the great obstacle hitherto in supplying our home markets, as the great amount of labor required, at American prices, left little margin for profit to the producer. A successful machine, for this purpose, will enable us to fully supply our own wants, extensive as they now are, and daily increasing.

This for the present can be done with our native willows, of which we have a very large variety. Some one we believe places the number as high as fifty, though this we think hardly possible. Yet, whoever will observe, as we have frequently done, the numerous kinds growing at the North and the South, the East and the West, can not but estimate the aggregate as large. Of these, the supply sent to our market is principally made up, and is already large, and commands extravagant prices. From four to six cents per pound is paid for these native twigs, when stripped of their bark and dried. Six times the price of hay, ought to remunerate the farmers' boys and girls for sending wood to the Atlantic cities.

There are myriads of acres on the Mississippi and other river bottom lands, that are now covered with natural willows, suitable for basket-making. These have only to be cut over annually, to produce just the article that will command these high prices. It is true these native willows are not as valuable as the imported basket willow, but till these are grown to sufficient extent to supply ourselves, which we are gradually doing, the cultivation and preparation of the native will be found to pay well.

We understand some one in Connecticut has written a work on American and other willows. If the author or publisher will send us a copy we shall be happy to receive and call public attention to its contents, if deserving of it. The true interest of America as a nation, consists in diversifying our profitable productions and employments, to the fullest extent of which our climate, soil, and circumstances are capable.

CATTLE TRADE OF NEW-YORK CITY.—In connection with our market reports for this week, we present a general summary of this branch of business for the past year which is of considerable interest, both for present perusal and future reference.

PREMIUM LISTS.—We shall continue our offers of Book Premiums during the present month. See page 267.

Attention is also called to the advertisement of a "New Herd Book" and to an article on the same subject on another page.

We call the special attention of our readers to the address of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protection and Employment Society. We trust our exchanges will help forward the welfare of the suffering by giving the address a place in their journals.

PARK BENJAMIN, Esq.—This gentleman is with his family, spending the winter in New-Haven, Conn. Managers of Lyceums and others, who may wish to hear any of his popular lectures, should therefore address him as above.

A PRESENT.—We suggest to our readers that they may make a valuable present to a relative or friend, by sending them the *American Agriculturist* for a year. Such a present goes farther than two dollars given at one time, since the receiver is fifty-two times reminded of the giver.

THE FIRES AND CASUALTIES OF 1854.—During the last year, there were forty fires in the United States where the loss exceeded \$100,000, or upwards. The entire loss of property by fires during that period is estimated at \$15,000,000. During the same period, 600 persons were killed by steamboat and about 200 by railroad, accidents.

HAMPSHIRE (MASS.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are indebted to Mr. Jas. W. Boyden, Secretary, for a copy of the transactions of this society for 1854. It is a large pamphlet of over a hundred pages, got up in good style, and after a brief examination, we are quite pleased with the general plan and arrangement of subjects. Such reports, furnished thus early, and containing, not a dry routine of business, but a description of the *methods* of producing premium articles, are very valuable.

METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The second exhibition will open in the splendid new Hall of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, on the 8th of February. This exhibition promises to be a brilliant one, and will afford to manufactures, mechanics, artists, inventors, &c., from all parts of the Union, a fine opportunity to display the results of their labor, skill, ingenuity and taste. A schedule of rules, regulations, and any particular information may be obtained by addressing the Superintendent, Thomas C. Connolly, at Washington, D. C.

We have just received a work entitled "Lilies and Violets," by Rosalie Bell, and published by J. C. Derby, 119 Nassau street, N. Y. It is neatly bound in cloth, and will doubtless afford pleasure to lovers of this style of literature.

NATIONAL POULTRY EXHIBITION.

In our advertising columns will be found a full announcement of the plan, rules and regulations, &c., of the forthcoming exhibition, to be held in this city from the 15th to 20th days of this month inclusive. All interested in this matter will find it to their interest to send their address to the President or Secretary of the Society and obtain a printed list of the prizes, regulations, &c. From what we learn we think the exhibition this year will be one of the largest and most interesting of the kind yet witnessed in this country.

THE AIKIN SQUASH.

HAVING received a few seeds of a squash from Aikin, South Carolina, last spring, we started them early in a hot-bed, that they might have ample time to mature. They came up well, survived the bugs, and grew vigorously enough for the tropics. Three specimens of the fruit matured. Their shape is like the old-fashioned pumpkin, but the skin is smoother, and it is manifestly a squash. The largest specimen weighed twenty-five pounds. The flesh is coarser than the crook-neck squash, and not as sweet. It is only a third-rate article in comparison with the acorn and marrow squashes, and in this climate is not worth cultivating. We should like to have our acorn squash tried at the south, to see if it suffers as much deterioration. If this Aikin squash is first-rate at home, there has been a great falling off.

THE TURKEY CROP.

This is getting to be one of the principal farm crops in eastern Connecticut and Rhode-Island. Turkeys from this region have a high reputation, both for size and quality, and command about two cents extra price in the market. They seem to be hardier, and grow more rapidly along the seaboard. About seven tons were carried off to the Boston market, for thanksgiving, by a single dealer in Stonington, Conn., and probably as many more went through the same hands for Christmas. This is but a small part of the birds raised in this town alone. Almost every farm is stocked with them, and they are raised in large flocks, from twenty to a hundred or more. The season having been dry has been unusually favorable, and a finer lot of poultry never went to market. They would average over ten pounds, and some of them went as high as twenty-five pounds dressed.

They are purchased by the quantity at the farmer's door for a shilling a pound, and retail in the villages for fourteen cents. They are principally cared for by the women and children of the household, and frequently bring in a cash return of one hundred dollars, which is a very handsome item in the income of the year. Where there is a wide range of pasture or wood-land for the flocks to run in, they are raised more cheaply than other kinds of poultry, as they stroll farther from the house, and pick up a large share of their living. They are great devourers of

grass-hoppers and other insects, and in this respect they must be of great advantage to a farm. There is no good reason why this crop should not be far more generally raised than it is. It costs no more than pork, and yet commands nearly double the price in all markets.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW.

This great annual show of fat stock in London, came off as usual early in December. The Short Horns and Devons were pronounced an improvement on preceding shows, while the Henfords had retrograded on this occasion. Sheep and pigs were uncommonly fine. The Mark Lane Express is very eulogistic on the first prize Short Horn ox. It says:

"The Duke of Rutland's ox was almost generally pronounced to be the best beast ever entered at the Smithfield Show; he was in fact so perfect in form, and so evenly fed, as scarcely to look like a fat animal—at any rate, a very different sort of fat animal to what has been shown, and even distinguished here. It was a common cause of regret that he had not been kept for breeding purposes, as he would, no doubt, have made an excellent cross for some other strains, coming as he does from so good a sort on one side, as that of Sir Charles Knightly."

We shall give a full account of this show from one of our exchanges next week.

Correspondence of the American Agriculturist.

FRENCH HORSES.

PARIS, France, Dec. 13th, 1854.

THERE is nothing here which shows the distinction between the aristocrat and the common people so much as the horses. The cart horses are immense, and almost universally a light iron grey—or more properly speaking, white speckled with black, with feet as large as dinner plates; and such a profusion of mane and fetlock, and all buried under such ponderous harness as to excite great curiosity.

The riding and driving horses of the gentry are very graceful; with clean, delicate limbs, and arched necks; so nicely groomed and broken, especially for riding, as to make me wish we had such in New-York.

The fashionable color is a cross between an iron grey and a brown—a most peculiar color. I never saw the like before.

Another color is also much used for saddle horses, which is between a cream and sorrel, near akin to a dark salmon. The mane and tail are a shade or two darker than the body, and are very beautiful according to my fancy. You will see troupes of these handsome creatures, backed by Frenchmen, in the fashionable quarters, as gay as so many popinjays.

There are many beautiful varieties of the heath which I see in the markets and stores. I wish these could be more cultivated in our country. We scarce find them except in our green-houses, and only a few even there. The Crystal Palace is rapidly completing, and is a magnificent building. I hope America will be well represented here. C. E. W.

Scrap-Book.

THE LADY-BUG AND THE ANT.

There is a beautiful moral in the following lines by Mrs. Sigourney :

The Lady-bug sat in the rose's heart,
And smiled with pride and scorn,
As she saw a plain-dressed Ant go by,
With a heavy grain of corn.
So she drew the curtains of damask around,
And adjusted her silken vest,
Making her glass of a drop of dew
That lay in the rose's breast.

Then she laughed so loud that the Ant looked up,
And seeing her haughty face,
Took no more notice, but traveled on
At the same industrious pace ;
But a sudden blast of Autumn came ;
And rudely swept the ground,
And down the rose with the Lady-bug bent,
And scattered its leaves around.

Then the houseless Lady was much amazed,
For she knew not where to go,
And hoarse November's early blast
Had brought with it rain and snow ;
Her wings were chilled, and her feet were cold,
And she wished for the Ant's warm cell,
And what she did in the wintry storm
I'm sure I can not tell.

But the careful Ant was in her nest,
With her little ones by her side ;
She taught them all like herself to toil,
Nor mind the sneer of pride ;
And I thought, as I sat at the close of day,
Eating my bread and milk,
It was wiser to work and improve my time,
Than be idle and dress in silk.

A DOLLAR OR TWO.

With cautious step, as we tread our way thro'
This intricate world as other folks do,
May we still on our journey be able to view
The benevolent face of a dollar or two ;

For an excellent thing
Is a dollar or two,
No friend is so true
As a dollar or two ;
Through country or town,
As we pass up and down,
No prospect so good
As a dollar or two !

Would you read yourself out the bachelor crew
And the hand of a pretty young female sue,
You must always be ready the handsome to do,
Although it will cost you a dollar or two.

Love's arrows are tipped
With a dollar or two,
And affections are gained
With a dollar or two ;
The best aid you can meet
In advancing your suit,
Is the eloquent chink
Of a dollar or two !

Would wish your existence with faith to imbue,
And enroll in the ranks of the sanctified few ;
To enjoy a good name ; a well-cushioned pew,
You must freely down with a dollar or two.

The gospel is preached
For a dollar or two ;
And salvation is reached
By a dollar or two ;
You may sin sometimes,
But the worst of all crimes
Is, to find yourself short
Of a dollar or two.

THEOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL.—A very young child, whose kind and pious mother had early taught him the being and power of God, was asked, "How many Gods are there?" "One," said the little boy. "How do you know that?" inquired his sister. "Because," replied he, "there is no room for any more, for He fills everywhere."

A QUEER FEE.—A young lawyer took for his first fee a Newfoundland pup, whereupon the following correspondence ensued between him and another "limb" :

"Of a lawyer's first fee, if you'll tell me the name,
Which backward or forward spells always the same,
And do it correctly, I'll bellow and holla,
'Tu semper eris mihi Magnus Apollo.' G."

ANSWER.

"Your riddle, received just ere going to bed,
Was a long time in getting through my stupid head,
Till weary and worn, and about to give up,
'Parturient montes et nascitur'—pup."

A HASTY WORD.

Guard well thy lips ; for none can know
What evils from the tongue may flow ;
What guilt, what grief may be incurred
By one incautious, hasty word.

DUELLING.—Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville Journal, while on a late visit to Little Rock, Ark., received a letter from M. B. Hewsen, Esq., demanding satisfaction for some remarks he had made in a newspaper. Mr. Prentice disavowed any intention to offend Mr. Hewson, and very sensibly added :

"I am no believer in the duelling code. I would not call a man to the field unless he had done me such a deadly wrong that I desired to kill him, and I would not obey his call to the field unless I had done him so mortal an injury as to entitle him, in my opinion, to demand an opportunity of taking my life. I have not the least desire to kill you or to harm a hair on your head, and I am not conscious of having done anything to entitle you to kill me. I do not want your blood on my hands, and I do not want my own upon anybody's."

ANGELIC THEORY OF THE STARS.—Beyond and greater than ourselves, we see and know no other objects but the heavenly bodies ; but there is a general belief that between man and his Maker there is a great succession of beings ; and what can they be ? what are the angels of heaven—of whom, from our very childhood, from the beginning of the existence of men upon earth even, something has been said and heard—if they be not these planets and stars moving so majestically and worshipping so silently, so regularly, so obediently ? Why should not that movement in them which we recognize be called life—for us, endless magnificent life, as our own irregular movements, or the still more irregular and yet more limited movements of an ape, are called life ? [Literary Jour.]

THE MOON.—The new Lord Mayor of London, is named Moon, and he affords, of course, an inexhaustible mine of material for jokes on his name. Punch issues an edict to all the wits of the world forbidding them to make any pun on the Lord Mayor's name for a year, and more particularly prohibiting the following offenses.

If the Lord Mayor should not attend upon any occasion, when his lordship has been expected, no one is to say that the Moon is eclipsed.

If the Lord Mayor's health is drank, no one, as his lordship proceeds to reply, is to say "Rise, gentle Moon."

If the Lord Mayor goes to Windemere next autumn, no country journalist is to head his account of such excursion, "The Moon's on the Lake."

If the Lord Mayor makes a remark, no one is to call it a Lunar Observation.

If the Lord Mayor requests Miss Catharine Hayes to sing at the Mansion House, no person is to predict wet weather from the fact of there being a Haze near the Moon.

If the Lord Mayor is upon any particular occasion more witty than usual (if possible),

no person is to remark "The Moon shines to-night."

IN 1817 Lady Franklin produced and published a poem, from which the following is extracted. It is said that this poem brought about her acquaintance and final marriage with Sir John. There appears a strange agreement between his ultimate sad fate and the ideas expressed in the production :

"Oh has their sight
Been strained o'er growing realms of dreary white,
While each clear iceberg floating o'er the main,
Seemed a white sail and waxened hope again ;
Till fancied outcasts both of heaven and man,
E'en to their hearts the piercing coldness ran ;
O'er blasted fields they rolled their suffering eyes,
And sank the victims of the un pitying skies."

THE following lines, says the Rochester American, may be seen on an old clock in Scrantom's auction store. The clock was made by "Tobias & Co., Liverpool and London," and is a hundred years old ! Still it is "going," "going," like the auctioneer, and is likely to be "going" long after the auctioneer has been "struck off" and "gone !"

"I am old and worn as my face appears,
For I have walk'd on Time for a hundred years !
Many have fallen since I begun,
Many will fall ere my course is run !
I have buried the world with its hopes and fears,
In my long, lone march of a hundred years !"

VERY UNGALLANT.—The last Knickerbocker has the following upon a poetess with red hair :

"Unfortunate woman, how sad is your lot—
Your ringlets are red, and your poems are not."

ARRESTING A LOCOMOTIVE.

ON Monday evening last, we happened to be one of about a dozen passengers upon the down train of the Sandusky and Mansfield railroad. Nothing occurred to disturb the weariness of the journey, until the train arrived at Plymouth. Here we found a Constable waiting for us, who demanded the locomotive, to satisfy a claim, for which he held an execution, of the amount of \$15 ! He made his demand upon the conductor in the most pompous manner, and for a time, it appeared that we poor "pilgrims" were destined to remain on the "rock" for the night. The conductor, who appeared to be used to such obstructions, immediately set his persuasive powers to work, and rolled off an amount of blarney and soft soap that would have thrown any one but a Plymouth constable off his guard ; that functionary, however, remained immovable, and it was found that the only way to escape the loss of the engine, and the consequent detention of the train, was to get out of town as quick as possible. A lucky thought entered the brain of the engineer. It was but a few rods to Huron County, and once there, he would be out of the jurisdiction of the constable and back he went. After a few moments detention, the train was again put under motion, and it fairly flew as it passed on through the town, the whistle of the locomotive belching forth its loudest notes, as much as to say to the constable—"you can have me, if you can catch me." In a little while we were safely landed at Shelby, where we thanked our stars that we had no further to travel on a railroad that was liable to have its cars seized for a fifteen dollar debt.

Milan Free Press.

The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness ; to your opponent, tolerance ; to a friend, your heart ; to your child, a good example ; to a father, deference ; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of her son ; to yourself, respect ; and to all men, charity.

A PERPLEXED IRISHMAN.

A few days since, a gentleman connected with one of our railroad corporations, while taking a ride through one of our country towns, accompanied by his Irish servant, had the misfortune to have his vehicle smashed up, and himself and companion dashed to the ground, by his horse taking fright and running away. The gentleman was somewhat bruised but not seriously, his principal loss being that of his wig, which had been taken off, and on picking himself up, he found Pat in a much worse condition, holding on to his head with the blood trickling down his fingers, and his master's wig in his other hand, which he was surveying with the most ludicrous alarm and horror. "Well, Pat," said his master, "are you much hurt?" "Hurt, is it? Ah, master dear, do you see the top of my head in my hand?" Pat, in his terror and confusion had mistaken his master's portable head-piece for his own natural scalp, and evidently regarded his last hour as arrived.

BOASTING YOUNG LADIES.—When you hear a young woman boastingly say she never did a "stitch of work in her life," or that she can not tell a pork steak from a squash pie, make up your mind coolly that she's a poor piece of goods, and not to be taken at any price. The sooner you get your hat and moving portions outside the door the better.

A Yankee has invented a machine for extracting the lies from quack advertisements. Some of them are never seen after entering the machine, as only the truth comes out.

It is regarded by some as not a little remarkable that in Massachusetts, a State where the means of education so much abound, a majority of the people should after all turn out *Know Nothings*.

FANNY FERN thinks it most provoking for a woman who has worked hard all day mending an old coat of her husband's, to find a love letter from another woman in his pocket. Most likely.

A retired schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling by saying that, from constant habit, he never feels quite himself unless he's handling the rod.

Some of our exchanges mention the fact of a "Know-Nothing" having been turned out of the society for drinking an Irish whiskey punch with a German silver spoon in it.

To prevent fish from smelling in the summer—cut their noses off!

Why is the letter D like a wedding-ring? Because we could not be wed without it.

"Times is money." Of course it is, or else how could you spend it?

LAVATER said—Never make that man your friend who hates music or the laugh of a child.

Henry Ward Beecher says—Genius unexercised is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks.

FEAR is the tax that conscience pays to guilt.

He who thinks himself more wise than every body, is foolish.

To compliment vice is but one remove from worshipping the devil.

SINGULAR COUPLE.

ALONG with my brother, who was collecting matter for a work he was about to publish, I visited the interesting town of Hexham—interesting at least to him, for it was a fine field for historical research, although, for my part, I found little to admire besides its ancient church. The circumstance which, more than anything else, obtained the dingy town a lasting place in my memory, was our taking a lodging with an extraordinary pair, an old man and woman—husband and wife, who lived by themselves, without child or servant, subsisting on the letting of their parlor and two bed-rooms. They were tall, thin, and erect, though each seventy years of age. When we knocked at the door for admittance, they answered it together; if we rang the bell, the husband and wife invariably appeared side by side; all our requests and demands were received by both, and executed with the utmost nicety and exactness.

The first night, arriving late by the coach from Newcastle, and merely requiring a good fire and our tea, we were puzzled to understand the reason of this double attendance; and I remember my brother's, rather irreverently, wondering whether we "were always to be waited upon by these Siamese twins." On ringing the bell to retire for the night, both appeared as usual; the wife carrying the bed-room candlestick, the husband standing at the door. I gave her some directions about breakfast for the following morning, when the husband from the door quickly answered for her.

"Depend upon it, she is dumb," whispered my brother. But this was not the case, though she rarely made use of the faculty of speech.

They both attended me into my bed-room; when the old lady, seeing me look with some surprise toward her husband, said—

"There's no offense meant, ma'am, by my husband coming with me into the chamber—he's stone blind.

"Poor man!" I exclaimed. "But why, then, does he not sit still? Why does he accompany you everywhere?"

"It's no use, ma'am, your speaking to my old woman," said the husband; "she can't hear you, she's quite deaf."

I was astonished. Here was compensation! Could a pair be better matched? Man and wife were, indeed, one flesh; for he saw with her eyes, and she heard with his ears! It was beautiful to me ever after to watch the old man and woman in their inseparableness. Their sympathy with each other was as swift as electricity, and made their deprivation as naught.

I have often thought of that old man and woman, and can not but hope, that as in life they were inseparable and indispensable to each other, so in death they might not be divided, but either be spared the terrible calamity of being alone in the world.

Chambers' Journal.

THE ORIGIN OF TURKEY EATING.

It may be interesting to those who have been feasting upon the luxury which generally adorns the Thanksgiving dinner table, to know when and where the turkey was first used as an article of diet.

From a work recently published in London, upon the "History of Food," and which is appropriately dedicated to the genius of gastronomy—a subtle spirit supposed to have his residence somewhere in the region of the diaphragm—we learn that the turkey was long unknown to the Greeks, their being no Turkey in Europe during their palmy days. Sophocles is the first who mentions it. In Egypt it was still more rare. It was first introduced into Rome in the year 115

before our era, where it was regarded as an object of uncommon curiosity. In a century later they had greatly multiplied, but afterwards declined again. It is said that the moderns owe their introduction to the Jesuits who imported them from Asia and America. Hurtaut asserts that the first turkey was introduced in France at the wedding dinner of Charles IX, and that it was admired as a very extraordinary thing. Bouche, the historian of Provence, declares that the French are indebted for the Turkey to King Rene; and Beekman again denies its existence in France previous to the 16th century.

HOW TO IMPEDE THE PROGRESS OF BURGLARS.

WE may remark for the benefit of those who are affected by nervous apprehensions of their houses being "burglariously entered and their property feloniously abstracted," to use the beautiful language of the law, that there is no precautionary measure better worth observing than that of carefully locking on the outside the door of every room on the ground-floor, and leaving the key in the lock. There are three things, it is said, of which the housebreaker has a professional horror—a little dog loose, an infant unweaned and a sick person *in extremis*. The first is an abomination seldom permitted where there is anything worth stealing; the second, a misfortune which nature kindly suffers only to exist at considerable intervals; the third, a calamity to which we may hope not to be subjected very often in a lifetime. In the absence then of these unwelcome defenses, every door secured as above makes an additional fortification against the enemy. The thief having, perhaps, effected a skillful and elaborate entrance into your dining-room, where he finds no body but an extinguished lamp, and a volume of prayers, must commit a fresh burglary before he can reach your study, or wherever you keep your small stock of ready money for household expenses; and though he came in at the window, reversing the usual order of things with an unwelcome visitor, he finds it no easy matter to get out at the door. The probability is, he will hardly work through three solid inches of mahogany (for he can not conveniently pick the lock if the key is left in it) without some little noise. Thus (although to the damage of your upholstery) you get an additional chance of being aroused, and a few minutes more time to betake yourself to your weapons, whether they consist of an unloaded blunderbuss, a twelve-barrel revolver (out of order), or a hand candle-stick and a short brass-poker. In the meantime your *placens uxor*, uttering piercing shrieks out at the window, alarms the country for miles round, and, what is more to the purpose, frightens the robber of his wits, who decamps incontinently, leaving no further marks of his visits than a window-frame spoilt, an inkstand or a jar of curry powder upset, and a small box of lucifer matches, his own property, and seized on by you as the *spolia optima* of this bloodless victory.

Frazer's Magazine.

IDA MAY.—The Springfield Republican of a late date says:

The widow of Charles C. Torrey, the abolitionist, who died in prison at Baltimore while confined there for helping slaves to run away, is the writer of the new and popular novel of "Ida May." She resides in Maine. Her maiden name was Mary Ide, the daughter of Rev. Dr. Ide, of Medway, Mass. The name of her book and its heroine is but a simple modification of her own.

A man is, in the sight of God, what his habitual and cherished wishes are.

HOW TO RUIN A SON.

1. Set him the example in the use of intoxicating drink.
2. Let him have his own way—the "largest liberty," so fascinating to the imagination of "Young America."
3. Allow him the free use of money, without any restraining sense of responsibility to parent or guardian.
4. Suffer him to wander where he pleases on the Sabbath, and to spend his evenings from home.
5. Give him the freest access to wicked companions, who make a mock of all that is good, and condemn all authority.
6. Furnish him with no high aim in life, and no steady employment. It might hinder the development of his genius.

Pursue all, or any of these ways, and you will experience a most marvelous deliverance if you have not to mourn over a debased and ruined child.

Thousands of parents have practically adopted these rules in the management of their children, and the results are exactly what one might anticipate—"Their gray hairs have been brought down with sorrow to the grave."

4,000 DOLLARS!!!

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The New Year is close at hand—let the work be done NOW.

- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
- II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.
- V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.
- VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
- VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.
- VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.
- IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.
- X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
- XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., &c. Price 25 cents.
- XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.
- XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
- XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.
- XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.
- XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.
- XVII. Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.
- XVIII. Wilson on the cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

- XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.
- XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.
- XXI. Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
- XXII. Johnston's Lectures on Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 25 cents.
- XXIII. Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.
- XXIV. Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
- XXV. Randall's sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.
- XXVI. Miner's American Bee-Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.
- XXVII. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.
- XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.
- XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.
- XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
- XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.
- XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.
- XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.
- XXXIV. Stephens's Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.
- XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
- XXXVI. The American Florists' Guide. Price 75 cents.
- XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper. Price 50 cents.
- XXXVIII. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.
- XXXIX. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.
- XL. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.
- XLI. Gumm's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.
- XLII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.
- XLIII. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.
- XLIV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.
- XLV. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.
- XLVI. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1 25.
- XLVII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.
- XLVIII. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1 25.
- XLIX. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published. \$1 25.
- L. Quimby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained. Price 1.
- LI. Elliott's Fruit Grower's Guide. Price \$1 25.
- LII. Thomas's Fruit Culturist. Price \$1.
- LIII. Charlton's Cold Grapery. Price 50 cents.
- LIV. Parlee on the Strawberry. Price 50 cents.
- LVI. Norton's Scientific Agriculture—New Edition. Price 75 cents.
- LVII. DADD'S MODERN HORSE DOCTOR. Price \$1.
- LVIII. Diseases of Horses's Feet. Price 25 cents.
- LIX. Guignon's Milk Cows. Price 33 cents.
- LX. Longstroth on Bees. Price \$1 25.
- LXI. Book of Caged Birds. Price \$1.
- LXII. Gray's Text Book of Botany. Price \$2.
- LXIII. Directions for Use of Guano. Price 25 cents.

N. B.—Persons sending for two or more of the above books, will please name some one to whose care they may be sent by express, as it is often cheaper for us to send them thus than by mail.

Every dollar received for the *American Agriculturist* will be expended in enriching its pages with collections of practical knowledge, valuable engravings, &c. &c.

Our friends will oblige us by connecting as few other matters as possible with their subscription lists and premium orders, for two or three weeks, as these will occupy us much of the time. When other matters than business are inclosed in the same letter, let it be on a separate piece of paper.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—We daily receive new subscribers without any specification as to the time they are to commence. We have printed a large extra edition of this volume, up to this time, and, as long as we have them, will send back numbers from the commencement, (September 13th,) when desired. Subscribers can commence at any time they will name.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour advanced the past week from 12½ to 25 cts. per bbl. Corn has improved 3 to 4 cts. per bushel. Wool is very dull.

Cotton has fallen ¼ to ½ cent per lb. No change in other Southern products.

The weather opened mild and delightful for January, and we hope it will continue so

through the month. Many think we have seen the severest part of the winter, but of this we can tell better a couple of months hence.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 2, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

There is scarcely any change in the market to-day though there is less doing so soon after New Year. Potatoes have undergone no change since our last. One or two cargoes of Nova Scotias came in the last part of the week, otherwise there is only a moderate supply.

In the fruit or butter market there has been no change worthy of mention.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3 75@ \$4 25 per bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3 25@ \$3 75; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$1 15@ \$1 25 per bush.; New-Jersey Carters, \$3 50@ \$3 75 per bbl.; Washington Co. Carters, \$3 50@ \$3 75; Junes, \$3@ \$3 25; Western Reds, \$2 50@ \$3 12½; White Pink Eyes, \$3 50@ \$3 75; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$2 75@ \$3 25; Long Reds, \$2@ \$2 50; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes \$3 25@ \$3 50; Philadelphia, \$4 50; Turnips, Ruta Baga \$2@ \$2 25; White, \$1 25@ \$1 75; Onions, White, none; Red, \$2 50@ \$3; Yellow, \$2 75@ \$3 50; Cabbages, \$4@ \$7 per 100; Beets, \$1 25 per bbl.; Carrots, \$1; Parsnips, \$1 50; Celery, \$1@ \$1 25 per dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$2 25@ \$2 50 per bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2.

Butter, Orange Co. 21@24c. per lb.; Western, 15@18c.; Eggs, 23@26c. per doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY January 3, 1855.

The whole number of cattle in the Washington Yards to-day is 1,277, against 915 of the previous week. These, on the whole, present more than an ordinary appearance, and include some really choice specimens. The market is a little more active, though we make no change in the prices. The best quality is selling as high as 11, which in these times is about as high as people can afford to give, but not as high as they must give, if they wish to have beef. In fact, there are but few good cattle to be found throughout the country, and the wonder is, that even now prices are not higher than they are. The prospect is, that beef-cattle of almost any kind will command a high price before spring.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Superior quality beef is selling at.....	10½@11c.	per lb.
Fair quality do.....	9@10½c.	do.
Inferior do.....	7@9c.	do.
Beeves.....	7c.@10c.	
Cows and Calves.....	\$28@ \$50.	
Veals.....	4½c.@6c.	
Sheep.....	\$2@ \$6.	
Lambs.....	\$1 50@ \$4 50.	
Swine.....	4½@4½.	

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves.....	1465
Cows.....	24
Veals.....	255
Sheep and lambs.....	2157
Swine.....	2164

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad..... 100
By the Harlem Railroad..... 469
By the Hudson River Railroad..... 200
By the Hudson River Steamboats.....
New-York State furnished, 666; Pennsylvania, 69;
Indiana, 31; Kentucky, 119; New-Jersey, 94.

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:

365 Beef Cattle.....	8@10½c.
114 Cows and Calves.....	\$20@ \$50
4,962 Sheep.....	\$2@ \$4.
100 Calves.....	4½@7c.

Mr. Kent reports the market good.

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	2914
Beeves.....	446
Veals.....	15
Cows and Calves.....	10

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, January 3, 1855.

The sheep market last week averaged about \$1 per head better than formerly. There is to-day a larger stock

on hand, and the market is less active. The prices, however, remain the same.

New-York Cattle Trade for 1854.

We present below our annual statistics of the New-York Cattle Trade for the year just closed. New-York is the most extensive cattle mart in America. The cattle brought to this market come to us from nearly all sections of the Union east of the Mississippi. Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, are our most liberal contributors, but western and northern New-York, with Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other of the New-England States, likewise send us extensive supplies.

All the lines of travel radiating from this city to the interior—the Harlem and Hudson and Erie Railroads, the New-York Central, the Lake Shore, the Great Michigan Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio, and some of the Eastern Railroads, find in the carriage of the live stock consumed here, one of their most profitable items of freight from Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-England and northern and western New-York. A considerable proportion of the cattle driven to this market, however, come from districts not so distant.

The counties on the Hudson River raise some of the finest cattle, while Long Island and New-Jersey occasionally are large contributors.

In this City there are four principal places for the sale of beef cattle: The Washington Drive-yard, in Forty-fourth street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, of which A. M. Allerton, Esq., is the proprietor; the Lower or Hudson River Bull's Head, kept by Messrs. Chamberlain; George Browning's Central Bull's Head, in Sixth-street; and the market kept by Mr. Morgan O'Brien, also in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue. Sheep and lambs are sold at all these places, except the last-mentioned—the largest number at Browning's, and the next at Chamberlain's. The largest business in cows and calves is done at Browning's and Chamberlain's.

The market-day hereafter will be Wednesday, but sales to a greater or less extent will doubtless be made every day.

Independently of the regular transactions at the above-named markets, there are many cattle bought and sold on the boats at the wharves; and many more slaughtered in the country are brought to market here, ready dressed; but these do not enter into the statistics below:

Statistics of the several descriptions of cattle sold weekly during the year 1854, as compiled from the published Reports:

	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Sh'p & La'bs.
January 4.....	1,721	359	9,254
11.....	4,092	373	7,837
18.....	2,553	248	7,404
24.....	2,276	297	4,611
31.....	2,448	333	7,433
February 7.....	3,223	125	9,541
13.....	2,270	444	6,581
21.....	2,729	521	8,828
27.....	2,724	441	7,348
March 7.....	2,457	330	5,981
14.....	2,611	877	6,284
21.....	2,314	852	3,144
27.....	2,412	978	4,992
April 5.....	3,652	932	4,495
11.....	2,994	1,254	4,128
17.....	2,664	1,127	2,603
24.....	2,633	1,409	3,703
May 2.....	2,254	1,989	7,232
8.....	3,437	728	3,429
15.....	2,730	1,489	4,434
22.....	2,136	1,584	5,062
29.....	2,692	1,418	5,608
June 6.....	3,229	1,730	8,240
13.....	3,532	1,426	8,157
19.....	2,424	1,130	7,980
26.....	3,693	1,100	9,706
July 4.....	3,711	1,000	13,676
10.....	3,484	1,593	7,194
17.....	2,927	1,441	11,448
24.....	2,662	911	11,177
31.....	3,289	800	12,273
August 7.....	3,006	770	12,942
14.....	5,007	800	14,931
21.....	4,000	560	15,856
28.....	3,519	570	14,545
Sept. 4.....	3,046	580	10,088
11.....	3,056	514	8,392
18.....	3,635	879	10,553
25.....	3,820	740	12,220
October 2.....	4,568	576	15,108
8.....	3,669	870	14,900
16.....	4,517	715	14,010
23.....	4,487	657	18,924
30.....	5,621	550	16,221
Novem. 6.....	3,870	480	13,566
13.....	1,263	500	12,079
20.....	3,403	679	14,332
27.....	3,320	587	12,291
December 4.....	2,850	620	11,295
11.....	2,334	666	12,832
18.....	2,446	532	11,754
25.....	1,937	238	10,094
Totals.....	154,796	41,066	470,817

Average prices of Cattle sold during the year 1854, as compiled from the weekly reports:

	Beeves.	Cows & Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
January 4.....	\$7 a10	\$30a60	\$2½a 8
11.....	8 a10	25a65	3 a 5
18.....	8 a10	35a60	2½a 7
24.....	8 a10	30a60	3 a10
31.....	8 a10	30a60	2½a 6
February 7.....	8 a10	30a65	2½a 9
14.....	8 a11	25a60	3 a 8
21.....	8½a10½	25a60	3 a 7
28.....	8½a10½	30a55	4 a10
March 7.....	8½a10½	30a65	4 a10
14.....	8½a10½	30a55	3½a10
21.....	8 a10½	30a65	4 a 5½
28.....	9 a11½	30a60	4 a 7
April 5.....	9 a11	30a60	4 a10
12.....	7 a 9	30a60	3 a 7
17.....	8 a10	30a40	4 a 8
24.....	8 a10	30a70	5 a 9
May 2.....	9 a11	30a40	5 a10
8.....	9½a11½	38a55	5 a12
15.....	9 a11	20a70	4 a10
22.....	11 a13	30a50	3 a10
29.....	11 a13	35a50	4 a 8
June 5.....	10 a13	30a60	5 a 7
12.....	9 a10	30a65	3 a 7
19.....	9 a10	30a70	4 a 9
26.....	8 a 9½	30a65	5 a 9
July 4.....	8 a10	30a65	3½a 8
10.....	8 a 9	30a70	4 a 8
17.....	8 a 9½	30a60	4 a 6½
24.....	8 a10	30a45	2 a 7
31.....	8 a10½	30a75	2 a 6½
August 7.....	8 a10½	25a50	3 a 7
14.....	7 a 9½	30a50	3 a 8
21.....	8 a10	25a60	2½a 6
26.....	6 a 9	30a60	2 a 7
Sept. 4.....	7 a 9½	25a50	1½a 6
11.....	6 a 9½	20a50	2½a 6
18.....	8 a10½	30a70	2 a 6½
25.....	8 a11	30a65	3 a 7
October 2.....	8½a 9½	20a50	2½a 6
8.....	8½a 9	22a50	2 a 5½
16.....	6½a 9½	30a45	1½a 6½
23.....	6 a 9	60a65	2½a 9
30.....	6 a 9½	30a60	2 a 6
Novem. 6.....	7½a10	30a60	2 a 6½
13.....	6½a 9	30a65	2 a 5½
20.....	9 a10	30a75	1½a 7
27.....	8½a10	35a65	2 a 8
December 4.....	9 a10	30a60	2½a 7
11.....	9½a10	25a75	2 a 7
18.....	9½a10	30a75	2½a 7
25.....	7½a11	30a75	2½a 9
Average.....	\$8 87c.	\$43.48c.	\$5.43c.

Comparative Monthly Statement of Cattle on Sale in the New-York Market during the Years 1853 and 1854.

	1853.			1854.		
	Beeves.	Cows & Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Beeves.	Cows & Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.
January...	13,550	355	44,700	13,390	1,599	36,359
February...	8,950	315	22,000	10,946	1,521	32,208
March.....	9,600	620	16,350	9,904	3,057	20,401
April.....	16,200	605	11,050	11,743	4,722	14,910
May.....	12,103	900	12,900	13,649	7,128	25,808
June.....	11,250	477	26,750	12,878	6,286	34,083
July.....	10,600	550	34,220	16,098	5,465	65,826
August.....	13,250	710	48,835	15,592	2,700	58,274
September...	15,022	1,247	45,532	13,557	2,736	41,353
October.....	21,812	1,917	60,209	22,861	3,368	79,153
November...	15,461	1,569	45,261	12,356	2,246	52,166
December...	15,622	1,305	46,776	9,567	2,047	46,975

These results and comparisons enable us to see the general advance there has been in the prices of all kinds of cattle during the year. Comparing the monthly average of 1854 with that of the previous year, the differences are as follows:

1854.....	897	4,348	573
1853.....	839	3,690	550
Increase.....	\$0.58	\$6.58	\$0.23

This very material increase in value is referable to the now apparent fact of an actual scarcity of cattle during the year, owing mainly to the immense quantity of stock sent to California from the western States, across the Plains, which otherwise would have found their way to the markets on the Atlantic sea-board. The financial troubles which have embarrassed about every other branch of business, during the latter half of the year, have also had an undoubted influence on the grazing and agricultural interests. It will be seen by the following comparison, that there were but a few thousand more beeves sold during 1854 than in the preceding year. The excess in favor of 1854 is not at all in proportion to the increase of the city wants, superinduced by the rapid increase of our population. Cows and calves show a substantial increase; sheep and lambs a falling off:

	Beeves.	Cows & Ca's.	Sh'p & La'bs.
1854.....	162,425	40,842	412,989
1853.....	157,420	10,720	407,698
Increase	5,005	30,122	Dec. 5,291

The total value of Cattle sold at the several City Markets above mentioned—accepting the average prices as given above—during the year, is seen below. (We have at \$45 as the average of each head of beef cattle.) Some

dealers consider this a rather low figure, but, as the more general opinion seems to be that this is about right, we have concluded to adopt it:

	1854.	1853.
Beeves.....	\$7,306,170	\$6,769,069
Cows and Calves.....	1,564,074	335,243
Sheep and Lambs.....	2,213,790	2,151,662
	\$11,387,034	\$9,255,965
Increase.....	\$2,072,069	

These figures show at a glance the magnitude of the cattle trade of this City. If we include the occasional sales at the docks, of which no authentic record can be kept, it is probable that the aggregate value of cattle sold for the year does not fall short of ELEVEN AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The bulk of the cattle brought to the city for sale are consumed here, but a large and lucrative business is done by the packers for shipment. Frequent shipments of live cattle are made to Bermuda, on British government account.

In closing, due acknowledgment ought to be made to Messrs. Allerton, Chamberlain, and Browning, for the facilities afforded our Reporter, during the past year.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes—		
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	\$ 100 lb.	— @ 7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....		7 00@—
Beeswax—		
American Yellow.....		28 @— 30
Bristles—		
American, Gray and White.....		15 @— 50
Flour and Meal—		
State, common brands.....		8 37 @ 8 62½
State, straight brands.....		8 50 @—
State, favorite brands.....		9 12 @—
Western, mixed do.....		8 12½ @—
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....		9 25 @ 9 37½
Michigan, fancy brands.....		9 50 @—
Ohio, common to good brands.....		9 12½ @ 9 37½
Ohio, fancy brands.....		— @ 9 62
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....		— @ 10 25
Genesee, fancy brands.....		9 50 @ 9 75
Genesee, extra brands.....		10 62 @ 11 50
Canada, (in bond,).....		9 — @ 8 75
Brandywine.....		9 — @—
Georgetown.....		9 — @ 9 25
Petersburg City.....		9 25 @—
Richmond Country.....		— @ 9 25
Alexandria.....		— @ 9 25
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....		— @ 9 25
Rye Flour.....		6 75 @—
Corn Meal, Jersey.....		4 25 @—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....		4 75 @—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....		\$ punch. — @ 19 95
Grain—		
Wheat, White Genesee.....	\$ bush.	2 45 @ 2 46
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,).....		— @ 2 00
Wheat, Southern, White.....		1 95 @ 2 —
Wheat, Ohio, White.....		— @—
Wheat, Michigan, White.....		2 22 @ 2 32
Wheat, Western and Mixed.....		1 80 @ 2 —
Rye, Northern.....		1 42 @—
Corn, Round Yellow.....		97 @— 99
Corn, Round White.....		— @— 95
Corn, Southern White.....		— @— 96
Corn, Southern Yellow.....		93 @— 95
Corn, Southern Mixed.....		— @—
Corn, Western Mixed.....		97 @— 98
Corn, Western Yellow.....		— @—
Barley.....		1 25 @—
Oats, River and Canal.....		55 @— 57
Oats, New-Jersey.....		48 @— 52
Oats, Western.....		55 @— 57
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	\$ bush.	2 12 @—
Provisions—		
Beef, Mess, Country.....	\$ bbl.	9 — @ 11 —
Beef, Mess, City.....		10 — @—
Beef, Mess, extra.....		16 — @—
Beef, Prime, Country.....		— @ 7 —
Beef, Prime, City.....		— @—
Beef, Prime Mess.....	\$ tce.	23 — @ 24 —
Pork, Prime.....		12 25 @—
Pork, Clear.....		14 — @—
Pork, Prime Mess.....		— @—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	\$ lb.	10 — @—
Mams, Pickled.....		— @—
Shoulders, Pickled.....		— @—
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	\$ bbl.	— @—
Beef, Smoked.....	\$ lb.	— @—
Butter, Orange County.....		24 — @ 26 —
Cheese, fair to prime.....		9½ @— 10½
Tobacco—		
Virginia.....	\$ lb.	— @— 84
Kentucky.....		7 — @ 10 —
Maryland.....		— @—
St. Domingo.....		12 — @ 18 —
Cuba.....		17 — @ 20 —
Yara.....		40 — @ 45 —
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....		25 — @ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....		15 — @ 60 —
Connecticut, Seed Leaf.....		6 — @ 15 —
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.....		— @—
Wool—		
American, Saxony Fleece.....	\$ lb.	38 — @ 42 —
American, Full Blood Merino.....		36 — @ 37 —
American, ½ and ¾ Merino.....		30 — @ 33 —
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....		25 — @ 28 —
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....		30 — @ 32 —
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....		26 — @ 29 —

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show," held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of AMERICAN CATTLE, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y.

As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording fee for EACH animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject.

L. F. A.

Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice.

69-711140

THE AMERICAN PICK.

(FIFTH VOLUME, 1855.)

This Illustrated Comic Weekly, published in the City of New-York, every Saturday, is about to commence its fourth year. It has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Besides its Designs by the first artists, it contains witty Editorials of character, and will carry cheerfulness to the gloomiest fire-side. Its variety renders it a favorite in every family.

It contains, each week, a large quantity of Tales, Stories, Anecdotes, Scenes and vignettes. The "Recollections of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Secretary," will be continued in the PICK until finished, and then a copy will be sent free to every subscriber whose name shall be upon our mail book. Each yearly subscriber to the PICK will receive the double-sized Pictorial sheets for the Fourth of July and Christmas, without charge. Each of these Pictorial sheets contains over

200 SPENDID DESIGNS.

The subscription price to the PICK is \$1, cash in advance. Six copies for \$5. Thirteen copies for \$10.

Letters must be addressed to

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE, Proprietor,
No. 26 Ann-st., New-York.

-65n1147

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—A

Course of Lectures for young farmers and others, commencing JANUARY 22, 1855, and continuing one month.

Practical instruction in analysis will occupy the remainder of each day. Analyses of all kinds made and processes taught throughout the year. Address Prof. JOHN A. PORTER, 69-711115 Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.

DR. CLOUGH'S COLUMBIAN PILLS,

A safe, sure and cheap cathartic medicine, prepared from the freshest and purest Gums, Balsams, and vegetable extracts; and for all the purposes of a purgative and a reliable family Pill, its equal can not be found. Its use is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases, and should be kept by every family.

Observe a note for five mills on each Box, signed by WM. RENNE, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.—C. H. Ring, A. B. & D. Sands, and C. V. Clicknor & Co., Agents, New York; T. W. Drott & Sons, Philadelphia; J. Wright & Co., New Orleans; Weeks & Potter, Boston; Little & Cole, San Francisco, California.

69-711148

SECOND GRAND NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

NEARLY \$500 CASH PREMIUMS.

The National Poultry Society, for the improvement of Domestic Poultry, will hold its SECOND ANNUAL FAIR at the AMERICAN MUSEUM,

In the City of New-York, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

JANUARY 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1855.

It will include the exhibition of all kinds of fowls, pea-fowls, ducks, geese, swans, fancy pigeons, gold and silver pheasants, &c. Premiums will also be offered for the best specimens of rabbits and deer.

The First Annual Show of the Society (which was held in February last, in Barnum's American Museum) presented a truly surpassing collection of rare and valuable Poultry, and not only attracted to an extraordinary extent the public attention, but thousands of gratified visitors of all classes, from all sections of our country.

Flattering as was this success, the Managers are determined to make the SECOND ANNUAL SHOW a still more attractive illustration of the vital purpose of the Society to render universally popular a pursuit hitherto limited to the sympathy of a few amateurs, and thus encourage every possible improvement in a branch of American Industry so intimately associated with our ideas of domestic enjoyment.

The Managers, therefore, will make NO CHARGE WHATSOEVER TO COMPETITORS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF EXHIBITING THEIR SPECIMENS.

Exhibitors will be admitted FREE at all times during the Exhibition.

Food and water will be provided by the Society for all fowls on exhibition, and proper persons will be appointed to regularly feed and provide for them, without expense or inconvenience to the owner.

Fowls intended for exhibition may be sent any time after the 10th of January, 1855, and they will be taken care of by the Managers, free of expense to the owners. They should be directed to the Poultry Committee, at the American Museum, New-York. All specimens should arrive on or before the 16th Jan'y.

In awarding prizes, the judges will take into consideration: 1st, Purity of Blood; 2d, Points of Form; 3d, Size; 4th, Beauty of Plumage.

The Railroads generally, as well as other public conveyances, will, it is believed, transport Fowls to and from the Exhibition FREE. Fowls thus transported gratis are at the risk of their respective owners.

REGULATIONS.

Every coop is to be marked with the true name of the Fowls exhibited; and, when they are for sale, the price asked is to be legibly marked thereon.

Exhibitors are expected to have their fowls exhibited in neat and tasteful coops, as small as convenient; and, for the sake of uniformity, it is recommended that they be made of one-half inch stuff, and be 36 inches in length, 28 inches high, and 24 inches deep, with wire fronts. This rule, however, is not compulsory.

Each exhibitor is expected to furnish, in writings, all interesting information regarding the name, parentage, age, or importation of the fowls exhibited by him, the manner in which they have been fed, with an account of their production, &c. Any person who shall willfully render a false statement, in regard to the fowls exhibited by him, will forfeit all claims to premiums. It is not desirable that more than four specimens of any one breed or variety of Gallinaceous Fowls be exhibited in one coop.

No poultry of a common kind will be received by the Committee, and no exhibitor will be allowed to remove his contributions from the Show Rooms until the close of the exhibition, without the joint permission of the President of the Society and the Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements.

Any person may become a member of the Society by subscribing his name to the List of Members, and paying into the Treasury the sum of \$3. Membership entitles the possessor to admission for himself and family at all times during the exhibition.

The list of Judges will be called at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday, the 16th January, and they will immediately thereafter enter upon their examinations. At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the awards will be announced.

On Friday morning at 10 o'clock, an appropriate Address will be delivered, and a CONVERSATIONAL MEETING held in the Lecture Room of the Museum, in which it is hoped that all interested in the subject will join.

The most extensive arrangements will be made for exhibiting all the specimens of the Poultry in the FIVE SPACIOUS HALLS OF THE MUSEUM, and NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATSOEVER will be made.

Admission to the National Poultry Show, including also all the usual attractions of the Museum and the Lecture Room, will be ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Children under ten, half price. Open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Persons to whom large Premiums are awarded can have all or any portion of the value in Silver Plate, appropriately inscribed, if preferred. Premiums not called for before the 15th of March will be considered donated to the Society.

P. T. BARNUM,
66-711144.] President of the National Poultry Society.

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR

SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter, WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck.

60-11

THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FER-

tilizers.—It is well known and now universally conceded, that for the greater number of crops the most valuable element in all kinds of organic and artificial fertilizers is the ammonia contained in them. The subscriber has, on this account, undertaken extensive arrangements for manufacturing subjects of ammonia from the gas works in and about New-York city. The greater part of this is used in preparing his SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia which will be furnished packed in quantities to suit purchasers at \$6 50 per hundred lbs. All orders promptly filled.

66-78n 1142. C. B. DE BURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4th, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000.

The long period of over thirty-three years, during which the SATURDAY EVENING POST has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements so far for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the Post. POSITIVE ARRANGEMENTS already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD,
MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING,
ELIZA L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN,
FANNY FERN, and A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.
(whose name by request is withheld.)

In the first paper of January next we design commencing the following Novels:

SIX WEEKS OF COURTSHIP.
By Mrs. Emile F. Carlen, Author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an Original Novelle—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great evils of intemperance—entitled THE FALLS OF THE WYALUSING.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We have also made arrangements for Two Stories, to be entitled

THE ONEIDA SISTERS, and THE NABOB'S WILL.
By Grace Greenwood, Author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also, the following additional contributions:

NEW SERIES OF SKETCHES.
By Fanny Fern, Author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

MARK THE SEXTON.

A Novelle, by Mrs. Denison, Author of the "Step mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN, or the Cloud with a Silver Lining.
A Novelle, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the Post's own exclusive contributor—

VIVIA, a Story of Life's Mystery.
By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life in our own and Foreign Lands, Choice Selections from all sources, Engravings, Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes, View of the Produce and Stock markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c.—our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

The Postage on the Post to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

TERMS.—Single copy, \$2 a year.

4 Copies,	-	\$5.00 a year.
8 " (And one to get up of Club.)	-	10.00 "
13 " " " " " "	-	15.00 "
20 " " " " " "	-	20.00 "

The money must always be sent in advance. Address, always post-paid, DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

SAMPLE NUMBERS sent gratis to any one, when requested.
—65n1141

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, AT

ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care.

His Trees, &c., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent at once, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders, as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high.

Orders should be, as usual, addressed to our agent in New-York, Mr. EDWARD BOSSANGE, No. 138 Pearl-st., who will give all the information desired, and mail, on application, free of charge, a detailed copy of my catalogue, with prices, in dollars and cents.

60-72

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS &

CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar-st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

23-71

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE

RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The Plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand.

VALENTINE H. HALLOCK,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

P. S.—Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for package. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 183 and 191 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

60-11

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber

keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among these are some of the choicest animals in the United States; 16 hands and over in height, and well proportioned.

Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions, where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others, in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will endure a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft place to roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen.

Call on, or address by letter, JAMES BUCKALEW,
Jamesburg, New-Jersey.

Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 21th-st., N. Y. 159

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE

assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—A person

who has been engaged in Horticulture for the last twelve years, will shortly be disengaged, and desires a situation in an extensive Nursery, or in connection with a Horticultural or Agricultural Periodical. Can give satisfactory reference as to ability, &c. Address S. Kingessing, P. O., Philadelphia Co., Pa. Refer to A. B. Allen, Office of the American Agriculturist.

61-73

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Rescue, Muskit or Texas, Tall Oat and Spruce.

Red and White Clover.

Lucerne.

Saintfoin.

Alyssa Clover.

Sweet-scented Clover.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including

Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye.

Barley.

Buckwheat.

Oats, of several choice kinds.

Corn, of great variety.

Spring and Winter Fetiches.

PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete

assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Or-

ange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including

the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUB-

BERRY.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees

Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NOR-

WALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or

Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-

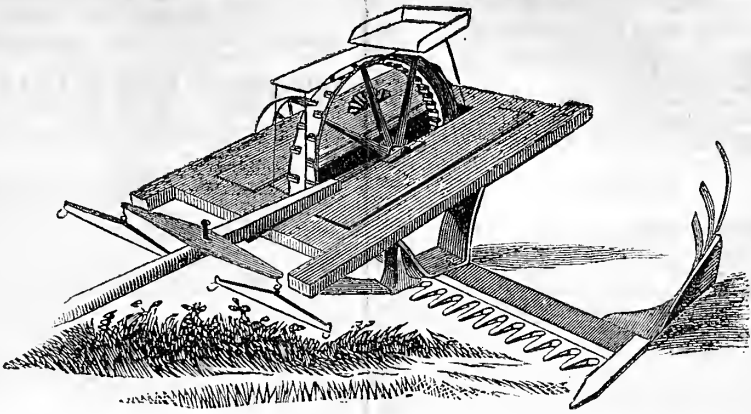
fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Ant-

werp Raspberry.

GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,

South Norwalk, Conn.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its resp. patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st. New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and

MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced lands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications. AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. [67-68]

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES for

SALE.—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are oftener sold at \$500 or \$600 in this city. Apply to F. WOODFORD, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

60-11

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE for SALE

AT A BARGAIN.—The subscriber offers for SALE, at a great BARGAIN, and in lots to suit purchasers, several hundred acres of LAND, situated in one body within four and a half miles of Sunderland Depot, 47 miles from Troy, on the Troy and Boston Railroad. On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House; a large Barn and Shed; Sixty Acres of MEADOW, and about One Hundred and Ninety Acres of Pasture Land. The most of the remainder is heavily wooded, containing immense quantities of valuable Timber, with an easily accessible Saw-mill near at hand, so that there is a fine opportunity for profitably getting out timber for market. The greater portion of the land is tillable. Also, adjoining the above, about Fifty acres, containing a Mill Seat. This lies in Sandgate, Vermont.

For further information address S. R. GRAY

64-69n1139 Shushan Post-office, N. Y.

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK

& CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting Hangers, Pulleys, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN.

AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-11

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano,

Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON,

No 51 Wall-st., New-York

WACHUSETT GARDEN and NUR-

SERIES, New-Bedford, Mass. ANTHONY & McA-

FREE, Proprietors, successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite

the attention of the public to their extensive stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose

Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Pines, American

and Chinese Arbor Vita, Cedrus Deodara,

Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce,

Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., &c.

An extensive assortment of

Apple, Pear, Plum,

Cherry, Peach,

and Apricot

Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portu-

gal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation.

All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by our-

selves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to

the Pear, our Trees are unrivaled for HEALTH, vigor of growth,

&c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady,

THE PEAR BLIGHT.

Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.

New-Bedford, 1854. 17-68

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS and

SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers

of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one

and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in

running, strength, durability, and economy. They are univer-

sally approved wherever they have been tried.

1. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are

compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

2. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one

to six horses. A new and favorite power.

3. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles,

thrashing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

One-Horse, Undershot \$25

Two-Horse, do \$30 to \$35

One-Horse, Overshot \$28

Two-Horse, do \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the

grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the

United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GU-

ANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops

and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full direc-

tions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent

through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

CHINESE PIGS.—From pure bred Stock

direct from China—very fine of their kind

B. & C. S. HAINES,

Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

54-11

PEACH TREES.—The subscriber offers

for sale, from their Nurseries at Rumson's Neck, Shrews-

bury, N. J., Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for

the same by mail to be directed to them at Red Bank, Mou-

mouth County, N. J. [53-69] ASHER HANCE & SON.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety

of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sc-

bright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.

B. & C. S. HAINES,

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54-11

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 70.

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

IMPORTANCE OF SUPPLYING AMMONIA TO GROWING CROPS.

(Continued from last number.)

THE writer before alluded to, quotes and joins together, entirely independent of their appropriate connections, several extracts from Leibig, to bolster up some of his false positions, as follows:

"It must never be forgotten, that if plants are supplied either from the soil or in the manure, with the indispensable mineral salts, namely, the alkalis, silica, phosphates, sulphates, lime, and magnesia, they will supply themselves with ammonia from the atmosphere." "The nitrogen of vegetables is derived chiefly, if not exclusively, from ammonia, which is supplied to them in rain." "The soil itself, like all porous bodies, possesses the property of absorbing ammonia, and therefore will attract it from the atmosphere. Alumina, peroxide of iron, and humus, all absorb ammonia powerfully." "Ashes represent the whole nourishment which vegetables receive from the soil. By furnishing them in sufficient quantities, we give to the plants the power of condensing and absorbing carbon and nitrogen by their surfaces. May not the effect of the solid and fluid excrements, which are the ashes of plants and grains which have undergone combustion in the bodies of animals and men, be dependent upon the same cause? Should not the fertility resulting from their application be altogether independent of the ammonia they contain? Would not their effects be precisely the same in promoting the fertility of cultivated plants, if we had evaporated the urine and dried and burned the solid excrements? Surely, the cereal and leguminous plants, which we cultivate, must derive their carbon and nitrogen from the same source whence the graminea and leguminous plants of the meadow obtain them. No doubt can be entertained of their capability to do so." "The leaves, the acorns, the chestnuts, are rich in nitrogen; so are coconuts, bread-fruit, and other tropical productions; this nitrogen is not supplied by man. Can it, indeed, be derived from any other source than the atmosphere?" "In whatever form the nitrogen supplied to plants may be contained in the atmosphere—in whatever state it may be when absorbed—from the atmosphere it must have been derived." "The fields in the delta of the Nile are supplied with no other animal manure than the ashes of the burnt excrements, and yet they have been proverbially fertile from a period earlier than the first dawn of history. These fields receive from the inundation of the Nile a mud rich in mineral ele-

ments; the mud of the Nile contains as little nitrogen as the mud derived from the Alps of Switzerland. Abundant evidence in support of this important truth may be derived from other well-known facts. Thus the trade of Holland in cheese may be adduced in proof and illustration thereof. We know that cheese is derived from the plants which serve as food for cows. The meadow lands of Holland derive the nitrogen of cheese from the same source as with us; that is, the atmosphere." "It follows consequently, that we can not increase the fertility of our fields by a supply of nitrogenized manure or by salts of ammonia."

Thus much for Baron Leibig. Now for his commentator, who follows with this characteristic deduction:

"Then, Mr. Editor, the highest authorities say the fifty-three per cent of ammoniacal and nitrogenized matter in Peruvian guano is worth nothing to agriculture; that they can not increase the fertility of our fields, and are, therefore, valueless in agriculture. Then surely the select committee of the House, at the last session, were in error in supposing the ammoniacal and nitrogenized guano of the rainless Chincha Islands was a valuable manure."

It is vastly to be regretted, that so transcendent a genius as Leibig should have given the enemies of science such occasion for travesty or misinterpretation, as he has done by such unguarded assertions as some of the foregoing, and others found elsewhere in his writings. We can account for it only from the weak and reprehensible ambition to which human nature, in its best estate, is liable, to throw out novel and startling principles, and to which he doubtless thought himself entitled by his previous brilliant success in his popular work on "Chemistry in its applications to Physiology and Pathology." He has, however, lived to acknowledge and correct his erroneous views; and we presume he is among the last of the men of science of the present day, who would sanction the use of his great name to prejudice truth or inculcate error.

He has made the *amende honorable*, in the following comprehensive avowal, which we quote, with other important admissions, from a reprint of the fourth revised and enlarged London edition of his "Agricultural Chemistry": "It can not be denied that plants grow more powerfully and luxuriantly in a soil capable of forming nitre, than they do in a soil unfit for its formation. The favorable influence of such a soil on vegetation is justly ascribed to the animal matter contained in it, to the alkalis, and to the phosphates existing in the animal matter. Out of the animal matter, also, is formed the ammonia so neces-

sary for the support of vegetation, and without the presence of which, nitric acid could not be formed."

Again, he says, "All observations in our times lead to the conclusion that the nitrogen of the air does not possess the property of being converted into ammonia." And, in another place, he acknowledges "We have not any direct proof for the opinion that the nitrogen of the air is converted into a component part of a plant by its vital processes. In the present state of our knowledge, indirect proofs are equally wanting." Then comes the positive acknowledgment of the utility and economical application of ammoniacal manures: "When we know that woolen rags, horn, and hair, in the progress of decay, offer a slow but continued supply of ammonia, it follows, that we may use them wherever their price, in comparison with the advantage anticipated, does not exclude their application." "By strewing nitrate of soda over the fields, a greater crop has been obtained, particularly on grass land. Upon grain-fields, and on roots, it has had less influence."

Surely we have authority enough already quoted from the great agricultural chemist himself, for the application of ammoniacal forming and ammoniacal yielding manures, to justify the unlettered but thrift-desiring farmer in using Peruvian guano, containing, as it does, "over 53 per cent of organic matter, ammoniacal salts, and nitrogenized matter that, with water, will form ammonia."

Science and the closest observation, we are forced to believe, have failed to detect all the sources of food for plants, or their manner of appropriating it; but the conclusion is fully established, that vegetable nutrition is supplied both by the soil and atmosphere. Another important conclusion irresistibly forces itself upon us, viz., that the food derived by the plants from the atmosphere is nearly in the ratio of the fertilizing properties of the soil in which they grow. A fertile soil not only yields abundantly of its carbon to the growing crop, but direct, reliable, and oft-repeated experiments show, that the plants thus made luxuriant, draw it proportionally from the atmosphere, that abundant storehouse of carbonic acid.

So, too, of ammonia and its nitrogen afforded to all the valuable plants—directly valuable in the ratio of their azotized (nitrogenous) compounds—as in the cereals, peas, beans, &c. We will not affirm, or even suggest, in the absence of any proof of the fact, that plants do, by their stems or bark

or leaves, absorb ammonia or nitrogen from the air, but we believe that ammonia is largely attracted from it by every carbonaceous or fertile soil; and in this way the crop is greatly augmented, and far beyond the contribution or aid it derives from the original materials of the soil.

DOES GUANO EXHAUST LAND?

THIS is a question frequently asked us of late. The following extract of a letter on guano, written by J. M. Dantzler, St. Matthews, S. C., in the December number of the American Cotton Planter, is just to the point, and expresses very nearly our own words in a private letter to an inquirer on this subject. The remarks refer to cotton, but are equally applicable to other crops.

My idea in regard to the manner in which the cotton is benefitted by guano on the kind of lands I plant, is in affording the plant sustenance *at once*, thereby giving it sufficient health and constitution to enable it to manufacture or grow cotton out of the coarse and somewhat indigestible food found in the soil, which it could not do unaided by guano, or some other concentrated fertilizer. If it has to subsist, without any assistance, in this poor and worn soil, as a natural consequence it will be delicate and sickly—possessing small short roots, and its digestive organs will remain during its entire growth too feeble to consume this coarse food found in the soil. If you enable the plant to take up this food, a very important object is accomplished.

As to the general impression that guano is exhausting to the land, and will ultimately injure it, I can not speak from experience, but my opinion is that if it is injurious to land, it is in the manner just mentioned; in imparting additional health and vigor to the cotton plant, or to whatever else it is applied, and thereby enabling it to take up more nourishment than it otherwise would. I do not believe, if it is properly applied, that it possesses in itself any property injurious to the land, but its effect is indirect, instead of direct. I have all of the land on which I used it last year guanoed this year, and I discover no difference between it and the rest of the field, which was guanoed for the first time this year.

Translated from the French, for the Am. Agriculturist.

DEGENERACY OF THE POTATO.

WITH respect to the potato, nature seems clearly to have made provision for the permanent health as well as for the productiveness of her own offspring, in the seed contained in the berry which the plant produces from its stalk; and, consequently, by our endeavoring to perpetuate any particular sort of potato, by continually cutting and planting its tubers, it is reasonably to be expected that we shall injure its general properties and powers, and thus gradually render it less fit for food, and more liable to disease. It will follow that, in order to be as certain of obtaining as good a crop of potatoes as it is possible to be, the ground, before being planted, should be thoroughly pulverized; the manure should be well fermented; the sets should be whole potatoes and never deprived of their first shoots, nor allowed to ferment; and lastly, that a constant succession of new sorts should be raised from the berries of the old ones. The newly raised

sorts will doubtless admit of being cut with safety for several years, and would be but little affected by other external injuries, unless peculiarly delicate, as they would possess all the health and vigor of a plant propagated according to nature's laws. By attending to these few suggestions, which experience warrants, a full crop of potatoes may, under all ordinary circumstances of the weather, at all times be secured.

For the American Agriculturist

SUNDRY MATTERS.

This has been so far an unusually cold December, with snow in profusion; yet the temperature has not, in one instance, fallen below zero; while at Albany the mercury has stood 10 below 0, it was here, at the same hour, four above; *prima facie* that our alluvial formations have a temperature above them to aid also in *creaturely* comforts.

This is the last day for paying our county tax, with the minimum commission to the collector of one per cent; after this day he is entitled to five per cent. Almost every farmer in town saves four per cent by his punctuality; how many more hundreds of them might save by doing all their work thus well and in season. If there is any other trade or calling that suffers more by neglect and bad management than farming, methinks it has not yet come to light. Yet, there are many who have in part overcome the drouth of the past season by good farming; here is a farmer who got 750 bushels of shelled corn from fifteen acres, while his neighbor, on a soil like it in all its original constituents, gets less than 200 bushels from the same number of acres. The former grows his own clover-seed and sows it without any stint; his corn was planted on a stiff clover sod, partially manured with stable dung and plowed deeply in the fall; the other grew no clover seed, and he said it "cost too much to buy, it was full of foul seed, &c." He plowed in a very thin sod in the spring, with little manure, and planted about a fortnight later than his neighbor, 28th May. Now I am prepared to hear some of my fellow farmer readers say that the 200 bushel farmer was the laziest of the two, when the reverse was actually the case, as no lazy man could thus patiently labor to so little profit. However, the superior mental activity of the successful man is beyond dispute.

Manuring with the clover plant (*Trifolium pratense*) and tile draining are the basis of all good farming on our heavy, calcareous loams, where stock is not kept in sufficient force to sustain the fertility of the soil with animal manures alone. I wish some of your Eastern correspondents would explain why New-England is so far behind old England in keeping up the fertility of her best arable soils; why it is that so much more white daisy is grown there than red clover. It was a sad sight last summer to see those once really beautiful islands, Conanicut and Rhode Island, covered with hoary white, as if marked for the grave of the great vegetable kingdom. It was not always so, for I have

heard my old uncle say that, the year that "pleasant place of all festivity," the Malbone house was burned, his father, on Conanicut, grew forty bushels of winter wheat to the acre. The exhaustion of potash in the soil is, doubtless, the main cause of sterility, as the great sea itself supplies that region with the other phosphates, and abundant nitrogen in the bones and bodies of Memhaden and other animal, vegetable, and calcareous matter, thrown ashore there in great profusion.

I well remember when barley was a larger crop on those islands than it is here, now, in Seneca County; but when the white daisy came with its death-wand to appropriate the fag end that was left of vegetable nutrition, the epicurean barley plant "sunk and made no sign." N'IMPORTE.

WATERLOO, Dec., 25th 1854.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

THE Bazaar was opened on the evening of Monday for the private view, an opportunity which was made use of by remarkably few visitors; and the number on the succeeding days has not equaled that of last year's meeting. The exhibition is, however, equally attractive; to the mere amateur more so than ever, and to the professional man as well. For the former, the elegant forms of the Devon and the Down, the most beautiful of breeds in cattle and sheep respectively, never appeared either in equal perfection or in such numbers. For the latter there are matters just as usefully demanding his attention, whether in satisfaction or regret. He finds as much to attract his notice among the implements upstairs; and among the cattle, sheep, and pigs, he has pressed upon him such matters as the *relative merits of breeds* (for notwithstanding that Devons, Herefords, and Short Horns are separated now, yet there are the medals for the best cow and ox respectively in the yard, for which they still come into mutual competition; and the Short Horns have now for three years in succession carried off the palm). There is also the *progress of individual breeders*, and the decadence of others.

We can observe the entrance of new names, and the gradual progress of well-known ones—how Lord Walsingham's sheep are obviously year by year gaining in quality and weight, and his Grace the Duke of Richmond's too, whose young Down sheep are astonishing; and there are matters connected with breeding generally as, for instance, in the cross-bred classes, where there is a singular illustration of the *relative influence of the male and female parent* on the character of the offspring—the bull in every instance impressing his character on the cross to the almost entire absorption of the influence of the dam, Lord Radnor's cross-bred Hereford and Short Horns being to all appearance pure bred Herefords, while Mr. Hewer's Short Horn and Hereford—which, however, is not a half-and-half cross—being apparently a Short Horn.

The cross-bred sheep, too, were well deserving notice, and Mr. Druce, of Oxfordshire, who deserves great credit for his energy and success in enforcing the profitability of the cross-bred Down and long-wooled sheep, has worthily carried off the first prize in his class. It is in a case of this kind that the relative spheres of the Smithfield Club and the Royal Agricultural Society of England come under observation. The former rewards well-made fat meat, and encourages agriculture through the feeder, the latter aims

at the agricultural interest through the breeder exclusively. The English Agricultural Society therefore does not offer prizes for cross-bred animals.

Nothing is more clearly made out in agriculture than that bold crosses will not last; the first cross is a good animal and profitable to its breeder and its feeder; but if you breed from him he will revert to a degenerate copy of one or other of his parents. The cross-bred animal may therefore be properly the subject of a prize offered by the Smithfield Club; while the Agricultural Society do well to encourage the pure bred animals, without which the cross can not be had.

There is one more point on which the two societies come into contact, or more properly antagonism. The former offers prizes for young cows and heifers—"Short Horn heifers not exceeding four years old, &c.," "Short Horn cows above four years, that must have had at least one live calf, &c.," and there are 17 animals shown in these two classes. The ages of the heifers are from 3 years and 6 months to 3 years and 10 months; those of the cows from 4 years to 8 years. Now, we are sure that there is no one interested in the progress of agriculture but must regret to see pure bred cows and heifers of so valuable a breed find their way to the butcher with so little fruit, or none at all, as is the case in many of the instances shown here. Take, for instance, No. 89, the cow "Alice"—the best cow in the yard—purchased as a calf by Mr. Towneley, the gentleman who protested against Lord Ducie's rule for a previous examination of the animals shown in the English Agricultural Society's yard by judges of fat, in order that excessively fat stock might be rejected. This cow, Alice, has had one calf, and it died as soon as it dropped, we believe; we understand she was exhibited at the Lewes Show, and Mr. Towneley has never bred from her since, or, indeed, at all, and she is now fat meat—so fat, indeed, that with her excessive covering, all, and evenly, over the upper part of her body, and her somewhat scantily covered legs and thighs, she reminds one of those locomotive engines carrying on their cylindrical boiler an additional coating in the shape of a reservoir for water which keeps the boiler warm. If this animal would breed, she is worth £200, or £300; she has been as fat as she is for the last four years, no doubt as the result of natural character in a great measure, but also no doubt to some extent as the consequence of the over-fattening system in the commencement; and we imagine that "Alice" might be made the text of a very impressive sermon to her breeder and feeder, if they would only listen to it. The award of prizes is given below; but we may, in addition to the mere announcement of the judgement by which it has been guided, just make a remark or two as we walk round.

No. 2, the first prize Devon ox under three years old, is bred by Prince Albert; it is a remarkably compact well got up little thing, polished to the very tips of its horns, which, by the way, are hardly of the Devon character. The most elegant and beautiful specimen of an animal in the yard, perhaps, is No. 25, the first prize in color, beautifully fine in bone, horn, and muzzle; it is a remarkably fine specimen of the Devon breed.

As to the Hereford classes, they are, we believe, hardly up in quality to those of former years. The first prize ox, shown by Mr. Niblett, of Bristol, is a well-bred remarkably evenly fattened ripe ox, very thick in the flesh all over, especially on the parts most valuable to the butcher. No. 36, which received the 2d prize, was bred by Prince Albert, and is a large compact beast—somewhat coarser than its neighbor, but remarkably thickly covered with useful flesh.

In Short Horn classes the oxen under three years old are inferior to their usual character; the 1st prize animal in the older class, 4 years and 4 months old, was probably never excelled in quality; very fat but evenly so; extraordinarily thick in the twist and rump, and very fully covered on all the most valuable parts. The Short Horn heifers and cows have been already referred to. In the class for oxen of any other pure breed the prize was awarded to a Long Horn ox, inferior as it seemed to us in quality, form, ripeness, and age, to the very well made younger Sussex ox by its side, and we should like to know the ground of the decision between them.

In the sheep classes we have merely to say that there was a very fine show of South Down sheep, a comparatively inferior show of long wools, and a very good display of the cross between them.

The classes of pigs were represented not by any great number, but certainly by remarkable quality. The classes were more evenly matched in size than we have known them. The large classes were nearly of one size, and the small one also nearly matched in size and also in quality, for the judges must have had a very difficult office here.

Agricultural Gazette.

TOBACCO AND THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF WOMEN.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

YOUR black catalogue of statistics, concerning the use of this *black weed*, black in more senses than one, has reminded me of some that I have heard within a few months, which I think are equally edifying. I not long ago heard a young man bewailing the extravagance of woman; and thinking a little inquiry into his personal expenses would show quite as useless an expenditure as any of which he was complaining, I asked him how much he spent for cigars in the course of a year. After much blushing and stammering he was brought to the confession that usually a hundred, and never less than sixty dollars were annually spent in this way! His wife was not allowed so large a sum as this for her personal clothing, and spent very little more than this for herself and three children! Yet they were always comfortable.

If any woman should ask for the price of eight or ten cigars each day to spend in candy or other sweet-meats, what a cry there would be about her folly and weakness. But it is useless to make comparisons, and quite as useless to attempt a reform in this vulgar habit, in which men so universally indulge. But we could get along very well with the smoking and be willing to walk in a cloud all the time, if there could be an end of chewing. It costs us a third more to dress every year in consequence of the injury done to clothes by tobacco juice. Every where we go we must trail through tobacco juice. Every church and concert-room must be entered through a pool of slime. We must guard ourselves on every side not to be covered with it, when we ride in cars or stages, and I have seen men who called themselves gentlemen sit and deliberately spatter a lady's dress to its utter ruin in a public conveyance, where she could obtain no other seat and where there was no possible self-defence. She looked all sorts of daggers, but they had no effect.

I have marveled all my life why men should be so coarse, and indulge in such disagreeable habits. It seems to be thought that in order to be manly it is necessary to be vulgar. Men who behave with great propriety and comeliness in their homes in the presence of ladies, go forth to the haunts of business and amusement as different as if possessed of ten entire mortal and physical natures.

I know a gentleman who possesses one of the best private libraries in the community, who says he has spent no more for books than gentlemen of his acquaintance usually spend for cigars! How many families do I know whose homes might be furnished luxuriously in the course of ten years, with what the gentlemen of the family spend in wines and cigars and quids. Only the other day I heard a minister complaining of his small salary, while lecturing a lady present on the extravagance in wearing a gold chain. She immediately demanded a *reckoning* concerning his expenses, and found that his tobacco would buy two gold chains, and various other ornaments every year! He was preaching every Sabbath against "sensual and carnal indulgences" and worldly-mindedness—exhorting his people to be pure and not conformed to the world. But no persuasion could induce him to give up the use of tobacco, though he acknowledged it was ruining his health, and his habits were a perfect nuisance to his family.

When the Maine Law has accomplished its work with regard to rum, I hope there will be as zealous a crusade against tobacco; at least, I hope we shall soon become sufficiently civilized to make a law against desecrating any place where decent people congregate, with the distillations of this offensive weed, or else that men shall be obliged to wear a receptacle under their chins for the deposit of their nauseating extracts.

I hope the good time is coming when it will be thought possible to be thoroughly manly and yet refined.

[We agree with the writer in reference to the anti-tobacco law. Till that is enacted we see no defense for the ladies who are compelled to pass among out-door "boors," but to take revenge by refusing to sweep the streets.—EDS.]

THE WAY TO BUILD UP A STATE.—Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, in his inaugural address, thus describes the wants of the thriving State over which he presides:

"She wants educated farmers and mechanics, engineers, architects, metallurgists, and geologists. She needs men engaged in the practical duties of life, who have conquered their professions, and who are able to impart their knowledge to others. She wants farmers who shall be familiar with the principles of chemistry as applied to agriculture; architects and mechanics who will adorn her with edifices worthy of so fair a land; and engineers and geologists who will develop her resources, and thus augment the wealth and happiness of her citizens. This want can only be supplied by the establishment of a school of applied sciences. I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending that a university fund be appropriated to establish a practical scientific or polytechnic school."

For the American Agriculturist.

THE NEW YEAR.

The close of the old and the commencement of the new year is always a seasonable time for reflection. Whether prosperity or adversity, success or failure, has attended our efforts, the appropriateness of a retrospection of the past and calculation for the future, is alike the same. If our labor has been crowned with success, a repetition of the same care and instrumentalities will bring about similar future results; but if failure has attended our efforts, if the sources of failure are properly appreciated and guarded against, they may be in a measure avoided in the future.

The past year has been prolific of disastrous results, of vexations and disappointments. Disasters on sea and land, casualties by fire and flood, have proven destructive to property and life. War, with all its attendant evils, has ranged abroad; and drouth and pestilence, to some extent, have blighted hopes at home. Many, whom the last opening year saw in affluence, have gone down into the vale of poverty; some, whose coffers were filled with gold, have become bankrupt, either from necessity or dishonesty; financial affairs have been in an unsettled condition, and, in many parts of the country, paper currency, in real value, has been subject to no small degree of vacillation and change.

These conditions have affected all classes in community, but indeed very unequally. The intelligent agriculturist, though the drouth may have scorched his fields and lessened his harvests, has produced enough for his own necessities, and a small surplus to supply his non-producing neighbor, at an exorbitant price. Under these circumstances, wars abroad and casualties at home, commercial embarrassments and monetary intrigues, affect him comparatively little. The cold winds of the present winter may pile the snow around his door never so high, yet he has fire, and food, and clothing, within, and he can quietly gather wisdom and mature his plans for the future, and be ready to commence their successful operation at the opening spring. Not so with the mechanic or day laborer. For years the demand for labor has, perhaps, not been as small as at present; and in our larger cities, many are idle almost from necessity, and suffering want or subjects of charity.

In consequence of the past unproductive season, many farmers are proposing to abandon what they consider an uncertain and unremunerative calling. Without pretending to any skill in prophecy, we predict that many will regret the change. With intelligence, and skill, and energy, properly directed, farming may become the most regularly and certainly remunerative of any vocation or profession. Banks may suspend payment; creditors may become defaulters; commerce and trade may suffer an unforeseen depression; but all deposits wisely made with Mother Earth will pay, if not an equal, at least a regular and remunerative dividend.

To all engaged in agricultural pursuits it may not be amiss to say, that repinings are useless. The present winter can not be better spent than in gathering such intelligence as may be needed in the future, and in laying such plans as the experience of the past may show to be wise to adopt in the approaching seed-time and harvest. Those who labor without a plan and cultivate without intelligence, should by no means complain of ill-success, or charge to Providence the unproductive season.

To those who are tired of farming, or who complain of drouths or unproductive seasons, we would say—plow deep, plant early, ma-

nure liberally, sow wisely, cultivate frequently and thoroughly, and last, but by no means least, subscribe for one or more first-class agricultural papers, read them attentively and put in practice the knowledge derived therefrom, and unfruitful seasons will be less frequent, and drouths less destructive. Ignorance and carelessness are the mothers of many a scanty harvest, and Providence and unpropitious seasons are often complained of, when a reasonable amount of intelligence and well-directed industry would have secured ample harvests and remunerative returns.

O. C. GIBBS, M. D.,
Perry, Lake Co., Ohio.

For the American Agriculturist.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN TRAVELING.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I read with real satisfaction your remarks on "Modern Extravagance," and was much impressed with their truth and force. But there is one mode of wasting time and money in our day, to which you do not allude, although you speak of rushing by the dwellings of friends on railways. I refer to the *habit of traveling*, into which "everybody and his wife" seem to have fallen in this era of rapid locomotion. As the nature of my peculiar occupation is such as to require me to pass frequently from place to place—though I had much rather stay at home if I could—I am favored with constant opportunities of observing the way in which numbers of people, of both sexes, incessantly itinerate. This is peculiarly the case on all roads leading to Boston and New-York. For instance, if a woman in any of the towns or villages within a hundred miles of those cities wishes to do a little "shopping," it is her practice of economy to go to Washington-street or Broadway. That is, she will spend four dollars in fares, and as much more in other incidental expenses, for the sake of buying some ten or twenty dollars' worth of goods *cheap*, and to have a choice among a variety, when she could have saved all her expenses and got better articles at home for less money; although *then* she wouldn't have had the fun and seen the sights.

It always seems to me, when I travel, as if nine-tenths, at least, of the men and women, who seem to cram the cars for the sole sake of patronizing railroad companies, would be far better off if they stayed at home and economized their time and money. However much rapid modes of locomotion may have added to the substantial wealth of the whole country, it may be doubted whether they have not diminished the means of individuals. P.

VALUABLE BARN DESTROYED.—The new barn belonging to Anthony Reybold, in Red Lion Hundred, Delaware, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. The Republican says, it was one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State, and contained about 200 bushels of wheat, 1,600 bushels of corn, over 1,000 bushels of potatoes, and from 70 to 100 tons of hay, all of which were totally destroyed. Two valuable horses were also consumed, a new threshing machine, all his farming implements, gears, &c. The loss is not short of \$10,000 or \$12,000. The barn was insured in the Delaware Mutual Company for \$2,000, and the contents for \$3,000.

For the American Agriculturist.

DETAILS OF PRACTICE.

OLD ORCHARDS—MUCK—LIME—ASHES—AND
SUNDRY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have an old Apple Orchard which has borne no good fruit for a number of years, as I learn from the neighbors who have long known it; and who also say that it has been laid down to grass not less than twelve or sixteen years, and has been much neglected during that time, bearing only a very light crop of fine, inferior hay. I took possession last spring. It had been plowed up once, the fall previous, after a crop of buckwheat was taken off.

Last spring I put about fifty loads of good barn-yard manure on about an acre of the field where there are no trees, and subsoiled, and planted corn on the 7th day of June, and on that part had as fine a piece of corn as was raised in this region, beside fourteen horse cart-loads of cheese pumpkins and bell squashes. Thanks to the instructions of the *American Agriculturist* for so much good luck. On the rest of the field, among the trees, which are so thinly standing as to shade the ground lightly, especially as the foliage was sparse and sickly, I also planted corn and pumpkins, but had but a very light crop of the former, and none at all of the latter. I have, the last summer, been carting rotten leaf mould from the woods, and muck from the ditches, into the barn-yard, mixing it with the manure-heap, and am making a large quantity to manure highly the rest of the field—at least fifty loads to the acre—and intend plowing deeply and subsoiling, and cultivating thoroughly with such crops as will keep the ground frequently stirred and mellow.

Around the apple trees I have already strewn fully a bushel of air-slaked lime to each, spreading it from the trunk as far out as the branches reach, and now contemplate getting the leached barilla, &c., from the soap-boilers, and strew that around in the same manner this winter, and let the freezing and thawing rains and snows carry it down into the earth, getting it thoroughly incorporated with the soil; and then, in the general manuring of the field in the spring, make sure that the trees have a good supply, plowing it all in deep, making the ground mellow and light entirely around the trees, even at the expense of cutting some of the roots with the plow, believing that the disturbance of a few of the roots will be a very much less evil than leaving the ground hard and compact even six, eight, or ten inches deep.

Am I right in this treatment? Is not the application of the lime and leached ashes supplying a probable want of the trees, as they form so important a constituent thereof? And is the winter a proper time to apply them? Will they lose any of their properties by so applying them? (a)

I have already scraped them, from the collar to the farthest part of the limbs conveniently reached with a hoe or tree-scraper, and intend in the spring to wash them with diluted soft soap, or washing soda, and where they need it prune the top. My neighbors tell me I have very little chance for a crop of fruit, "because the trees have not borne any for a long time, and have become old and exhausted." (b) But when I ask them if they have been supplied with their appropriate food to enable them to bear, they say "the ground has not been exhausted with crops, but left to grass that the trees might have the whole strength of the soil." But I contend that they need cultivation, and feeding, as much as a hill of corn or potatoes, and that it is just about as unreasonable to expect them to yield me good fruit without such feeding and attention, as it would be for

me to expect fleetness and strength from my horse without his grain and "curry-comb." But they reply with a significant smile, and "Well, we've been farming — years, and you'll find, after you've tried it long enough, that your new-fangled notions from books won't do."

But I am not willing to lose the fruit without an effort, and appeal from the judgment of our conservative farmers, who seem content to do as their grandfathers have done, to the experience and science of the editors of the *American Agriculturist*, hoping that if I am wrong in any particular, they will point out my error, and guide me according to the light which they enjoy.

I should have said, most of the trees are sound, and have no appearance of decay, except an apparent want of food—I might say, starvation. The soil is good clay loam, which, where it was thoroughly manured last season, yielded, as I before said, fine corn—some ears fourteen inches long, and two of them on a stalk—and luxuriant pumpkins and squashes, beside Lima beans, melons, marrow squashes, peppers, egg-plants, &c., in great perfection.

I have already commenced under draining it, (although it is not wet,) and intend, if the weather during the winter will admit, to carry it out thoroughly, by all of which you will see I am sparing no pains to accomplish my object; and, if in your judgment, I am spending labor and money without prospect of reward, you would confer a favor by saying so; and your decision will probably not only affect me, but scores of others of your readers.

I see by the last number of the *American Agriculturist* that a correspondent, from South Norwalk, asks for some one to advertise "Whale Oil Soap, with the price." I have often wished that various agricultural articles might be so advertised, as guano, bone-dust, nitrate of soda, &c., &c. But, if not advertised, why should they not be quoted in the "Prices Current," especially in an agricultural paper? They are certainly of more importance to the farmer than many articles therein quoted, for instance, "Beeswax," "Bristles," "Cabbages." In fact, it strikes me they are of prime importance, and I am sure that every farmer who reads the *American Agriculturist* would be glad to see in the weekly "Prices Current" every fertilizer that is an article of commerce quoted, that he might know their cost and make his calculations about their purchase and use, when he has leisure, and by his own fireside. (c)

I have a low, swampy place that has been cultivated some, and this season I have plowed it thoroughly, and drained it so as to carry off all surplus water, and that part which was the wettest I plowed deeply, that the frost may make the soil loose and friable. To facilitate that, and to hasten the decomposition of the organic matter in the soil, I have designed to apply lime, and have thought of doing it this winter that the freezing and thawing rains and snows might carry the strength of it down into the soil, and so get the whole ready for the sustenance of plants early in the spring. Is this proper?

I have also a pasture lot, a part of which is low and swampy, which I have drained pretty thoroughly, and contemplate applying lime pretty thoroughly this winter, and in the spring apply fertilizers, including bone-dust, if desirable. Last spring I scarified it thoroughly with a new steel-toothed harrow, sowed on grass seed: guano and plaster on one part, and superphosphate and plaster on another, and improved it very materially; but still believe it is deficient in some property necessary to supply milk, and from the best information I can obtain from the "oldest

inhabitant," it has been used for generations as pasture land, and the milk hay sold off, and hence I conclude it has become exhausted of phosphates, bone earth, and therefore contemplate the application of bone-dust, or home-made superphosphate, in the spring. Or will the application of lime be sufficient?

This is troubling you with many questions, but as the questions are matters of general interest to the readers of your invaluable *American Agriculturist*, may I not hope to see them answered, and at some future day you shall have a due report of the result.

CAMPTOWN, New-Jersey.

(a) We like the spirit and determination shown by our correspondent, and do not think he needs much encouraging. We rather fear he will push the matter too far. A bushel of lime around the roots of a tree is more than we should advise for a single application. The tendency will be to speedily exhaust the organic matter of the soil. One-fourth of this quantity applied once in two or three years, or an eighth once a year will be more economical. Soils limed too heavily are apt to become lime-sick after a time, which means nothing more than that the lime has exhausted the organic materials. So also with the barilla and other alkalis.

The treatment proposed would probably show very marked results for a year or two, and if an abundant supply of organic matters are annually supplied, the good results will continue; but over a long period of time, the more cautious treatment we have recommended will probably pay the best.

The winter application of lime is a good one, especially if organic manures are to be applied in the spring, for the two should not as a general rule be applied together. Lime exposed upon the surface will not lose any property except its causticity, and if in large quantities, it is better that this should take place before it comes in direct contact with the fibers of the roots, or the organic manures. It is not advisable to destroy too many of these roots and fibers in breaking up the ground, though a pretty thorough loosening with a pick, crow-bar or even with the plow is desirable.

(b) Where the trees are very old, so as to have much decayed wood, it is probably better economy to set out new trees between the old ones, and gradually remove the latter. This depends much upon the age of the trees now standing. But, as in this instance, the soil is described as a "good clay loam," and the trees apparently sound, cultivating or stirring the ground, draining, moderately manuring with alkalies and organic or barnyard manure at successive periods, scraping the trees (not too savagely), washing with common house ashes ley, quite weak, or a weak solution of soda or potash, and a pretty thorough pruning, will doubtless rejuvenate the orchard, and yield profitable returns for the expense and labor invested.

(c) We do not attach any special notice to "Whale Oil Soap." Ley from house ashes, or a solution of soda or potash is equally effectual and is less expensive. In reference to the commercial manures, we recommend very few of them. Guano, bone-dust, sulphate of ammonia, and nitrate of soda are about all we can particularly commend to

general trial. Guano has an almost fixed price, generally about \$50 per ton. Bone-dust has also a pretty constant value, of from \$2 50 to \$3 per barrel, according to the quantity. Sulphate of ammonia has not till recently been offered for sale. Its price named in our advertising columns is at \$6 50 per hundred pounds. Nitrate of soda is not in market in sufficient quantity to have a fixed price. We have spent much time in searching for it and have seldom found it. If, after it has been thoroughly tried, it proves valuable, the demand will be supplied at a somewhat uniform price. "Beeswax," "Bristles," "Cabbages," &c., are articles of extensive production, by farmers, in some parts of the country, and hence we quote their prices. We give the price of all articles, from week to week, which are of general interest to farmers and of which we can obtain the standard wholesale prices.

(d) We recommend a careful and thorough trial of bone-dust on a considerable portion of the old pastures. In this as in all other cases, let a portion of each field be left unmanured, and mark the result, for only in this way can the profitableness of any course be fully known. Experiments, thus tried, are, in the present state of chemical knowledge, worth any quantity of soil analysis and theoretical speculations.

We thank our correspondent for his plain detail of his proceedings, which will furnish hints to others, and we hope they will return the compliment. We can give space for several of just such details every week.

PRESERVING FLOUR AND MEAL.

We recently noticed the invention of Mr. Thomas Pearsall, of Tioga County, in this State, designed to prevent flour, meal, &c., from becoming sour in the barrel, from heating, and which consists in introducing a tube of thin sheet iron, three inches in diameter and open at both ends, through the entire length of the barrel—thus admitting of a thorough ventilation of the contents. The Louisville Journal says the invention has been thoroughly tested, and its usefulness established. [Journal of Commerce.]

"Our fellow-citizen, L. T. Thustin, of the firm of Thustin & Co., is one of the proprietors of the patent, and on the 1st of August last he put up several barrels of meal in this form, which were shipped to New-Orleans. A part of that shipment has recently been returned to this city for the examination of those who feel an interest in the matter. We have seen this meal, and have eaten bread made of it, and we can not detect the least appearance of change in the quality, and in every respect it appears as fresh and sweet as when taken from the mill.

"Shipments have also been made to Liverpool, South American ports, and California.

"From estimates deemed reliable, we learn that the loss on sour flour and damaged corn in the United States equals the sum of \$5,000,000 annually. In the port of New-York alone there are not less than 500,000 barrels of flour condemned annually as sour."

BOOK BINDING.—Mr. Doolittle showed us a volume of the *American Agriculturist* he had just bound, which was an excellent specimen of substantial-binding. Two things are plain: Mr. Doolittle understands the philosophy of bookbinding, and the *American Agriculturist* looks finely between two handsome covers. Mid. Const.

Gorticultural Department.

ON PLANTING A TULIP ROOT.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Here lies a bulb, the child of earth,
Buried alive beneath the clod,
Ere long to spring, by second birth,
A new and nobler work of God.

'Tis said that microscopic power,
Might through its swaddling folds descry
The infant image of the flower,
Too exquisite to meet the eye.

This, vernal suns and rains will swell,
Till from its dark abode to peep,
Like Venus rising from her shell,
Amidst the spring-tide of the deep.

Two shapely leaves will first unfold;
Then, on a smooth elastic stem,
The verdant bud shall turn to gold,
And open in a diadem.

Not one of Flora's brilliant race
A form more perfect can display;
Art could not feign more simple grace,
Nor nature take a line away.

Yet, rich as morn of many a hue,
When finishing clouds thro' darkness strike,
The tulip's petals shine in dew,
All beautiful—but none alike.

Kings, on their bridal, might unrobe
To lay their glories at its foot;
And queens their scepter, crown, and globe,
Exchange for blossom, stalk and root.

Here could I stand and moralize;
Lady, I leave that part to thee,
Bethy next birth in Paradise,
Thy life to come, eternity!

For the American Agriculturist.

THE FUCHSIA.

This beautiful plant, adorning as it does the conservatory of the rich and the cottage of the poor, is, when well grown, a universal favorite. In propagating it, cuttings should be taken from the base of the plant, those with triangular joints being preferable. Place them in a heat of 60°, where they will speedily root, when they should be placed in small pots, containing equal parts of rich loam, peat, and well-rotted manure, mixed together with silver sand. The soil for this plant should never be sifted, but chopped fine as possible. Be particular in giving good drainage, as this is a principal part of their culture. Plants that have been cut back and started into growth in October, should be placed in a temperature of 60 to 65° in January. If this heat cannot be obtained, keep them in the warmest part of the greenhouse, and as near the glass as possible, to prevent their drawing. These plants, if well attended to, will make a fine display in June. The composition into which they are placed when first propagated may be continued through all the stages of growth, with this exception, that small pieces of charcoal, or potsherds, may be mixed with the mould at each time of shifting, which should take place every time the roots reach the sides of the pot. They are then placed in the pot in which they are intended to bloom. As this plant may be grown almost any shape, I leave it with those who cultivate it to follow out their own ideas of taste. I prefer the pyramid, or standard, myself, as it exhibits the flowers to great advantage; but I think they look most beautiful when grown in large pots and trained up the rafters of a greenhouse, the contrast of color in the sepals and corolla being very pleasing to the eye; and if a light and dark variety are placed alternately, they have a very pleasing effect. The only care they require after

flowering is, to get the wood as ripe as possible, and then to prune them close, on the spur system. Where there are large plants, they should be only shifted once, if required for early flowering, since they bloom much better when the roots reach the side of the pot. Weak, liquid manure should be applied twice or three times a week throughout their growth, withholding it a few days at each time of shifting. Plants propagated in March bloom well in September.

W. SUMMERSBEY.

THE MIMULUS.

BY A CULTIVATOR AT SCARBOROUGH.

THINKING that an article on this justly admired genus of plants would be acceptable for insertion in your Cabinet, I send you a few remarks on the origin and culture of the Mimulus, as being a flower worthy of much more attention than it now obtains, though I am glad to state that it is rapidly extending; and during the last two years about a dozen most strikingly superb varieties have been raised, the beauty of which, when well grown, is not exceeded by any other flower that I am acquainted with. Single plants I have grown of the dwarf spreading section, two and a half feet high and two in diameter, and elegantly clothed with a profusion of bloom.

Origin.—The Mimulus, or Monkey Plant, is a native of North America. The first species was introduced into England in 1759, and from that time cultivated with great care, until lately, when other superior kinds have taken the precedence.

Culture.—Although it may be thought by some that any hints on the culture of this plant are superfluous, yet I must say that, to bring it to its best state, many things must be attended to which are generally overlooked. As the Mimulus is seen to the greatest advantage when treated as a greenhouse plant, I shall confine myself to this method of cultivation. Soil with this, as with every other kind of flower, is the first thing to be considered; for, if this be unsuited to the nature of the plant, all labor in every other respect must be unfruitful. The mixture which I have found best adapted is composed as follows: To one peck of fresh loam I add one peck of leaf mould, well rotted, and half a peck of cows' dung, two year's old. These ingredients are well mixed together, and frequently turned over, sprinkling them with lime water, so that no insects remain in the soil; for, if even they do not entirely destroy the plants, yet they materially impoverish the compost, by their feeding on many particles which would otherwise have sustained the flower. Drainage of the pots is a requisite which I certainly think ought in the second place to be looked after. This precaution, to take away all superfluous water, seems not to be generally appreciated; for how many plants do we see in various quarters without any drainage, except one potsherd to fill up the hole at the bottom of each pot, just as if it would have done quite as well had there been no aperture at all. Now, although this is a common practice, yet I can safely say that no plant can live in perfect health without a proper portion of drainage; and in this respect I must agree with Mr. Forsyth, when he asserts that plants would grow much more luxuriantly if the pots were made with a small rim under them, to allow more drainage; but I must certainly disagree with him in his recommendations of glazed pots, as I myself have tried them, and have found, as I expected, that if used for a time, all my plants must inevitably perish. But, to return to the subject: after having attended to drainage, about the middle of March I

take off a quantity of cuttings, which soon make good roots, after which I plant them separately, in small pots at first, and move them gradually into large ones until May, when they generally begin to show buds, and about June they are in most beautiful flower. All the blooming season, I roll canvas over the green-house, so as to keep off the intense rays of the sun, which take away the colors and dry the soil so as to make the flowers small; for the Mimulus delights in a damp earth, yet can not be seen in perfection when over watered. Placing water in saucers, under the pots, I know to be a common practice, yet it is founded on a gross error: for if we inquire why water is placed under them, we are told, "The Mimulus thrives on the banks of rivers; therefore, it is natural for it to have water constantly by it." This is true; yet we are not to consider that the Mimulus, in a pot, has not the same freedom of air and soil as it has on the banks of streams; for in the latter position the water runs away after the plant has satisfied itself, but in a pot it stays long after all nourishment is gone, and poisons the soil, and both together eventually destroy the plant. The only method to keep the Mimulus healthy, with regard to water, is to keep it in as shaded a position as possible, and to supply water moderately when it is required, yet always to allow the superfluous moisture to drain away.

Raising New Varieties.—When the plants are all in bloom, select the best colored ones, and cross them upon the largest, and vice versa, for the two principal features in a good Mimulus are color and size. If the operation be properly performed, the pods of seeds will begin to swell in a few days, and soon after they will turn brown, and be ready for gathering. After sufficient good seed is collected, it should be sown in pots or boxes, sprinkling it on the surface of the soil; for if covered, the seed will decay and never vegetate. When the young plants have acquired two or three sets of leaves, they should be transplanted into larger boxes, where they will bloom, or, if it be summer, into the open ground, where they make the most healthy plants. When in bloom, the best may be selected, and increased by cuttings, which easily strike. The principal properties, as I have said before, are size and color, with the two lips forming a good circle. The plants raised from these cuttings should be preserved during winter in a cold frame, as they are more tender than the varieties of old standing. When the following spring arrives, they must be treated as directed above for old varieties; and if these new ones be crossed by each other, and so continued for a few seasons, in a little time as fine a progeny will arise as can possibly be expected. I have flowers with white grounds marked and marbled with crimson, purple, scarlet, rose, black, yellow, orange, blue, and pink. I have yellow grounds marked and marbled with black, rose, scarlet, white, purple, crimson, violet and green. To be duly estimated, they must be viewed; they surpass what I can describe. [Floricultural Cabinet.

The British government has entered into a contract for the manufacture of about 2,000 tons of enormous slabs or plates made of the best scrap iron, with which powerful floating batteries are to be covered. These plates vary from 8 to 12 feet in length, are from 21 to 36 inches broad, and about 4½ inches thick. Each plate will weigh from about a ton and a half to upwards of three tons; and after being sifted, they are to be bolted on the outside of the floating batteries. Iron plates like these will not only resist the heaviest shot, but break them in pieces when they strike.

ON THE PLANTS OF CHINA.

BY MR. R. FORTUNE.

THE tea plant was now frequently seen on the hill sides, this being the outskirts of the great green tree country, to which I was bound. Large camphor trees were frequently seen in the valleys, particularly near the villages. Fallow trees were still in extensive cultivation; and, at this season of the year, being clothed in their autumnal hues, they produced a striking effect upon the varied landscape. The leaves had changed from a light green to a dark blood-red color. Another tree, a species of maple, called by the Chinese the fung-gze, was also most picturesque from the same cause. These two trees formed a striking contrast with the dark green foliage of the pine tribe.

But the most beautiful tree found in this district is a species of weeping eypress, which I had never met with in any other part of China, and which was quite new to me. It was during one of my daily rambles that I saw the first specimen. About half a mile distant from where I was, I observed a noble-looking fir tree, about sixty feet in height, having a stem as straight as the Norfolk Island pine, and weeping branches, like the willow of St. Helena. Its branches grew, at first, at right angles to the main stem, then described a graceful curve upward, and bent again at their points. From these main branches, others, long and slender, hung down perpendicularly, and gave the whole tree a weeping and graceful form. It reminded me of some of those large and gorgeous chandeliers sometimes seen in the theaters and public halls in Europe. What could it be? It evidently belonged to the pine tribe, and was more handsome and ornamental than them all. I walked—no, to tell the plain truth, I ran—up to the place where it grew, much to the surprise of my attendants, who evidently thought I had gone crazy.

When I reached the spot where it grew, it appeared more beautiful even than it had done in the distance. Its stem was perfectly straight, like *Crytomeria*, and its leaves were formed like those of the well-known *arbutus*, only much more slender and graceful. This specimen was fortunately covered with a quantity of ripe fruit, a portion of which I was most anxious to secure. The tree was growing in some grounds belonging to a country inn, and was the property of the inn-keeper. A wall intervened between us and it, which I confess I felt very much inclined to get over; but remembering that I was acting Chinaman, and that such a proceeding would have been very indecorous, to say the least of it, I immediately gave up the idea. We now walked into the inn, and, seating ourselves quietly down at one of the tables, ordered some dinner to be brought to us. When we had taken our meal we lighted our Chinese pipes and sauntered out, accompanied by our polite host, into the garden, where the real attraction lay. "What a fine tree this of yours! we have never seen it in the countries near the sea where we come from; pray give us some of its seeds." "It is a fine tree," said the man, who was evidently much pleased with our admiration of it, and readily complied with our request. These seeds were carefully treasured; and as they got home safely, and are now growing in England, we may expect in a few years to see a new and striking feature produced upon our landscape by this lovely tree. Afterward, as we journeyed westward, it became more common and was frequently to be seen in clumps on the sides of the hills. This tree has been named the *Funeral Cypress*.

Fortune's Journey to the Tea Districts of China.

Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.
THOUGHTS FOR BOYS.

"Read from Mrs. — the a Bove tax in fool."

This is a copy of a receipt given me this fall by a tax-gatherer. I have copied it for the examination of the boys who read the *American Agriculturist*. What do they think of it? I trust there are very few of them who would originate such a specimen of writing; but this may serve to show them the importance of improving their time, during the winter, by profitable study. Most boys, at this season, can be spared to attend school; but, if that is impossible, there are long evenings in which they can read and write, and prepare themselves for future usefulness and respectability.

Most of our distinguished men have been sons of farmers, who have had to labor early and late for their own maintenance; but they have been boys who studied and thought, and improved all the opportunities for acquiring information that came in their way.

It is the glory of America that the path of distinction is open to all. The most ignorant boy of to-day, by diligence and application, may become the renowned statesman of coming years. It is the duty of every boy to make as much of himself as possible. He may not become a Clay, a Calhoun, or a Webster, yet who knows his own future? They did not dream in their boyhood of the fame they should acquire in their manhood.

Study, boys, study. Learn to spell correctly and to write well, and the world may hear of you. At least, you will not disgrace your manhood by giving receipts "in fool."

ANNA HOPE.

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE.

Do you know anybody that wants to hire a boy? We confess that we never have heard this, the most common of all inquiries, without a feeling of sadness, and never say no, without a hearty wish that we had something for a boy to do. Poor little fellows, ill kept and poorly clad, turn their anxious faces up to yours, in the hope to find a favorable answer, and thus to end a long and painful quest for the means to earn a mouthful of honest bread. They move on, with drooping heads, to repeat for a thousand times the inquiry, and to receive the same response, in tones of every variety of indifference. "A boy" is learning his first sad lessons in the coldness of the world and the harshness of life. We will not go beyond him to see what aching heart there is in some poor home, that, mingled with hope and fear, has sent him forth on his thankless mission: for that the boy himself should be obliged to go and ask again and be refused the opportunity to be useful, is sad in itself.

In this fast age—this struggling, crowding world, there is little room for boys; and there is far too little thought taken of the obligation that rests upon men to make place for them. These materials of which men are made are neglected, and we are too prone to forget how important an element we ourselves are in settling the question, whether they are to be good or bad. We have a plea to make for the boys. Words of kindness and encouragement to those who are first

launching their frail barks upon the voyage of life, are worth thousands of dollars spent in process to reform such as through neglect and despair have forgotten their good impulses, and suffered themselves to be led into courses of transgression. A little world may stimulate a hope that glimmers on the verge of extinction into a motive strong and unerring to impel its owner forward in the path of usefulness and honor. Be kind to the boys.

And to the boys we would say, never despair. If one does not want a boy, try another. You have a right to make the inquiry. The world was made for you as well as for the men, and God has determined that you shall have a place in it. The hopes of the world are in the boys—the poor boys—and insignificant and placeless as you feel yourselves, your mission is important, and if you are worthy, your day will surely come. There is another thing; go to the country; chances for useful employment are numerous and various in the agricultural districts. Avoid the town, with its places of low amusements, and lower dissipation. Determine to be men, and honest men, and the time will come when you will be disposed to think over the hardships you have suffered for their effect in developing your energies and in fixing your character. [Credit lost.]

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

THERE is in earth enough of beauty to warm, cheer, and enliven the heart, were it but looked upon with an eye to see, and a mind to feel it.

Look on the bright side, keep looking on the bright side. Surround yourself with forms and hues of beauty—"a thing of beauty is a joy forever." Thus, if you would be joyous—and who would not?—cultivate a taste for the beautiful; and what so beautiful—ever renewing their youth and beauty—as the things with which God has surrounded us?

Then let that majestic elm still wave its branches in lofty freedom. Suppose it would make so many feet of boards, let it stand, as you would be happy in a shady, beautiful home. Leave that little patch for wife and children to scatter flower-seeds in the spring time. Suppose you could raise so many potatoes upon it; leave it if you would meet joyous, smiling faces.

Indeed, surround, in country and city, your homes with the beautiful, that your eye, resting upon it, may be insensibly but surely attracted to that perfect beauty of soul which, if you make it yours, shall one day bear you where none will say, "look on the bright side," since every side will be bright with purity—bright with love, for "God is love."

PUSH ALONG.—Push along. It's the way your sound and hearty mortals do. And you can't do without it. The world is so made, society so constructed, that it is a law of necessity that you must push. That is, if you would be thought something and somebody.

Push along. Push a strong push and perpetual push. All see the power in it. See how it gains, accumulates, whether of wisdom or wealth. We never knew a man who was a right smart pusher who finally did not become rich, respectable, wise, and useful. The fact is, you are morally sure to become so if you push—push like real, live, determined up and down man.

If things look dark, push the harder; sunshine and blue sky are just beyond; If you are entangled, push—if your heart grows feeble, push. You'll come out victorious. Never fear.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

WE hope the poultry fanciers of the country will be ready to meet the call of the managers of the forthcoming show, next week, by sending a larger collection of domestic fowls and other valuable birds, than have ever before been brought together in the United States. The point for the show is central, accessible and convenient; the list of the premiums large; the judges excellent; the array most admirable; and the cause worthy of earnest and united effort.

Few persons are aware of the value of our poultry, and the quick return it makes for the capital invested, and the labor bestowed upon it. We believe the amount largely exceeds that of sheep in the Union (we will look this up and see); at any rate, it is large enough to minister largely to our luxuries, and many of which may be deemed the necessities of life. It is therefore a matter of national and large importance that we compare the best breeds, analyze and scan their relative merits carefully, and adopt such as are known to yield the largest returns in their eggs, their young, and their flesh—all of choice quality. By such judicious selection we may easily augment the profitable products of our poultry full *fifty per cent*, which will be a nett gain to the country of many millions annually. We say again, then, let every breeder send in his choicest specimens, and let every one who takes any interest in national, economical, and praiseworthy pursuits, attend and judge of their respective merits; then select for himself such kinds as he may judge to be both for his own taste, circumstances, or situation. For particulars see advertisement in this paper.

MULES ON CITY RAILROADS.

WE notice an interesting item in the Annual Report of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, in this city. Speaking of motive power, the report says that the substitution of mules for horses has been tried, and that so far as it has been possible to effect the change, the experiment has justified all that was hoped from it. This company formerly employed 390 horses, but they have now reduced the number to 208, and in place of the 182 horses dispensed with they have only 131 mules. They thus not only save the feeding of 51 animals—quite a saving—but the 131 mules employed consume much less food than an equal number of horses. We have little doubt that the different railroads in the city, having probably 1,500 horses, will substitute mules for them as soon as those animals can be obtained.

We have published several editorial articles urging upon farmers the economy of raising mules to use upon the farm. The same qualities which render them so superior to horses for drawing passenger cars on railroads, will be found equally advantageous for farm work. The increased demand for

them also adds to the importance of farmers entering immediately into the business of raising them as a source of profit.

IMPORTED DEVON CATTLE.

By the steamship Washington, one Devon bull and three Devon cows arrived at this port last week, for Mr. Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia. These animals were selected for Mr. Peters, in England, by Mr. Davy, and are choice specimens of the breed. They were chosen more particularly for great milking qualities, Mr. Peters preferring such only as have proved their superiority at the pail. He thinks these animals will rank among the best in that respect ever imported into this country.

These Devons are very fine in all their points, of good size and constitution, and will unquestionably prove a great acquisition to the improved stock of Georgia. They were forwarded, in excellent condition, to Mr. Peters, by the steamship James Adger, for Charleston, on Saturday last.

MR. MAPES is out in the January Working Farmer with his promised onslaught upon Mr. Tucker, of the *Country Gentleman*, and Mr. Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*. Mr. Mapes's own statements merely refer to a point of etiquette, which it is scarcely worth while to discuss. He devotes nearly two columns to letters from a certain Geo. E. Waring, Jr., detailing his own private and public interviews with Mr. Tucker and Mr. Judd. So far as we are concerned, his letter would be wholly unworthy of notice was it not a complete series of *misstatements*, to call them by the mildest name. "At our leisure" we will take occasion to correct these misstatements, and perhaps at the same time answer the question, "Who is this Geo. E. Waring, Jr., who is so sedulously puffing himself in some of the New-York daily papers, and elsewhere, as a consulting agriculturist," &c.? Those who may wish to see his *portrait* will find a good one in the Ohio Statesman and Democrat of November 4th, a copy of which the editor kindly sent us.

A correspondent thus remarks on an article published in our last, entitled, "Loss of Hogs on Grand Island": To the December snow-storm of Grand Island we can give but brief sympathy. If every "wood's" hog that so famished could come again to life, an additional curse from every sensible inhabitant there would fall upon the whole race. These dead hogs are a loss to nobody. The only regret is that *any* of the tribe should have escaped. The "Democracy" had better congratulate the "losers."

WE are glad to learn that our Middlebuck correspondent contributes nothing to the tobacco fund. There is a very large number of contributors to this fund already, and yet the stock is below par; it yields a poor dividend. A much better investment might be made elsewhere, which, as in the case of our friend, would yield an income not to be purchased by love or money.

HAY CAPS.

WE know by experience that during these short cold days there is little time for doing any thing else than to take good care of the farm animals, and provide a supply of fuel for the present and future wants of the household. But some thought should now be devoted to arranging our plans for the future. We could suggest numberless little jobs to occupy every hour not devoted to the necessities of the present, but we will now speak of only one which we have reserved to this season.

Most farmers are doubtless aware that on an average one-fourth of the value of all hay gathered, is lost by its exposure to rain and heavy dews. This loss may be saved by simply being provided with a supply of hay caps. These are made of pieces of cotton sheeting, say a yard and a half square, with the torn edges hemmed, and a loop of tape or string sewed upon each corner. They would be rendered more effectual if slightly coated with oil; or by dipping in water made quite milky with chalk, or whiting, and after drying dipping them into alum water. If prepared in the latter manner they will shed water quite freely.

When grass is cut down and put up in small stacks of two to four hundred pounds each, it can then be protected by one of these cloth coverings, the corners of the cap being fastened down by thrusting little wooden pins through the loops into the sides of the stacks. Protected in this way, hay can stand in the field unharmed through rain and dews till it is thoroughly cured. Let us estimate briefly the cost and profit of this process.

If we allow one of these caps for 200 lbs. of hay, ten will be required for a ton. As the cloth may be quite coarse, the expense of each will not exceed fifteen cents. The caps may be used two or three times in a season, and if taken care of they will last for five or six years, or longer, and then the paper makers will buy them at one-fifth of first cost, so that every two caps, costing 25 cents, will serve for curing at least a ton of hay. No one will deny but that hay thus cured will on an average be worth at least a dollar more on the ton, than if subjected to the usual damage of rain and dew. We advise every person raising hay to prepare a few dollars' worth of these caps during this leisure month and have them laid away in readiness for the haying season. The same caps may be used to protect shocks of wheat and other grain. They will very often pay for themselves in a single season. If not quite satisfied as to their utility, prepare 20 or 30 of them and try them one season, and see if they do not pay. If they do not, the cloth, will not be lost. There is no particular necessity for any preparation added to the cloth, as a piece of simple cotton thrown over a rounded hay-cock will generally conduct off even the heaviest shower of rain.

TO THE MAINE FARMER.—If our facetious friend, the editor of the above excellent publication, will give us the weight, in ordinary flesh, of his "little scrimp of a cow," that yielded twenty-one pounds of butter per

week, on grass alone," we shall probably be able to make him such a conditional offer for her as will be quite a speculation for her owner. We want to put our finger upon the animal and taste her milk and butter.

CHEMISTRY FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

INTRODUCTION.

WE commence to-day, a series of lessons on one of the most interesting and important subjects in the whole range of science. That it is interesting we hope to demonstrate in what will be introduced in these chapters. That it is important will be believed when it is considered that chemistry explains a great portion of the changes that are daily taking place around and within us. It tells us how and why fires burn, snows and rains fall, winds blow, food nourishes, plants grow. It explains the nature of soils, and fertilizers, and their relation to growing plants, the action of the atmosphere, and the sun's light. It instructs us in the best methods of preparing many kinds of food, and drinks, making paints, pottery-ware, porcelain, glass, paper, soaps, gunpowder, ink, salt, medicines, perfumery, and various other articles adapted to our wants and conveniences.

We write these pages for those whom we suppose to know nothing of chemistry, and who have not the presence of the living teacher to explain the more difficult points, and on this account we shall use the simplest and plainest language possible, and occupy much space with details and illustrations, which may perhaps be tedious to some possessed of quick perceptions. We wish to have every topic thoroughly understood. We ask of readers that they will commence at the beginning, and carefully go through with every paragraph and master it; and further, that they do not become impatient, but consider that every line they read will be of use in some subsequent part of the treatise. We promise you that though the first chapters may appear dry, devoted as they must be to stating facts and principles; yet as you advance you will become more and more interested, and you will find that chemistry well learned will be of great practical use to you, whatever may be your calling in life.

WHAT IS CHEMISTRY?

1. Chemistry tells us, what every thing we see is made of, and how the atoms or little particles composing them are put together. Chemistry may be better understood by comparing it with what is usually termed Natural Philosophy.

2. I hold in my hand a piece of chalk. Natural Philosophy tells me about the weight of this chalk, whether it is light or heavy, as compared with wood, iron, lead, or with an equal bulk of water; what is its color; whether it is hard or soft—in short, every thing that can be said about it as a mass of chalk. It tells us that the chalk can be broken up into a great number of little pieces, and these pieces can be still further broke into others so small that the unaided eye can not see the little particles. But every little piece, however small, will still be a perfect piece of chalk, and have all the properties of color,

comparative weight, &c., of the large piece from which it is broken.

3. But chemistry tells us something more than this. It shows us that the chalk is made of three other substances entirely different from chalk itself.

4. Give the chemist the smallest particle of chalk and he will, by a curious process, divide it into five atoms, one of which is a metal like iron, another a little atom of charcoal, and the other three atoms are colorless, like air or pure water. Give him a lump of chalk weighing 50 ounces and he will divide it into 20 ounces of a metal like iron, 6 ounces of charcoal, and 24 ounces of an air-like substance. Or if you give him 20 ounces of the metal, 6 ounces of charcoal, and 24 ounces of the air-like substance, he will put them together, and make 50 ounces of white chalk. The black coal, shining metal, and colorless atoms, will all be changed to a white substance when combined together.

5. Take one bit of red copper and another of white zinc, and melting them together, we have yellow brass. File this into the very smallest particles, and each little particle will still be brass; but the chemist will, by his curious processes, pick them apart, and separate the red particle of copper from the white one of zinc.

6. The chemist will take a piece of steel, and show you that it consists of very small particles of iron and charcoal mixed together.

7. Everything we see is made up of a great number of very small particles, called atoms. Grind a bit of stone to the finest powder, and yet every grain of this consists of a multitude of still smaller atoms, and there are usually three or more kinds of very different atoms in each little particle of the stone-dust. Chemistry tells us about these atoms, how they are put together, how they can be taken apart and put together to form an entirely different substance.

8. The world is only a mass of infinitely small atoms, curiously arranged and grouped together. Chemistry enables us to separate these atoms and put them together in a different manner, to form some other substance entirely different from that which they originally produced. We intend to tell you how to produce some of these changes, and explain to you certain curious laws which govern the changes daily going on around us. If we understand these, we shall not only find much to interest us, but also much that will be of very great practical use.

9. We shall learn to trace these little atoms as they change places, being found now in one body and then in another. We shall find a little particle of coal, for example, now floating in the air, then drawn into a little pore or mouth in the surface of a wheat leaf, then carried by the circulating sap into the grain, and deposited there to make part of its bulk; next the wheat is eaten in the form of flour or bread, and our little particle of coal gets into the blood, and is deposited in some part of the body, to help build up, perhaps, a muscle. When it has served its purpose here, it is again taken up by the blood, and is perhaps thrown out in the impure

breath, and again floats in the air, to be taken up by another wheat-leaf.* Or, perhaps, it happens to form part of the body at death. In this case the atom of charcoal is buried, along with others, in the earth, but as the body decays it escapes into the air, or perhaps is caught by a rootlet, and goes up into the sap of a plant growing on the grave. When the plant dies and decays, the atom goes into the air and floats about (though so small that we cannot see it,) till it is taken up by the leaf of some other plant, to go the same round again.

10. Here is the history of one atom. Myriads of other atoms, some of charcoal and others of a different kind, are going through the same rounds, and thus the vegetable and animal world is one continual change. These atoms are all so small that our eyes cannot follow them in their travels, but chemistry teaches us how to do this.

THREE FORMS OF MATTER.

11. We wish you to get a clear idea of the fact, that most kinds of matter may exist in three forms—SOLID, LIQUID, OR GASEOUS. Take water, for example: Remove some of its heat, and it becomes a hard body, or a SOLID. Restore the heat, and the hard body is not changed in its composition, but it becomes a FLUID. Add some more heat and it goes off in an invisible form—in other words, it becomes a GAS.

12. Set a pail full of water in a close room, and watch it constantly, and though you can not see what becomes of it, it will in time all disappear from the pail. It takes a gas, or air-like form, and is mingled with the invisible air. The reason of its being invisible is, that the atoms or particles of water are so very small, that we cannot see them when separated from each other. If the windows or walls are cold, a great number of these particles will be condensed together, so that we can see them again as we did in the pail.

13. Again, we put a cord of wood or a ton of coal into the stove, and it disappears in an invisible form, and floats in the air. The wood or coal is not lost; it has only changed from a solid to a gas form. A log of wood or a mass of vegetables lies rotting, that is, it constantly loses particle by particle of its substance, which goes into a gas form and floats in the air. These particles are from time to time taken up by the leaves of plants, or carried by rains into the soil, and they find their way into other plants.

14. What we have said of water and the decaying log is true of most other substances. They all change their forms from solids to liquids or gasses, and from gases to solids again. When a body burns up or decays it is not lost. Its invisible atoms separate from each other, and go into another state, or into other bodies.

* Did it ever occur to you that almost the whole bulk of trees, grasses, grains, and of all growing plants, is obtained from the air through the leaves? Weigh a box of earth and plant an acorn in it. Let this grow up into a tree weighing a hundred pounds, and though you put nothing in the box while it is growing but pure water, yet the earth will weigh but a few ounces less than when the acorn was first planted. Nearly all the charcoal and other substances in the tree have been gathered from the air by the leaves. If you strip off the leaves as fast as they start out, the tree will not increase in size, because you have destroyed its mouths.

15. We have thus learned something about these little atoms. We find that when in masses, that is, when a great number of them are together, we can see them, but that from some cause they separate, and being very small, float in the air, generally in an invisible state. The cause of this change we shall learn hereafter.

Please read this chapter over and understand it as thoroughly as possible, and in our next we will learn something more about these atoms, how many different kinds of them there are, how they differ from each other, and then take them up singly and examine them.

FARMERS' LIBRARIES.

Among the many aids employed to promote progress and improvement in the art of tilling the soil, there are few, if any, more accessible to all than good periodicals and books. There is no more efficient agency in the universal diffusion of knowledge than the press. Books and periodicals are furnished at very low prices. Therefore, there is no good reason why every one should not be liberally furnished with good and suggestive reading matter, that will place before him the experiments and observations of multitudes of good successful farmers. We would, therefore, recommend to every farmer to furnish himself with a few good agricultural books, at least, in addition to his periodicals. "But," says one, "I can't afford it." "I have so many ways for money, that before I get to books it is all expended or invested." This may be true, but the difficulty is of a chronic nature, we fear, and lies deeper than you fancy—or in other words, it is not really so much the want of money, as the want of a taste for reading works that require thought, reflection and action in order to be really beneficial. Had you but the taste for reading and studying, for instruction, improvement and furnishing the mind with useful knowledge, our word for it, you would find both money and time to read and study them, too. But if you have no taste, no desire for thus storing your mind with useful and liberal knowledge, on matters concerning your noble vocation, it is the easiest thing in the world to make yourself believe that you have neither time nor money for such things. Cultivate, then, a taste for reading something besides newspapers, and you will soon find books accumulating until you have acquired quite a library, whose contents shall furnish and adorn the mind as the select volumes do your book-case and parlor table.

In addition to these household collections, it would be well for every agricultural town to have a Farmers' Library, which shall contain the more rare and costly works which are necessary for reference. This town library would furnish a nucleus for a Town Farmers' Club; or where the club has already been formed, will serve to give it efficient energy and vitality, such as knowledge and the love of its acquisition always furnish. The town library should contain the annual volumes of transactions of the several County and State societies, also those of neighboring States. Every farming town in the State should contain not only the volumes of our own State Transactions, but those of New-York, which are of great value. Such a library would in the course of a very few years, become of great value to every enterprising farmer within the town, and by all such be deemed indispensable.

Every good farmer needs, lying constantly by him in his house, not to be lent, any more than his Bible, some one of the good works

on fruit trees—some good work on agricultural chemistry—which treats of soils and the different modes of culture—a work on manures—on stock-breeding—and the diseases of domestic animals and the treatment thereof—on draining—on the best modes of reclaiming swamps, using muck, &c., &c.

We hope these few suggestions will serve to awaken an interest among our rural readers on this important subject, that shall result in the procuring of a few books to be read and studied these long winter evenings now just before us. The stock of knowledge thus gained, will prove more productive than money stock—for it will serve to guide you in the better investment of both it and labor, than hitherto. Knowledge will give you power over the physical world no less than over things of a higher and nobler order. Now is the time to acquire knowledge.

Credit Lost.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

GOING AHEAD,

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

I hear the far-off voyager's horn,
I see the Yankee's trail—
His foot on every mountain pass,
On every stream his sail.

He's whistling round St. Mary's Falls,
Upon his loaded train;
He's leaving on the Pictured Rocks
His fresh tobacco stain.

I hear the mattock in the mines,
The ax-stroke in the dell,
The clamor from the Indian lodge,
The Jesuit's chapel bell!

I see the swarthy trappers come
From Mississippi's springs;
And war-chiefs with their painted bows,
And crests of eagle's wings.

Behind the squaw's birchen canoe,
The steamer smokes and raves;
The city lots are staked for sale
Above old Indian graves.

By forest-lake and water-fall,
I see the pedlar's show;
The mighty mingling with the mean,
The lofty with the low.

I hear the tread of pioneers
Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roam a human sea.

The rudiments of empire here,
Are plastic yet and warm;
The chaos of a mighty world
Is rounding into form!

Each rude and jostling fragment soon
Its fitting place shall find—
The raw material of a State,
Its muscles and its mind!

And westering still the star which leads
The new world in its train,
Has tipped with fire the icy spars
Of many a mountain chain.

The snowy cones of Oregon
Are kindled on its way,
And California's golden sands
Gleam brighter in its ray!

"Deacon, Deacon!" said a roguish boy one day to a man bearing the above appellation, "Deacon I wish you would let me take your horse to ride home; I am so tired I don't want to walk." "But," said the deacon, "how would you get the horse to me again?" "Oh," said the urchin, "I would bring him *right back*. We expect that boy come to something.

A MAIN LAW CASE.

"If the court please, the matter to be passed upon is one in relation to the unlawful sale of one lot of imported spirits. We shall prove that Stebbins, the defendant, deals in liquor, that he has sold liquor, and that the money for that liquor is now in his possession. The first and only witness I shall call is James Dubious. Kiss the book, Mr. Dubious. Do you know the defendant, Stebbins?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where does he reside?"

"On the top of Main street."

"What's his business?"

"I can't say exactly. All I know is, that I bought an article of gin from him yesterday."

"Did you pay for it?"

"Yes, sir,"

"How much?"

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"That's enough, sir. The witness is your's Mr. Dash."

Dash accordingly cross examines Dubious.

"Mr. Dubious you say you bought the article of gin of the defendant?"

"Yes, sir."

"And what kind of gin was it?"

"A cotton gin, for my brothers plantation in Georgia!"

"That will do, Mr. Dubious."

CHEESEY.—A young Englishman stopped at a tavern in Nashville, Tenn., where he got into conversation with a native. As usual he boasted of every thing English in comparison with Yankee products. Finally he got to talking about English cheeses. He said it was not uncommon to see cheeses in England weighing one thousand pounds each.

"Poh," said the Tennessean, "my father keeps a dairy ten mile from this place, and supplies all the large taverns. He never thinks of making cheeses of less weight than a ton.

"You can't put that on to me," said the Englishman, laughing.

"Ask the landlord," said the Tennessean.

The landlord was accordingly applied to, who replied.

"I never weighed any of his cheeses, but I know the old man has at the bottom of the hill on his place, two saw mills, which are run the whole year round by the whey that runs from his cheese press."

"Will you have the kindness to order up my horse," quietly remarked the Englishman.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.—The following is about as reasonable as the plea of insanity, so frequently set up now a days for the perpetrators of crime.

"Well," said his honor to a negro who had been hauled up for stealing a pullet, "what have you to say for yourself?"

"Nuffin but dis, boss: I was as crazy as a bedbug when I stole dat ar pullet, coz I might hab stole de big rooster, and I neber done it. Dat shows 'clusively dat I was under delirium tremendous."

A celebrated toper, intending to go to a masked ball, consulted an acquaintance as to what character he should disguise himself.

"Go sober," replied his friend, "and your most intimate friend will not know you."

Difficulties are whetstones to sharpen our fortitude.

Poverty wants some, luxury many, and avarice all things.

WHAT IS A MINIE RIFLE?

EVERY account received from the war in the Crimea is loud in praise of the "Minie Rifle."

These fire arms in the hands of good marksmen deal certain destruction at an immense distance, and the wholesale slaughter of the Russian gunners at the batteries of Sevastopol, has won for this weapon of death the soubriquet of "King of Fire Arms." So dreaded is this fatal ball that a Russian gunner goes to his station at an embrasure as to certain death.

The barrel of a rifle has, running the length of its inner surface, spiral grooves or channels—hence the name of rifle, which means a rifled or a grooved gun. The object of a rifle barrel is to give greater precision to the ball, by communicating to it a rotary motion. This motion it receives on its passage out of the gun, provided the ball is so crowded into the barrel as to fill up partially or entirely the grooves; and the more perfectly the ball fits into the barrel the truer its course, and the less windage there is: that is, the less space there is between the ball and barrel for the strength of the powder to escape. It is estimated that when the windage is only one-twentieth of the calibre of the gun, one-third of the powder escapes and of course its strength is lost.

The great object therefore to be obtained, is a perfect fit to the barrel by the ball, thus to give the rotary motion, and to save the powder.

A French gun-smith invented a rifle which had its breech pin project wedge-shaped, about two inches into the barrel. The ball, a conical shaped one, was then dropped into the barrel, and a few heavy blows by the rammer, drove the wedge or pin into the ball so as to fill the grooves in the barrel.

The Minie ball, now so famous, is an improvement upon all balls, inasmuch as it makes the powder slug or spread the ball, instead of the rammer doing that work.

The ball is oblong with a conical point. In its base it has a conical hollow running half or two-thirds the length of the ball. A cup made of sheet iron is placed in the orifice of this hollow, which at the instant of firing is driven by the powder with great force into the ball, thus spreading it open, so as in its course out, to perfectly slug or fill the grooved barrel. This accomplishes the whole object; it saves time in ramming, it destroys windage, thus economizing in powder, and makes the ball perfectly fit the barrel so as to give the ball a complete rotary motion, and certainty of direction. Thus the Minie improvement—taking its name from a French officer named Minie—is a Minie ball not a Minie rifle. The conical shape of the bullet gives it greater weight of metal than a round one, affords less resistance to the air, and greatly increases the distance it can be thrown. This shaped ball, however, has been used for a long time by sportsmen.

A Paris correspondent of the Tribune, some months since, was witness to experiments made by Major Minie himself with his ball, and saw that officer plant three balls in succession in a target the size of a man's hat at the distance of three-fourths of a mile. And this officer said he could do it all day long and teach any other man to do so.

It is not to be wondered at that the Russians have a horror of the French chasseurs and their Minie ball.

The present popularity of the rifle owes its origin to the skill of American sharpshooters, bred and trained in our new settlements, and who, in our Indian and other wars, have shown the efficacy of the rifle ball in picking off officers, gunners and prominent objects; but its perfection, we ima-

gine, has been accomplished by the hands of the French. [Cleveland Herald.]

ECONOMISE.

O yes, economise; put off the little bills; the mechanics can wait! Never mind the tailor, he belongs to the credit party; nobody pays the tailor. Stop the newspaper; you "can get along without it." Put off the carrier, he has only come through storms, and cold, and heat, every day regularly to serve you, and now, when he wants coal and clothing to keep his little ones from freezing, stop the paper!

Never mind the school bill; the poor woman who has taught your children to read can wait. Take the children out of school; they can get along without schooling this winter, and you must economise. The school teacher must pay her rent, but then, if she don't, if she fail, that's nothing; nobody in Wall-street knows her!

Discharge your porter; you can "get along without him" this winter; perhaps he'll starve, but no matter, you must economise!

Can't you do without that pair of chickens to-day? No sir; they must be roasted; they are so good cold at night with a bottle of porter and bread and butter! Then you must have a turkey for dinner; no genteel family can think of getting along without roast turkey for dinner; and as you are at market, you had better have some oysters sent home; they are so good!

You must economise, but don't think of smoking one less cigar a day; a cigar costs only three cents; what's that! You are going to a party to-night; stop and tell the hair dresser to go and dress your wife's hair; no lady, now-a-days, thinks of doing it herself!

Eddy wants a new cap; buy that; it costs but three dollars. There are some beautiful wax dolls; Kitty must have one, buy it!

Then you must send up a few dozen more of porter; it is so good with the cold chicken for supper; and while you are about it, you may as well send home a couple of baskets of champagne to have in case a friend comes in. Buy a ticket to the opera to-morrow night; stop and order a carriage for the party to-night; then go home and talk about hard times, and swear you must economise.

VALUE OF A MANUSCRIPT.

THE original manuscript of Gray's Elegy was lately sold at auction in London. There was really a "scene" at the auction room. Imagine a stranger entering in the midst of a sale of some rusty looking old books. The auctioneer produces *two small half sheets of paper*, written over, torn and mutilated. He calls it "a most interesting article," and apologizes for its condition. Pickering bids £10! Rodds, Foss, Thorpe, Bohn, Holway, and some few amateurs quietly remark, twelve, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and so on, till there is a pause at *sixty-three pounds*. The hammer strikes.

"Hold," says Mr Foss.

"It is mine," says the amateur.

"No, I bid sixty-five in time."

"Then I bid seventy."

"Seventy-five," says Foss; and fives are repeated again until the two bits of paper are knocked down, amidst a general cheer to Payen & Foss, for *one hundred pounds sterling*, \$500. On these bits of paper are written the first drafts of the Elegy in a Country Church-yard, by Thomas Gray, including five verses which were omitted in publication, and with the poet's interlinear corrections and alterations—certainly an "interesting article;" several persons thought it would call forth a ten pound note, perhaps even twenty.

PARMESIAN CHEESE.—This cheese is produced almost entirely from grass and hay, as they very seldom feed anything else to their cows. The process of making this cheese is very simple, and anything but cleanly.

"The cows are kept tied in the stables the year round, and only put out a few hours each day, for water and exercise; they are rather better than an ordinary race of milkers, and are procured in Switzerland, at three years old, before they have produced their first calf; they are allowed to breed every year and the young calves butchered; and when they get too old for the dairy, they are killed and their places again supplied from Switzerland. They possess a very decided appearance as a distinct breed, being universally, some of them brown and others mouse color, with a light or mealy tinge around the eyes, and nose, very straight on the back; coarse in the bone, horn and hair. The agricultural establishment at Grignon prefer them to any breed of cattle."

PROLIFIC.—Iowa is a great country truly, and is every day growing larger—that is in resources and population, and where all this will end we can't tell.

By private letter from a friend, we learn that on the 11th inst., the wife of Thomas Woodcock, of Montrose, Iowa, presented her husband with four sons!!! All in good health and condition. We shall have to move farther west without delay. Who can say that every means is not resorted to, to populate Iowa. [Semi-weekly Bugle.]

A French paper thus traces the sensations of a reader of advertisements:

The first advertisement—He don't see it.

The second insertion—He sees it but don't read it.

The third insertion—He sees it.

The fourth insertion—He looks at the prize.

The fifth insertion—He speaks of it to his wife.

The sixth insertion—She is almost willing to buy.

The seventh—He purchases.

A SMART DOG.—A friend of ours has a dog which used to be very smart. He says:

"There warn't anything in all Kentuck," said he, "that could begin with him, 'cept once. One day we started a bar, [bear] a regular snorter. He put right straight off and the dog after him, an' I brought up in the rear. They were soon out of sight, but I folloed on for a mile or so, and came out at last on a clearing, where was a log hut, an' a feller setting down an' smoking his pipe as comfortable as possible.

"Did you see anything of a dorg an' a bar, goin' by here?" sez I to the feller.

"Yes I did," sez he.

"Wal, how was it?" sez I.

"Wal," sez he, taking his pipe out an' drawing his coat sleeve across his face, "it war about nip an' tug, though I think the dorg had a leetle the advantage."

"How was that?"

"Wal, he was a trifle ahead."

PERSONAL DIFFERENCE.—The Lafayette (Indiana) American tells the following: We were highly amused at hearing the following incident related as having occurred at the billiard saloon in this city, a few evenings since. Two gentlemen were playing a game. George (you know George?) remarked to a bystander, "that's a good lick!" "No," was the reply, "I think it was good luck." "Well," instantly replied George, "we'll not quarrel about it; it's only a difference between you and I." [u and i.]

SAM SLICK'S WISE SAWS.

HOPE is a pleasant companion, but an unsafe friend. He'll do for a traveling companion on a pinch, but he is not the man for your banker.

It's no use talkin'. When you are down, poverty, like snow-shoes, keeps your feet fast, and prevents your rising. A man can't hope agin' hope.

When grasshoppers are so plenty as to make the pasture poor, gobblers grow fat. Hard times is what you thrive in; when the ponds dry up, the pokes get the pollywogs.

Take your daily bread and be thankful; but don't pray to the Lord to lay up for you the loaves for years to come, to make you rich. Many a man has died about the time his great baking of bread came out of his oven.

A woman who wants a charitable heart, wants a pure mind. The measure of a female's judgment must be her own feelings; and if she judge harshly, her feelings are not delicate. Her experience is her own, and if that is adverse, it ought at least to impose silence. Innocence is not suspicious, but guilt is always ready to turn informer.

Thinks I to myself, a man may be a president, and no great shakes either, for, after all, he is only the lead horse of a team. He has got the go in him, and that's all; but he can't hold back, which is a great matter, both in statesmen and horses. For if he slacks up, he is rid over by those behind him, and gets his neck broke—he must go or die.

Work; earn your own pork, and see how sweet it will be. Work, and see how well you will be. Work, and see how independent you will be. Work, and see how happy your family will be. Work, and see how religious you will be; for, before you know where you are, instead of repining at Providence, you will find yourself offering up thanks for all the numerous blessings you enjoy.

DIDN'T FIND OUT.

"CAN you direct me to the — Hotel?" inquired a gentleman with a carpet bag, of a burly Hibernian, standing on the steps of the Railroad station.

"Faith," was the reply, "it's just I that can do that same. You see you just go up this strate till you come to Thaddy O'Mulligan's shop. Then—

"But I don't know where Thaddy O'Mulligan's shop, as you call it, is."

"Thur for you—why didn't I think of that, sure. Well, then, yer honor must kape on till ye get to the apple-woman's stand, on the corner of the brick church it is, and kape that on the right and go on till ye get to the sign of the big watch, and mind you don't fall into the cellar thereaway, then you kape on a little farther till you come to a big tree, and after that you turn to the right or left, but by the bones of Saint Patrick, I don't know which."

The traveler turned in despair to a long lank Jonathan, who was standing whittling close by, and made the same inquiry of him.

"Maybe you're going to put up there?" queried Jonathan.

"Yes, I intend to."

"Did you come from far off?"

"Yes, from Philadelphia," was the impatient reply. "But can you tell me where the—

"Got any more baggage?" said the imperturbable Yankee.

"No, this is all," said the traveler, convinced that the only way to get the direction was to submit to the questioning.

"Going to stay long?"

"Couldn't say," was the reply, in a rather

crusty manner. "But I'm in a hurry, and would like to be directed to—

"Wait a minute. I reckon you're a married man, ain't you?"

"No, I am not. And now I will not answer any thing more until you have answered me."

"Well, squire," said the Yankee, coolly, "I'd like to oblige you, but the truth is I have never been in the city before myself."

In less than a minute, a carpet-bag with a man attached was seen hurrying away from the vicinity. He didn't find asking directions of any particular advantage.

A GOOD RETORT.—A clergyman who was in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was not long since at an inn, where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon him a broken winded horse for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman finally declined to purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed:

"Parson, I had much rather hear you preach, than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man in this way."

"Well," replied the parson, "if you were where you ought to have been last Sunday you might have heard me preach."

"Where was that?" inquired the jockey.

"In the STATE PRISON," retorted the clergyman.

THE SCHOOL MASTER.—The following is a literal copy of the directions on a box sent to Adams & Co., Express agents at Boston, to be sent to California:

In Washington in the Car of Adams of Boston the renited States Express to California Emoliant Ointment this side up with Cair Pleas Carriet to California and sell it to the lame and sore People it Does Great Cures for lame Burns, and scalds Mr. Adams. Sir Pleas Carit and sell the same Directions in the Box for sale Pleas to take yir Pay out wen sold and Return the rest to me sir youl find my name in the Box in Adams Washington Street Express man.

WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING ABOUT.—An editor in Iowa has discovered that there is a war in Europe of some kind, but what they are fighting about he don't know. He is no worse off than a good many others.

A western exchange says that the prettiest way of dunning ever devised was lately practised in that vicinity. A pretty young woman accosted a creditor thus: "Husband has made me a present of that little you owe him."

Thirsty Traveler—"My dear, can I procure a glass of milk here?"

Little Red Headed Girl—"No, thir; thith ith a temperanth houth."

NOTHING was so much dreaded in our schoolboy days as to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah! the force of education. Now-a-days we would submit without shedding a tear, and regard it as capital punishment.

It is stated in the Hartford Daily Courant, that the jail in Windham County is to let for a boarding house. The operation of the new anti-liquor law in Connecticut, it is said, has brought about this result.

"I can marry any girl I please," said a young fellow, boastingly. "Very true," replied his waggish companion, "for you can't please any."

EDITOR'S OPINIONS.—An editor observes that "it is a solemn thing to be married," to which another responds that "it is a great deal more solemn not to be!"

"What did you hang that cat for, Isaac?" asked his school-mistress.

The boy looked up and gravely answered, "For mewtiny marm."

A REMARKABLY LARGE EAGLE.—The largest gray eagle of which we have heard was killed by Mr. Moses Smith, on the farm of Mr. Robert T. Miller, in this township, some three and a half miles from town. He measured seven feet and three inches from tip to tip across the wings, and three feet from end of the bill to end of the tail. His weight was nine pounds and eight ounces. He was shot near the house, just as he was pouncing upon one of Mr. Smith's pigs.

WHILE Raphael was engaged in painting his celebrated frescoes, he was visited by two cardinals, who began to criticise his work, and found fault without understanding it. "The Apostle Paul has too red a face," said one. "He blushes to see into what hands the Church has fallen!" said the indignant artist.

He who labors for mankind without a care for himself, has already begun his immortality.

4,000 DOLLARS!!!
WORTH OF NEW BOOKS
ARE NOW READY
TO BE GIVEN AS
PREMIUMS,
FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
American Agriculturist.

They will be delivered at your Post-office FREE OF EXPENSE.

For EACH new subscriber, with \$2, half a dollar's worth of books will be given as a premium.

For EACH new subscriber at club prices, 25 cents' worth of books will be given.

REMEMBER! that each new subscriber confers a three-fold benefit—on yourself, by replenishing your library; on the new subscriber, by putting into his hands a valuable weekly paper; and on the *American Agriculturist*, by enlarging its circulation and increasing its facilities for usefulness.

The New Year is close at hand—let the work be done NOW.

- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
- II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- IV. The American Rose Culturor. Price 25 cents.
- V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.
- VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
- VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extermination. Price 25 cents.
- VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.
- IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.
- X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
- XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., &c. Price 25 cents.
- XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.
- XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
- XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.
- XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.
- XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.
- XVII. Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.
- XVIII. Wilson on the cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.
- XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.
- XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.
- XXI. Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
- XXII. Johnston's Lectures on Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 25 cents.
- XXIII. Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.
- XXIV. Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
- XXV. Randall's sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.
- XXVI. Miner's American Bee-Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.
- XXVII. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.
- XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.
 XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
 XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.
 XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1.25.
 XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.
 XXXIV. Stephens's Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$1.
 XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
 XXXVI. The American Florists' Guide. Price 75 cents.
 XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper. Price 50 cents.
 XXXVIII. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.
 XXXIX. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.
 XL. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1.25.
 XLI. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.
 XLII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.
 XLIII. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.
 XLIV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2.50.
 XLV. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.
 XLVI. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1.25.
 XLVII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.
 XLVIII. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1.25.
 XLIX. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published. \$1.25.
 L. Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained. Price 1.
 LI. Elliott's Fruit Grower's Guide. Price \$1.25.
 LII. Thomas's Fruit Culturist. Price \$1.
 LIII. Chorlton's Cold Grapery. Price 50 cents.
 LIV. Pardee on the Strawberry. Price 50 cents.
 LVI. Norton's Scientific Agriculture—New Edition. Price 75 cents.
 LVII. DADD'S MODERN HORSE DOCTOR. Price \$1.
 LVIII. Diseases of Horse's Feet. Price 25 cents.
 LIX. Guimond's Milk Cows. Price 38 cents.
 LX. Longstroth on Bees. Price \$1.25.
 LXI. Book of Caged Birds. Price \$1.
 LXII. Gray's Text Book of Botany. Price \$2.
 LXIII. Directions for Use of Guano. Price 25 cents.

N. B.—Persons sending for two or more of the above books, will please name some one to whose care they may be sent by express, as it is often cheaper for us to send them thus than by mail.

Comparative wholesale prices of some of the leading articles of Produce in the New-York, on the 3rd of January, 1853, 1854, and 1855:

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Ashes—Pots, 100lb.	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
Pearls, do.	5.75	5.75	7.50
Breadstuffs—Flour, State, bbl.	5.56	7.75	9.25
Flour, best ex. Gen. do.	6.50	8.50	12.00
Rye flour, do.	4.50	5.37	7.24
Corn Meal, Jersey, do.	3.81	3.75	4.31
Wheat, Wh. Gen. bush.	1.35	2.05	2.62
White Michigan, do.	1.30	1.95	2.40
White Ohio, do.	1.29	1.90	2.35
White Southern, do.	1.27	1.90	2.30
Red Western, do.	1.25	1.78	2.10
Rye, Northern, do. ....	.92	1.24	1.37
Oats, State, do. ....	.52	.50	.55
Corn, old Western, do. ....	.75	.82	1.02
Corn, new Southern, do. ....	.69	.79	1.02
Cotton—Mid. Upland, Φ lb. ....	.9	1.0	.7
Mid. N. Orleans, do. ....	.9	1.0	.8
Fruit—Bunch Raisins, box	2.80	2.75	2.65
Currents, lb. ....	.20	.18	.23
Hay—Shipping, Φ 100lb.	1.00	.87	1.00
Hemp—Rough Am'n, Φ tun.	142.00	185.00	170.00
Hops— Φ lb. ....	.25	.55	.36
Iron—Scotch pig, Φ tun.	31.00	38.00	27.50
English, bars, do.	65.00	70.00	56.00
Lime—Com. Rockland Φ bbl.	1.12	1.12	.85
Molasses—N. Orleans, Φ gal. ....	.30	.28	.27
Provisions—Pork, old mess, bl.	19.00	13.50	12.50
Pork, old prime, Φ bbl.	16.00	11.25	12.25
Beef, city mess, do.	12.75	13.50	14.00
Beef, rep'd Chicago, bbl.	13.50	13.50	15.12
Beef hams, extra, do.	15.50	15.00	16.00
Hams, pickled, Φ lb. ....	.10	.9	.9
Shoulders, do. ....	.8	.8	.6
Lard, do.	12	10	10
Butter, Ohio, do.	18	12	17
Butter, State, do.	22	15	22
Butter, Orange Co.	27	21	26
Cheese, Φ lb. ....	.8	.10	.11
Rice—Good, Φ 100lb.	4.12	4.37	4.25
Salt—Liverpool ground, sack.	1.18	1.17	1.05
Seeds—Clover, Φ lb. ....	.10	.10	.11
Sugar—Cuba, good, do. ....	.5	.5	.5
Tallow— Φ lb. ....	.10	.10	.12
Wool—Common fleece, Φ lb. ....	.40	.40	.27

The above table shows some interesting facts. The most marked changes in price are in articles of most extensive consumption. Flour is much higher now than in 1853; Pork lower; Beef higher; Cotton lower; Butter and Sugar without material change. Wool is more than 30 per cent lower.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour is about 25 cents less per barrel with the lower grades. Corn, an advance of 2 to 3 cents per bushel. In other things no changes worthy of note.

The weather has been very mild for Jan-

uary. The thermometer ranging at noon from 48° to 56°. No frost in the ground, and the rivers in this neighborhood clear of ice. An excellent time for plowing dry lands, and ditching the wet, digging muck, mending fences, &c.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 9, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

A general dullness pervades the market in these days, owing partially to pecuniary causes, and partially to the state of the weather. Purchasers, mostly, are waiting for a change which, it would seem, can hardly be otherwise than favorable.

The potato market is unusually dull to-day, though there is no material change in either supply or prices. Virginia sweet are scarce and nearly out of season. It will be seen that both kinds are higher. There is a large supply of turnips on hand, especially Ruta bagas. Cabbages are up again and few in market.

Apples are not very plentiful and are somewhat higher. They will doubtless be abundant as soon as the River opens; but now the freight is high, and there is danger of their being frozen.

In the butter and cheese market there is no change, and indeed has been none for six weeks past. The supply is good. Eggs are scarce and well up.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3.75 @ \$4.00 Φ bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3.50 @ \$3.75; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$1.12 @ \$1.25 Φ bush.; New-Jersey Carters, \$3.75 @ \$4.00 Φ bbl.; Washington Co. Carters, \$3.25 @ \$3.75; Junes, \$3 @ \$3.25; Western Reds, \$2.75 @ \$3.12; White Pink Eyes, none in mar.; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$2.75 @ \$3.25; Long Reds, \$2 @ \$2.50; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes \$3.25 @ \$3.50; Virginia, \$4.50 @ \$5; Turnips, Ruta Baga \$2 @ \$2.25; White, \$1.25 @ \$1.50; Onions, White, \$4.25; Red, \$2.50 @ \$3; Yellow, \$2.75 @ \$3.00; Cabbages, \$6 @ \$8 Φ 100; Beets, \$1.25 Φ bbl.; Carrots, \$1; Parsnips, \$1.50; Celery, \$1.25 @ \$1.50 Φ dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$2.75 @ \$3.00 Φ bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2.25 @ \$2.50. Butter, Orange Co., 21 @ 24c. Φ lb.; Western, 15 @ 18c.; Eggs, 30 @ 31c. Φ doz.; Cheese, 10c. @ 11c. Φ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY January 10, 1855.

There is no material change in the market to-day, except a larger number of animals of inferior quality. The general appearance of the cattle lately, makes it more and more evident that good beefs throughout the country are a scarce article. To-day they are quite rare in the Washington Yards, and the difficulty of disposing of good stock is much less than the previous week.

The butchers this morning were a little disposed to hang off, but the prices are steady and well sustained. The market is not over animate, but, doubtless, most of the stock will be disposed of before night; if not, the residue can be taken into the country and fed awhile, which will not be likely to do them any material injury.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Superior quality beef is selling at.	10 @ 11c. Φ lb.
Fair quality do.	9 @ 10c. do.
Inferior do. do.	7 @ 9c. do.
Beefes.	7c. @ 11c.
Cows and Calves.	\$30 @ \$50.
Veals.	4c. @ 6c.
Sheep.	\$2.50 @ \$7.
Lambs.	\$2 @ \$5.
Swine.	4 @ 5 1/2.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beefes,	2133
Cows,	35
Veals,	233
Sheep and lambs,	1892
Swine,	3008

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad. 500
 By the Harlem Railroad—Cattle. 400
 Veals. 233
 Cows. 38
 Sheep. 1592
 By the Hudson River Railroad. 300
 By the Hudson River Steamboats. 74
 New-York State furnished, 616; Pennsylvania, 74; Indiana, 140; Kentucky, —; New-Jersey, 36; Connecticut, 35.

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.	3367
Beefes.	505
Veals.	59
Cows and Calves.	50

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:

415 Beef Cattle.	7 @ 10 1/2c.
85 Cows and Calves.	\$25 @ \$55.
5,004 Sheep.	\$2 @ \$7.50.
61 Calves.	4 @ 6c.

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, January 10, 1855.

The market last week was much better. Stock sold rapidly and at good prices. The demand is fully equal to the supply. To-day the supply is moderate, and of good quality, and the appearance is no less flattering.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Ashes—	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.	Φ 100 lb. — @ 7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.	7 00 @ —
Beeswax—	
American Yellow.	— 28 @ — 30
Bristles—	
American, Gray and White.	— 45 @ — 50
Flour and Meal—	
State, common brands.	8 62 @ 8 73 1/2
State, straight brands.	8 87 @ —
State, favorite brands.	9 12 @ —
Western, mixed do.	8 12 @ —
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	9 25 @ 9 37 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands.	9 50 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands.	9 12 @ 9 37 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.	— @ 9 62
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.	— @ 10 25
Genesee, fancy brands.	9 50 @ 9 75
Genesee, extra brands.	10 62 @ 11 50
Canada, (in bond,)	9 — @ 8 75
Brandywine.	9 — @ —
Georgetown.	9 — @ 9 25
Petersburg City.	9 25 @ —
Richmond Country.	— @ 9 25
Alexandria.	— @ 9 25
Baltimore, Howard-Street.	— @ 9 25
Rye Flour.	6 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey.	4 25 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.	4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.	Φ punch. — @ 19 95
Grain—	
Wheat, White Genesee.	Φ bush. 2 45 @ 2 48
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,)	— @ 2 00
Wheat, Southern, White.	1 95 @ 2 —
Wheat, Ohio, White.	— @ —
Wheat, Michigan, White.	2 22 @ 2 32
Wheat, Western and Mixed.	1 80 @ 2 —
Rye, Northern.	1 42 @ —
Corn, Round Yellow.	97 @ — 99
Corn, Round White.	— @ — 95
Corn, Southern White.	— @ — 96
Corn, Southern Yellow.	93 @ — 95
Corn, Southern Mixed.	— @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.	97 @ — 98
Corn, Western Yellow.	— @ —
Barley.	1 25 @ —
Oats, River and Canal.	55 @ — 57
Oats, New-Jersey.	48 @ — 52
Oats, Western.	55 @ — 57
Peas, Black-Eyed.	Φ bush. 2 12 @ —
Provisions—	
Beef, Mess, Country.	Φ bbl. 9 — @ 11 —
Beef, Mess, City.	10 — @ —
Beef, Mess, extra.	16 — @ —
Beef, Prime, Country.	— @ 7 —
Beef, Prime, City.	— @ —
Beef, Prime Mess.	Φ tce. 23 — @ 24 —
Pork, Prime.	12 25 @ —
Pork, Clear.	14 — @ —
Pork, Prime Mess.	— @ —
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.	Φ lb. 10 — @ —
Hams, Pickled.	— @ —
Shoulders, Pickled.	— @ —
Beef Hams, in Pickle.	Φ bbl. — @ —
Beef, Smoked.	Φ lb. — @ —
Butter, Orange County.	24 — @ 26 —
Cheese, fair to prime.	9 1/2 @ — 10 1/2

GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish

C. B. DeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain

SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.

Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
 Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.,
 70—32n1191
 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

Advertisements.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO
can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the **IMPROVED POUDETTE** made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1.50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3.50; 3 barrels, \$5.00; 5 barrels, \$8.00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the **LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY**,
No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854.

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of **POUDETTE** per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

70-121n152

BENJAMIN DANA.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS and DAIRYMEN.

DICKEY'S PATENT CORN DRILL

and

BUTTER WORKER.

This Corn Drill was Patented in 1849, and, after six years' trial, by hundreds of farmers, there has been scarcely an instance in which it has not given entire satisfaction.

The advantages of this **DRILL** over all others, are:

1. Certainty and regularity of operation.
2. It is so constructed that the dropping part is always under the eye of the operator.
3. The motion and all parts that are likely to wear being made of iron, renders them durable, and with care will last a lifetime.
4. The facility with which it can be altered to drop at different distances.
5. There are two Plates go with every Drill—a drill and a hill plate. The drill plate can be made to drop at 9, 12, and 14 inches distant, and the hill plate will drop 3 or 4 grains in a place, every 2 feet, 2-1/2 feet, or 3 feet, as desired, and can be changed in a moment to drop either of the above distances. It can also be regulated to put the corn into the ground any required depth. A man and horse can drop and cover, with one of these machines, from eight to ten acres per day.

E. J. DICKEY'S PATENT BUTTER WORKER.

This is really a great labor-saving Machine, and which is warranted to work one hundred pounds of butter perfectly dry in fifteen minutes, and with entire ease to the operator; thus relieving the dairymaid of the most arduous and difficult part of her labor.

The advantages of this Machine are:

1. The rapidity with which it operates, and the perfect manner in which it leaves the butter, as it takes out every particle of buttermilk.
2. The salt can be effectually incorporated with the butter at the same time that the operation is going on.
3. The butter is worked without ever putting the hands into it.

There has been nearly one hundred of these machines put in operation the past season, and in no instance have they failed to give entire satisfaction. From numerous certificates I select the following:

Thornbury, Del. Co., October 2, 1854.

I have had E. J. Dickey's Patent Butter-worker in use about four months, and have found it to fully answer the purpose for which it was designed. We have never had butter too hard or too soft to interfere with its operations in thoroughly working in the salt and working out the buttermilk, in a shorter time and with less labor than any other machine that we have used or seen used.

JOHN T. HUDDLESON

Willowbrook Farm, Chester Co., Pa.

E. J. DICKEY—I am so well pleased with your Butter-worker, after testing it to my satisfaction, that I would not part with it for five times its cost, if I could not get another of the same kind.

THOMAS S. YOUNG.

August 30, 1854.
Orders for either of the above Machines addressed to E. J. DICKEY, Hopewell Cotton Works, Chester Co., Pa., will be promptly attended to. The Machines will be delivered at the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, or at the Columbia Railroad, free of charge.

68-70-71n150 E. J. DICKEY.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Seabright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.

B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

OSIER WILLOW, & C.—The subscriber will furnish cuttings of the **SALIX VLMINALIS**, the best **OSIER WILLOW**, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent. Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

S. P. HOUGH

70-87n149

Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.

DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDETTE, &c.

for sale by

70-77

R. L. ALLEN,

189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show," held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of AMERICAN Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y.

As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording-fee for EACH animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work, if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the 1st of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject.

L. F. A.

"Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice.

69-71n140

THE AMERICAN PICK.

(IVTH VOLUME, 1855.)

This Illustrated Comic Weekly, published in the City of New-York, every Friday, is about to commence its fourth year. It has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Besides its Designs by the first artists, it contains witty Editorials of character, and will carry cheerfulness to the gloomiest fireside. Its variety renders it a favorite in every family.

It contains, each week, a large quantity of Tales, Stories, Anecdotes, Scenes and vitticisms. The "Recollections of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Secretary," will be continued in the PICK until finished, and then a copy will be sent free to every subscriber whose name shall be upon our mail book. Each yearly subscriber to the PICK will receive the Double-sized Pictorial sheets for the Fourth of July and Christmas, without charge. Each of these Pictorial sheets contains over

200 SPENDID DESIGNS,

The subscription price to the PICK is \$1, cash in advance. Six copies for \$5. Thirteen copies for \$10.

Letters must be addressed to

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE, Proprietor,

No. 26 Ann-st., New-York.

-69n147

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—A

Course of Lectures for young farmers and others, commencing JANUARY 22, 1855, and continuing one month.

Practical instruction in analysis will occupy the remainder of each day. Analyses of all kinds made and processes taught throughout the year. Address F. JOHNSON, 68-71n145 Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.

DR. CLOUGH'S COLUMBIAN PILLS,

A safe, sure and cheap cathartic medicine, prepared from the freshest and purest Gums, Balsams, and vegetable extracts; and for all the purposes of a purgative and a family Pill, its equal cannot be found. Its use is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases, and should be kept by every family. Observe a note for five mills on each Box, signed by WM. RENNE, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.—C. H. Ring, A. B. D. Sands, and C. V. Clickenar & Co., Agents, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia; J. Wright & Co., New Orleans; Weeks & Potter, Boston; Little & Cole, San Francisco, California. 68-71n148

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE

RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The Plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand.

VALENTINE H. HALLOCK,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

P. S.—Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for package. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention. 60-71

SECOND GRAND NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

NEARLY \$500 CASH PREMIUMS.

The National Poultry Society, for the improvement of Domestic Poultry, will hold its **SECOND ANNUAL FAIR** at the **AMERICAN MUSEUM**, In the City of New-York, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

JANUARY 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1855.
It will include the exhibition of all kinds of fowls, pea-fowls, ducks, geese, swans, fancy pigeons, gold and silver pheasants, &c. Premiums will also be offered for the best specimens of rabbits and deer.

The First Annual Show of the Society (which was held in February last, in Barnum's American Museum) presented a truly surpassing collection of rare and valuable Poultry, and not only attracted to an extraordinary extent the public attention, but thousands of gratified visitors of all classes, from all sections of our country.

Flattering as was this success, the Managers are determined to make the **SECOND ANNUAL SHOW** a still more attractive illustration of the vital purpose of the Society to render universally popular a pursuit hitherto limited to the sympathy of a few amateurs, and thus encourage every possible improvement in a branch of American Industry so intimately associated with our ideas of domestic enjoyment.

The Managers, therefore, will make **NO CHARGE WHATSOEVER TO COMPETITORS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF EXHIBITING THEIR SPECIMENS.**

Exhibitors will be admitted **FREE** at all times during the Exhibition.

Food and water will be provided by the Society for all fowls on exhibition, and proper persons will be appointed to regular feed and provide for them, without expense or inconvenience to the owner.

Fowls intended for exhibition may be sent any time after the 10th of January, 1855, and they will be taken care of by the Managers, free of expense to the owners. They should be directed to the Poultry Committee, at the American Museum, New-York. All specimens should arrive on or before the 16th Jan'y.

In awarding prizes, the judges will take into consideration: 1st, Purity of Blood; 2d, Points of Form; 3d, Size; 4th, Beauty of Plumage.

The Railroads generally, as well as other public conveyances, will, it is believed, transport Fowls to and from the Exhibition **FREE.** Fowls thus transported gratis are at the risk of their respective owners.

REGULATIONS.

Every coop is to be marked with the true name of the Fowls exhibited; and, when they are for sale, the price asked is to be legibly marked thereon.

Exhibitors are expected to have their fowls exhibited in neat and tasteful coops, as small as convenient; and, for the sake of uniformity, it is recommended that they be made of one-half inch stuff, and be 36 inches in length, 28 inches high, and 24 inches deep, with wire fronts. This rule, however, is not compulsory.

Each exhibitor is expected to furnish, in writing, all interesting information regarding the name, parentage, age, or importation of the fowls exhibited by him, the manner in which they have been fed, with an account of their production, &c. Any person who shall willfully render a false statement, in regard to the fowls exhibited by him, will forfeit all claims to premiums. It is not desirable that more than four specimens of any one breed or variety of Gallinaceous Fowls be exhibited in one coop.

No poultry of a common kind will be received by the Committee, and no exhibitor will be allowed to remove his contributions from the Show Rooms until the close of the exhibition, without the joint permission of the President of the Society and the Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements.

Any person may become a member of the Society by subscribing his name to the List of Members, and paying into the Treasury the sum of \$3. Membership entitles the possessor to admission for himself and family at all times during the exhibition.

The List of Judges will be called at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday, the 16th January, and they will immediately thereafter enter upon their examinations. At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the awards will be announced.

On Friday morning at 10 o'clock, an appropriate Address will be delivered, and a **CONVERSATIONAL MEETING** held in the Lecture Room of the Museum, in which it is hoped that all interested in the subject will join.

The most extensive arrangements will be made for exhibiting all the specimens of the Poultry in the **FIVE SPACIOUS HALLS OF THE MUSEUM**, and **NO EXTRA CHARGE** whatever will be made.

Admission to the National Poultry Show, including also all the usual attractions of the Museum and the Lecture Room, will be **ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.** Children under ten, half price. Open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Persons to whom large Premiums are awarded can have all or any portion of the value in Silver Plate, appropriately inscribed, if preferred. Premiums not called for before the 15th of March will be considered donated to the Society.

P. T. BARNUM,
66-70n144 President of the National Poultry Society.

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR

SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, **PRINCE ALBERT**, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter, **WILLIAM KELLY,** Ellerslie, Rhinebeck. 60-71

THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FER-

TILIZERS.—It is well known and now universally conceded, that for the greater number of crops the most valuable element in all kinds of organic and artificial fertilizers is the ammonia contained in them. The subscriber has, on this account, undertaken extensive arrangements for manufacturing subjects of ammonia from the gas works in and about New-York city. The greater part of this is used in preparing his **SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME**, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia which will be furnished packed in quantities to suit purchasers at \$6 50 per hundred lbs. All orders promptly filled.

66-78n 1142. C. B. DEBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpeners, &c.

CARTS and WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW and STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS and MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, **BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.**

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrappers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Fowl Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurrey.

Red and White Clover.
Lucerne.
Saintfoin.
Alyske Clover.
Sweet-scented Clover.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye.
Barley.
Buckwheat.
Oats, of several choice kinds.
Corn, of great variety.
Spring and Winter Fitches.
PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

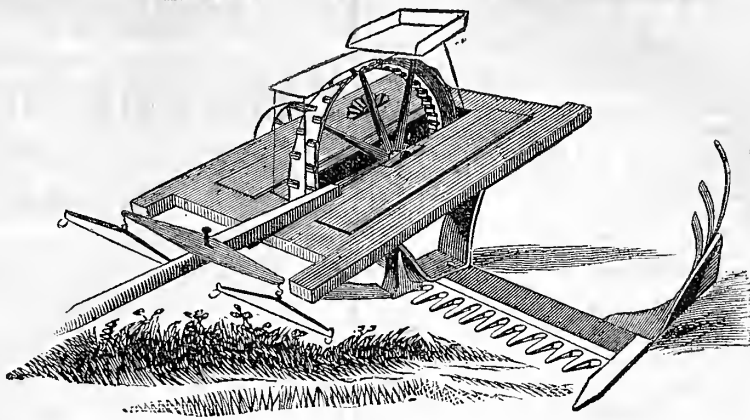
FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.
GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.
South Norwalk, Conn.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 bushels of grain per hour, and also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none. J. S. WRIGHT, "Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. [67-68]

A PAIR OF FINE COACH HORSES for SALE.—Sixteen hands high, long tails; one six, the other seven years old; color gray. These horses are warranted kind, sound, strong, and enduring. They are offered for sale for no fault, but simply for not wanting their use the ensuing winter. They can be had for \$350, which is very cheap for them. Such horses are often sold at \$500 or \$600 in this city. Apply to F. WOODFORD, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE for SALE

AT A BARGAIN.—The subscriber offers for SALE, at a great BARGAIN, and in lots to suit purchasers, several hundred acres of LAND, situated in one body within four and a half miles of Sunderland Depot, 47 miles from Troy, on the Troy and Boston Railroad. On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House; a large Barn and Shed; Sixty Acres of MEADOW, and about One Hundred and Ninety Acres of Pasture Land. The most of the remainder is heavily wooded, containing immense quantities of valuable Timber, with an easily accessible Saw-mill near at hand, so that there is a fine opportunity for profitably getting out timber for market. The greater portion of the land is tillable. Also, adjoining the above, about FIFTY acres, containing a Mill Seat. This lies in Sandgate, Vermont. For further information address
64-69n1139 Shushan Post-office, N. Y.

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK

& CO.'s Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H.; Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting Hangers, Pullies, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK.
J. H. BUCK.
F. A. CUSHMAN,
WM. DUNCAN,
AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-4f

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano. Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON, No 54 Wall-st., New-York.

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS and SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equaled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

One-Horse, Undershot \$25
Two-Horse, do \$30 to \$35
One-Horse, Overshot \$28
Two-Horse, do \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill. \$ 7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

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Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 71.]

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "*Special Notices*," on last page.

A TRIP TO THE NEW-YORK MARKETS.

THERE are some entertainments in New-York City not set down in the "bills," which afford quite as much instruction and amusement, as either the theatricals or negro-minstrels. We allude more especially to the New-York markets, to which, as a member of the Press, we chance to have a free ticket, and of which we furnish a weekly account.

The New-York Washington Produce Market is the greatest place for a commingling of men, women and children, fish, flesh and fowl, horse-carts and vegetables in the known civilized world. If any man would like to see all kinds of human nature in its native, original state, couched under every form of nobility, mediocrity and meanness, made up of every tribe, kindred, nation and tongue, and brought together under the most compact, peculiar, and promiscuous circumstances, he can here very easily gratify his curiosity. But, first, let no seeker after "ripe and real" amusement, array himself in gay or costly apparel, lest he spend two-thirds of the time in rubbing off the mud and rebrushing his beaver; rather let him assume a slouched hat, cow-hide boots and corduroys, wherein he can meet abuse with calm indifference. We speak from experience. When we entered on our professional career, as a private citizen occupying an elevated position, we donned a hat and coat of high pretensions; but on our first trip we were run into by a butcher's boy, with a quarter of beef, which gave us the appearance of a tallow chandler; our new "fall style," for which we had recently paid \$4 50, in current coin, was unluckily knocked off by coming in collision with a dead hog, and after running a gauntlet of some ninety-five pair of old boots, at length brought up in the rear of a barrel of shad. We picked up the hat with an involuntary sigh, and began smoothing it over with our pocket handkerchief, but alas! it was ruined and undone; it soon "fell from its high eminence," and its place was succeeded by another of a style and character which defies the abuse of all the boots in creation.

Well! having first properly equipped him-

self, the individual is then prepared to inspect human nature and the eatables—to say nothing of the horse-carts, which a man will be likely to take notice of, after having been run over three or four times. And, first, of human nature: Here are swaggering Americans, bullying Irishmen, gabbling Frenchmen, jabbering Dutchmen, swearing cartmen, jolly butcher boys, ragged beggar boys, dirty negro boys, together with every size, shape, and complexion of the opposite sex, which is possible within the conditions of human nature. And, second, of the eatables: There are beef, pork, mutton, venison, potatoes, onions, squashes, cabbages, chickens, geese, turkeys, ducks, cranberries, apples, peaches, plums, clams, crabs, muscles, oysters, eels, trout, pike, pickerel, smelt, halibut, lobsters, suckers, blue-fish, black-fish, flat-fish, cat-fish, dog-fish, cod-fish, live-and-dead-fish, together with pea-nuts, mud-turtles, and bull-frog's hind legs; all of which are respectively hung up, strung up, cut up, piled up, boxed up, barreled up, done up, served up, and put up for sale to any man who is willing to pay down the money and be swindled out of a half cent in the change. Of course we do not mention all the varieties, for this would cause a further rise in the price of paper; but here you can find them, each separate and distinct article, including every thing that is delightful to the eye and agreeable to the taste, and some things which are not so agreeable—as, for instance, spoiled poultry and rancid butter. And here one can wander through a labyrinth of provisions until he is almost bewildered and lost, and needs a string to find his way out. But he does find his way out at last, as we propose to do now, and transfer ourselves to a scene of live stock in the New-York Cattle Market.

Well, here are two thousand head of beeves, of the various Durham, Devon, and "Scalliwag" breeds, all alive and poking each other. We enter a yard where the mud reminds one of the alluvial deposits of the river Nile, or the still muddier banks of the fabulous Styx. Here are forty-five head of beef cattle, including a few nice bullocks, some old oxen, several stags, a dozen heifers, and as many farrow cows; some of which appear to have been corn-fed, others, grass-fed, a part half-fed, and most un-fed, unless on an allowance of corn-stalks and bog-hay. We plant ourselves in the midst and begin to take notes: "Forty-five head of Kentucky cattle, sold by G. Toffey; 'ordinary quality'—". Here we place our hand on

the rump of a bullock to ascertain his flesh, whereupon he very unkindly throws back his hind leg, and gives us a kick *a priori*, but we quietly rub off the mud and continue. "A medium lot; weight about six hundred pounds"—just then an uneasy beast gives his neighbor a poke under the ribs, which latter bellows, gives a jump, throws the mud all over us, crowds us against the fence, and goes whisking his tale around the yard. We survey the beast, then ourselves, then the beast again; but he is gone, and we have nothing to do but to open the gate, and prepare for an other "item." And so, having gone through all the yards, surveyed two thousand beeves, and waded through two acres of mud, we quietly pocket our notes, button our coat, and leave for the printer, who is only waiting to "set up" the items before the *Agriculturist* is put to press, and on the way to our readers by the earliest mail.

WASHING DISHES.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

"As if a lady who writes books and articles for the papers, knew any thing about washing dishes!" This is what some of my readers will exclaim, thinking they are a great deal wiser than I. Well, I doubt not a great many of them are, yet it is very seldom that I find, among servants, one who knows how to wash dishes, and I think servants would oftener understand if those who employ them understood how to teach them.

I certainly ought to know something about it, for until I began to write books, my principal business was—to wash dishes! I began when I was so short that I had to stand in a little chair in order to reach as high as a common-sized dining-table. Like all children, I was fond of doing what grown people did, and though I presume I was a great hindrance, I was encouraged to think I was a great help. But since then, on great occasions, like "High days, Holidays, Christmas, and Thanksgiving," I have washed dishes for many hours, and can truly say I never tire of the labor. For some reason which I can not explain, it does not seem to have the same deleterious effect upon my hands that it does upon many; and if you think it is because I only wash glass and China and silver, you are mistaken, for I am quite as familiar with pots and kettles, and chopping-trays and bread-bowls, as with the more delicate wares. And this is the pro-

cess: In clearing the table scrape all the plates as clean as possible and pile them, the largest at the bottom, and set them in regular rank and file around the borders of the sink or table. Put the knives and forks in a mug or pitcher, with the water just up to the handles. Arrange the cups and saucers near the dish-tub, with the spoons and all silver articles in a tray together. Place the wooden and tin dishes by themselves. Have two wooden dish-tubs, painted on the outside, but not on the inside. Some people use milk-pans or bread-trays for washing dishes; but this is decidedly filthy. The dish-tub should be used for no other than its appropriate purpose, and there should be one for washing the dishes and one for rinsing them. Some people fill the dish-tub with water when they begin, and cool it to the possibility of holding their hands in it, so before they are half through it is covered with a coat of *grease*, and unfit to wash a pig's trough.

It is better to take a little water at first, and make a good *suds*, and keep adding as it cools, both hot water and soap. Wash the spoons and silver articles, of all kinds, and glass, before anything else is put into the water, and wipe them on a towel which is never used for any thing else. Next in order come the covers and such earthen articles as are comparatively clean. Then the knives, which should have been previously wiped out of the water in which they were first immersed. Then plates, and meat and vegetable dishes. By this time an entire new water is needed, for tin and iron vessels, and especially wooden ones need a water as clean as for silver. I have seen—yes, I have actually seen those, who called themselves good housekeepers, who never washed iron dishes at all. The meat was boiled, and baked, and fried, and broiled, in the same articles, week after week. You can judge how it tasted!

I have heard ladies tell, too, how *particular* they were in washing dishes, and when I came to assist them, they were so far from being nice that they were not even clean—and the towel upon which they wished me to wipe spoons, and cups and saucers, was so stiff I could scarcely bend it. Every towel should be thoroughly washed in suds and scalded after being once used, and the dish-tubs should go through the same process. And I have washed dishes after this fashion weeks and months and years, without a trace of the "menial labors" upon my hands!

All the articles in the castor, and the salt-cellars, should be washed and filled anew once a week. And where oil lamps are used, they should be thoroughly cleansed as often as once a month, else the oil forms a glue upon the inside and upon the wick that prevents a clear light.

Some housewives, too, make bread in the same tray months and years, without washing; and I have even seen the bread-tray used constantly for a dish-tub. Milk-pans and cream-pots, and every thing in which milk is set, should be thoroughly scalded

every morning, and nothing but milk should ever soil their bright faces.

Tea-pots and coffee-pots should be rinsed in clear hot water and dried, every using. I know of ladies who are so nice that they have all silver in daily use and tin rubbed with whiting every day. But I think once a week is sufficient, if they are washed nicely every meal. Some rub it with soft deer-skin, after washing, and this keeps it very bright.

I have a great aversion to scouring knives, and never touch brick-dust if I can help it; but if their brightness depends on me, I prefer to rub them three times a day rather than once, for it is less labor, and they last longer.

The nicest article for washing windows is deer-skin, as no particles come off to adhere to the glass and make it look as if washed with feathers. There is no need of any thing larger than a hand-basin for washing windows. The great splashing some people make in the exercise of their art is entirely useless, and is, moreover, very deleterious. When the water is permitted to run down in great quantities upon the glass, it dissolves the putty and soon loosens the panes from their setting, and also stains the glass. Two pieces of nice wash leather and a bowl of suds are all that are necessary. Wipe the glass first with the wet cloth or leather, and after it has become dry, with the clean cloth, and it will look clear, and far more so than if rinsed in a dozen pails of water.

I have never seen a book yet that was so good for teaching housekeeping as Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy and Receipt Book. They contain particular instructions concerning everything that it is ever necessary to do in a house. They are the accumulated experience of a great many, during many years, in different climes; and however wise one person might be, I think it scarcely possible that she should not learn something from these books. Especially are the instructions useful concerning providing a good and healthful variety for the table at little expense, and no more trouble, than to have the same round of dishes every day for weeks, which is neither agreeable nor healthy.

There are many good housekeepers in the land, and there are yet many who are not; and I have seen kitchens and pantries among those whom you are accustomed to consider heathen, that would put to shame many kitchens and pantries among Christian women; and those who only look on may, sometimes, be better judges and critics than those who are performing!

For the American Agriculturist.
PROFIT OF COWS.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, of the town of Bedford, N. Y., December 29, 1854, the subject of discussion being the relative profits of butter-making and milk-selling, the following was presented by a member of the club:

"In the year 1853 I kept ten cows. The calves, butter, and buttermilk for pigs, amounted to \$46 75 per cow. In 1854 I kept eight cows and two heifers in first time; one, two years old, the other, three. The

calves, butter, and buttermilk of these last amounted to \$44 06 per cow.

"My cows are common natives, of no particular breed, and kept in the common way of keeping in this town, for butter-making; but much inferior to those kept for milk only. With good, first-rate keeping, as is the custom with some where they sell their milk, I think my cows will bring me in \$60 each."

"J. T. H."

GUANO ON COTTON AND CORN.

In a letter to us, in November last, on business, a highly-intelligent planter briefly adverted to his having used guano on corn, with great benefit, at the rate of only seventy-five pounds per acre. This quantity was so much less than is usually applied at the North, and its value so manifest, we requested him to furnish us his particular method of using it, for publication in the *Agriculturist*. This he has kindly done in the following letter, to which, we regret to say, that his modesty precludes us from appending his name. It may be sufficient, however to add, that the writer has a large plantation in Georgia and in Florida, to both of which he gives a close personal superintendence.

For the benefit of northern readers we will explain, that when a crop is "laid by," they have ceased working it with the plow and hoe. A "mud-heap" is the same as muck; "cow-pen manure" the same as barn-yard. A "scooter plow" we can not well describe, without a drawing. They may be seen in this city, at 191 Water-street.

We have frequently spoken to the agent of the Peruvian government, of the policy of sending a cargo of guano direct to the South; but we believe Baltimore, Charleston, and New-Orleans are the only southern ports they have yet reached. The others are generally supplied by coasting-vessels from New-York.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Jan. 1, 1855.

In reply to your inquiries about my method of applying guano, I will state:

1. That to corn it is applied at the time of the first plowing. A *long scooter* plow is run as close as possible to the corn; children, from twelve to sixteen years of age, follow with guano in their aprons or a bag, and with small measures or dippers of reed-cane, or the small end of a gourd, about the size of a charger for a shot-gun, deposit the guano in the furrow, at the side of the corn. This is covered by a *turning-plow*, which follows.

2. I apply the *pure* guano. Sometimes the corn has been previously manured with cotton-seed, frequently not; I perceive but little difference in the immediate result. When I have previously manured with cotton-seed, the quantity of guano applied is less than seventy-five pounds to the acre. Last year I manured in this way, with one tun, upward of forty acres, with decided increase over a corresponding piece of land manured with cotton-seed alone.

When pure guano alone is applied to cotton, the quantity used is one hundred and fifty pounds, as follows: A *scooter* or *shovel* plow makes the furrow; the guano is sifted through small hamper baskets, made of white oak, sufficiently open to allow it to pass through by a slight shaking of the hand. The operatives soon learn to regulate the quantity. Upon the guano four furrows are thrown with a turning-plow, which forms the bed for the reception of the seed. At the time of planting, a *small scooter* plow opens

the drill, into which the seed is sown by the hand.

I also mix guano with cow-pen manure, with half-rotted leaves, and with mud-heaps. The quantity of guano thus used is small, not exceeding a tun for one hundred acres. It adds greatly to the effect of the other manures. We never apply manures broadcast, but always, for cotton, in the drill, and for corn in the hill, or near it.

3. A hand will apply guano to corn more rapidly than he could plant the corn. A good hand will plant from eight to ten acres a day in corn, and I should say would probably manure fifteen with guano. This I give only as an opinion, based upon the fact that corn has to be dropped at stated intervals, and requires attention to determine the precise spot, whereas the corn being up, is itself a guide to show the place for depositing the guano.

Also in manuring cotton-land with guano, it can be done much more rapidly than when manured with cow-pen [barn-yard] manure, for the reason that the quantity of the former is vastly less.

You are right in your conjecture that our lands yield abundantly of weeds and grass, after the crop is "laid by," [to furnish sufficient vegetable matter for the succeeding crop.—Eds. AM. AG.] This is true of corn always, but not so of cotton. If the crop of the latter has been properly cultivated, but little grass will grow in it after it has been "laid by." The lateness of the season and the shade from the plants will keep down the grass, leaving but little vegetable matter, other than its own stalks and leaves, to be plowed in.

If cargoes of guano could be sent to our southern ports direct from Peru, instead of circuitously, as now, the saving of expense would be of great importance. If those who are interested in selling it wish it generally introduced at the South, they must themselves open the market by sending the article here. Planters are slow in adopting new improvements, but by proper inducements they become good customers. G.

PLANTING CORN AT THE SOUTH.

Since writing the foregoing, it has occurred to me that you may not be familiar with our mode of planting corn upon the *high lands* at the South. With swamp lands and river bottoms I have but little acquaintance; my remarks refer to the larger class of lands upon which corn and cotton are grown, in Middle Georgia.

The usual distance for planting corn varies from four feet square, a single stalk in the hill, to five and a half by three and a half feet. The former distance gives 2,722 stalks to the acre, the latter, 2,262. We can not depend upon more than one good ear of corn to the stalk. Some persons estimate one hundred ears to a bushel, but my impression is, that one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty ears will be found more accurate. There is not much land which has been long cultivated by our exhausting crops of cotton and corn, which will bear the first-mentioned distance. My own experience inclines to the latter. This will explain to you why the product in corn to the acre is so moderate, nor can the distance be much lessened by manuring more liberally. Corn closely planted on these lands will generally "fire." Such lands as I now refer to, which have been cultivated some thirty or forty years consecutively, originally yielded, when fresh planted, fifteen or twenty bushels of corn to the acre; now, without manure, not more than ten bushels; with manure they will yield as much as at first. Such lands being free from stumps, can be tilled in corn and cotton at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five acres to the "hand." Although

the product to the acre seems small, the yield to the "hand" is fair.

Corn is generally hoed once and plowed thrice. Cotton is hoed and plowed five times, at least. During seasons of drouth, there is danger of injuring corn by plowing and cutting the roots. Yet it is difficult to avoid plowing it in rotation. The plow must be kept in motion. During the drouth of last summer, a mode of culture was adopted on one of my places, which I think worthy of mention. It was this: Instead of plowing both sides of the corn the same day, only one side was plowed; the whole field being thus worked, the other side was then plowed. This gave time for the corn to recover from the first plowing. G.

For the American Agriculturist.

WHAT A MECHANIC CAN DO ON A FARM.

You or a correspondent asked, in a former number, "what a man can do in Virginia." I will tell you what I have done, not by way of boasting, but to answer the question, and perhaps encourage others.

I was born and raised in this county, and never had any education more than to read and write. I was bound to a trade when young, and after I was free, lived on a farm, and received \$140 a year. When I was twenty-four years old I married, neither my wife nor myself having any property. We are now worth \$10,000, obtained without any speculation, and in a straightforward course. I have been married about twenty years, work a farm of 238 acres, which I bought, some years ago, for \$22 per acre. Last year I had 24 acres in wheat, yielding 470 bushels—63½ lbs. to the bushel. I raised 2,500 bushels of corn, which is only worth, at this time, 65 cents per bushel. My sales this year will amount to about \$1,800, including pork, grain, hay, &c. I plowed an old and very poor field, last year, for corn, having spread over the ground lightly with straw, and sowing 150 lbs. guano to the acre. I mixed the straw and guano together, and raised 50 bushels of corn to the acre, working the land with a cultivator. J. H.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Farming Capital—I may perhaps be permitted to say, generally, that to farm 400 acres of land you should have at least £5,000, or £12 per acre; but if you are to carry out subterranean irrigation and all the modern improvements, you will want £6,000 to £7,000 irrespective of landlord's improvements, for building, drainage, &c. You will then be in a condition to avail yourself of opportunities to buy, when you see any thing cheap, and to sell when things are dear. I assume that you have judgment and a thorough knowledge of your business in all its details; for, unless by yourself or others acting for you, the most is made of everything, you must expect to lose your capital. There always are, in every market, men of extraordinary powers, ready to absorb the injudicious or uninformed. Look at my own live stock account—if five per cent mistake were made in buying and selling it would derange my balance sheet to the extent of £250.

Cultivation by Steam.—On public grounds I expended some money in the construction of Mr. Romaine's machine. Our trials with it were only partially successful; we had too much velocity, and too little steam. The act of raising the soil must evidently be by a slow steady motion. Enough, however, was shown, to prove that cultivation by steam will soon be the order of the day: several parties were engaged upon it, and I have a strong impression that Mr. Usher's,

of Edinburgh, will not be one of the least successful. I find there is one at work in Germany, of which a drawing lies on the table, for your inspection. I think Mr. Romaine's has an advantage, by the attachment of horse-power in the case of undulating surfaces; but I need hardly tell you, that it requires an immensity of time, and no small investment of capital, to bring new inventions to perfection. The Royal Agricultural Society of England have very properly offered a premium of £200, which will no doubt develop many attempts. When we consider that the farm horses consume the produce of nearly one-fourth of the arable land of the country, and when we calculate for how few hours daily they can be kept at work, the whole question is one of great importance to agriculture and to the nation.

Agricultural Power.—I lay down as a great axiom in agriculture, in the mere question of physical labor or power, independent of skill, that steam is cheaper than horse, and horse is cheaper than man. A steam horse costs 1s. 6d. per day, and will do as much work as two real horses. A real horse costs 2s. a day (including harness, shoeing, &c.), and a farm laborer nearly the same. But a good horse weighs 1,600 lbs., and a man only 160 lbs., the power being as from eight or ten to one in favor of the horse, it follows that horse-power is considerably the cheaper, probably (including the necessity for manual superintendence) as four to one.

This brings me to the fearful question: What portion of the acreage of the kingdom do farm horses consume? I answer, nearly one-fourth of all the arable land in the kingdom. In ordinary arable culture, where there is little permanent grass, it requires four farm horses to 100 acres. Each of these horses will consume, on the average, from five to six acres, landlord's measure, which includes hedges, roads, waste, farm-building, &c.:

42 weeks..... 64 bushels oats.
157 trusses hay, or 78½ cwt.
10 summer weeks (no corn) will clear 2½ acres clover.

This will be found to amount to 10s. per week, or £26 per annum, and will be the produce of about six acres, at £4 10s., or four rents per acre. I speak, of course, of average land, rented at 20s. to 22s. 6d. per acre, ordinary farming. Many farmers give oats all the year round.

On very poor farming, like some I know of, ten acres would hardly keep a horse; while on very high farming—especially on the irrigation system—one or two acres would suffice. This brings us to consider the imperious necessity and advantage of forcing from the land its utmost possible development. If one acre will keep a horse, there is only one rent, one tithe, one rate, one seeding, and so on; but all these are multiplied from five to ten times by middling and bad farming.

Those who have watched the discrepant productions of three tons or fifty tons of green food per acre, can at once apply my observations.

But a great economy may be effected in horse keeping by crushing the oats, cutting the green food, and mixing with it a proper proportion of straw, &c., instead of turning the horses out to trample down and defile their food.

The following lines were found at the bottom of a vote for Alderman at the late election in Boston:

WHAT WE WANT.

Experience, that's stood the test;
Conscience, to say what's right;
Intelligence, to know what's best;
Backbone, to stand the fight.

ON THE USELESSNESS OF BEARING-REINS.

BY VISCOUNT DOWNE.

It is said that when his Majesty George III., with a view to some improvement in military uniform, asked a life-guards-man, who had done good service in the battle of Waterloo, what sort of dress he should prefer had he another similar battle to go through, he received for answer, "Please your Majesty, I should prefer my shirt-sleeves." Now, though we should be much surprised to see our cavalry regiments turn out for parade in shirt-sleeve order, there can be no doubt the life-guards-man's principle is a sound one. If a man wants to do a hard day's work—if he wants to exert his muscles and sinews, either in walking, running, fighting, digging, felling trees, or carrying weights—he *must* have those muscles free and unconfined by straps and ligatures and tight clothing; no one can gainsay this. But how is it, then, that a principle which every one, whether soldier or sailor, farmer or laborer, would insist upon in his own case, should be, in England at least, so universally disregarded in the case of our hard-working, patient, and too often ill-used beasts of burden? How is it that the ignorance of "common things," which Lord Ashburton so justly complains of, should be so lamentably conspicuous in a matter so constantly before our eyes, in our towns, in our fields, in our crowded streets, in our rural lanes; namely, our draught-horse appointments? It must be owned that one class—all honor therefore be to it—that of cab and omnibus proprietors, have set a good example in one respect, viz., in doing away with that hateful instrument of torture the bearing-rein. But, alas! in 99 carts and wagons out of 100 (carts and waggon which are to move at a slow and steady pace) we still persist in crippling unnecessarily our motive power, and gagging our unhappy horses by tying up their heads, as if in the very tyranny of wantonness. On the continent the bearing-rein is rarely used, and then only as a servile English imitation; but in horse-racing, hunting, horse-loving England, it must be confessed, its use is all but universal. In Yorkshire, in the midland counties, in the southern up the steep hills near Scarborough as up the not less steep downs near Brighton, we may see heavy laden wagons at all hours of the day dragged miserably along by horses—one hand urged forward by ever restless whipcord—on the other, as if in the veriest spirit of contradiction, curbed in by senseless bearing-reins; and yet, if the attendant carter's attention be drawn to the unnatural cruelty of the proceeding, he generally appears fully alive to it.

On seeing, the other day, a poor horse tugging a cart full of sand up the cliff at Brighton, of course with his head tied tightly to his back, we observed to a laborer near, "What a shame not to undo the bearing-rein with such a load!" "Oh yes, sir," was the reply, "I like myself to see them free, but its custom, sir, custom; they think they looks well." However, it is to be feared the truth is, thought has little enough to do with it; if people did think, the days of bearing-reins would soon be numbered. The folly of the practice was, some years ago, very ably shown by Sir Francis Head, in his "Bubbles, by an Old Man," where he contrasted most unfavorably our English custom of tying tightly up, with the German one of tying loosely down, and both with the French one of leaving the horse's head at liberty—and a man of shrewdness and observation, a distinguished soldier, who has led across the South American Pampas seen there herds of untamed all their native wildness and na-

tural freedom, is no mean authority). Now, he has pointed out most clearly that when a horse has real work to do, whether slow work, as in our plows and carts, or quick, as in a fast gallop, or in headlong flight across the plains of America, nature tells him not to throw his head up and backwards toward his tail, but forward and downward, so as to throw his weight into what he is called upon to do. This is a fact within every one's observation; we have only to persuade the first waggoner we meet (he is sure to have all his horses tightly borne up) to undo his bearing reins, when down will go every horse's head, so as to relieve the wearisome strain upon his muscles, and give the weight of his body its due and natural power of overcoming existence; and thus each horse becomes enabled to do his work as comfortably and easily as nature intended he should do; for nature never intended a heavy animal like a cart-horse to perform slow work only, or chiefly, by strain of muscle, but, on the contrary, by the power of weight as the rule assisted by strength of muscle as the exception, when extra resistance has to be overcome. Thus, when we curb up a horse's head with our senseless bearing-reins, and make him as ewe-necked as we appear anxious to do, we are inverting the rule, and order of nature; we are evidently trying to prevent his using the full unrestrained power of his weight, and are compelling him to overstrain and overexert constantly those very muscles which should be kept in reserve for extra difficulties—such as greater inequalities in the road, new-laid stones, &c. Now, any one can see that, to an old, worn-out, half-starved, overworked animal, as too many, ay, by far the greater proportion, are, this must be intolerable cruelty. It is a mistake to think a bearing-rein can be of any service whatsoever, unless, as an exceptional case, to a very young, headstrong, unbroken horse. It is a mistake to think it improves a horse's appearance—nothing contrary to nature can ever really do this; it is a mistake to think it can ever prevent a horse's falling down, though it has been the means of preventing many an old one recovering from a stumble; but until our horse-owners be taught to look at this matter in its true light, the light of common sense, and until it be taken up by the influential landowners and more enlightened and more considerate of the tenant-farmers among us, it is in vain to hope for a mitigation of this but too universal cruelty. Hundreds of humane men, employers of horse-labor, there are in all our counties and our towns, who, if their attention was but called to the senselessness and cruelty of the practice, would at once see the necessity of the only prompt remedy; and in these go-ahead days Prejudice and Custom have but tottering foundations; the one is fast yielding to common sense and Lord Ashburton's much-to-be-desired "knowledge of common things," and the other will not long stand its ground unless it has something more than the prestige of mere antiquity to its favor. We ourselves have entirely done away with bearing-reins among our own heavy draught-horses; and though our carters were at first rather astonished at being desired to discard them entirely and substitute a loose halter or rein at one side instead, they soon found that their horses were not a whit less manageable without bearing-reins, and that they did their work with far greater ease to themselves. A great friend of ours, who has turned the sword of a dragoon into a plowshare, and has paid great and successful attention to farming affairs, gives it as his opinion that "a pair of horses, when freed from this useless tackle and left to step in freedom, would plow one-fourth if not one-third more land in a day, and with greater

ease to themselves and less fatigue when the day's work was over, than when confined to their action by bearing reins."

It does appear not a little desirable that improvements should be made generally in our team harness, so that all unnecessary weight and useless gear, bearing reins, &c., should be got rid of; and perhaps if the Royal Agricultural Society were to offer a prize for improved harness, and give the sanction of its authority to some improved type, we might hope to see ere long a great and beneficial change in this respect. Change is by no means desirable for its own sake, but the change from a bad system to a good one—from a bad to a good implement—can not be otherwise than advantageous to the community; and it is only by observing and obeying nature's laws that we can hit improvements which may be real and lasting, whether in mechanical appliances for plows, carts, and harness, or with respect to the practical details of scientific cultivation, or the condition and household comforts of our agricultural laborers. Agriculture fosters, and embraces in its maternal grasp the knowledge of high and noble sciences as well as that of "common things;" and it is not unreasonable to hope that that powerful Society, which preeminently represents the influence, the talent, the enterprise, and the humanity of our English agriculturist, will, among the thousand-and-one other improvements which it has introduced and is introducing, not deem it beneath its notice to throw the energy of its influence against the unnatural system of bearing-reins.

PROLIFIC SHEEP.

At the great fair recently held near Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, some very peculiar sheep were exhibited, the merits of which were the excellence of the mutton and prolific habits. A premium of \$20 was awarded to the owner. They are a Tartar breed and were imported direct from Shanghai, in the clipper ship White Squall, in the spring of 1852. Hence they receive the name of Shanghai Sheep. Dr. G. Emerson, of Philadelphia, procured a pair of these sheep, and another and only pair became the property of Mr. A. T. Newbold, also of Philadelphia. From Dr. E. we learn that two of his Tartar or Shanghai ewes brought three lambs last February, all of which have been raised, and now (Nov. 29) two more lively lambs, about a fortnight old. But this is not all, as the two ewe lambs born last February have each a lamb, making the old ewe a grand-mother within nine months, and her progeny seven! These sheep breed twice every year and have, when at full maturity, from two to four, and even six lambs at a time. The fleece is rather hairy, but excellent for the coarser fabrics, such as blankets and carpets. The quality of the mutton is represented to be the finest in the world, delicate and entirely free from any rank or woolly flavor. They are of good size, and very docile, have Roman noses, drooping ears, and their faces are covered with a very glossy, short and silky hair. Their weight is about the average of our common country sheep, and they are very hardy. When the wonderful density of the population of China is taken into consideration the single province of Shanghai containing as many inhabitants as the whole United States in 1840, we can readily understand why they have cherished breeds of animals calculated to supply them with the greatest possible amount of meat, while their grounds never left to rest have produced three crops annually.

A large flock of these sheep was formerly kept by Mr. Cryder of this city, at his beau-

tiful place near Whitestone, Long Island. He sold them to a gentleman in Morristown, N. J., about two years since, who is breeding them extensively.

A TWO-ACRE FARM.

Nine years ago last spring I came into possession of a two-acre farm, and at that time it was scarcely possible to get one tun of hay from the whole of it, such was the state of cultivation it was in. It was all in mowing at the time, except one-eighth of an acre that I sowed oats on, and they were so small that a good stout grasshopper could eat the heads off by standing tiptoe. Circumstances prevented me from making much improvement on it until 1849 or '50, and now for the result of the past dry season :

2½ tuns hay, at \$8 per tun	\$20 00
12 bushels corn, at 80c. per bushel	9 60
Corn fodder	1 00
2 loads pumpkins	1 00
21 bushels potatoes, 30c. per bush.	6 30
2 bushels beans, 9½c. per bush.	3 60
38 do. carrots, 30c. do.	11 40
22 do. turnips, 28c. do.	6 16
10 do. graft apples, 50c. do.	5 00
Garden sauce	5 00
Growth of 140 standard apple, plum, cherry and pear trees, 10c. each	14 00
Growth 250 nursery trees, 2d year, 5c. each	12 50
" 1,100 " " 1st year, 3c. "	33 00
" 1,000 seedlings, ½c. each	5 00
Total	\$133 20

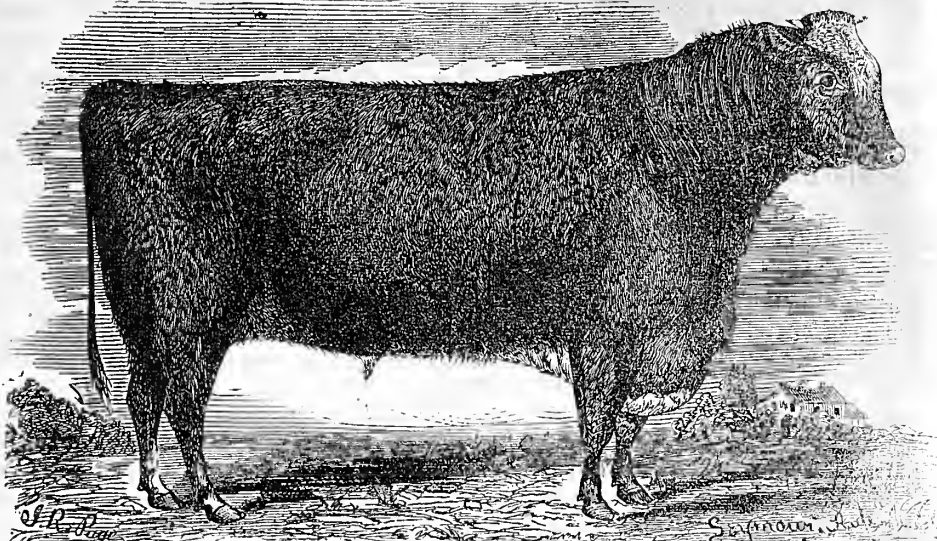
Perhaps some may think it is impossible to have so much on so small a surface. I would just say that my beans and carrots grew among the nursery trees, and the most of the turnips among the potatoes. On one small patch I raised a good crop of green peas, potatoes and turnips: the peas were planted in the hills with the potatoes, and the turnips set both ways between the hills, getting three good crops on the same land in the same season; and neither crop appeared to injure the other—at least they all did well.

Now if this will stimulate any other two-acre farmer to do the like out of nothing, I have my reward.

H.
New-England Farmer.

OFFICE BEGGING.

TOM CORWIN'S ADVICE.—About three years ago, a young man presented himself to Mr. Corwin for a clerkship. Thrice was he refused; and still he made a fourth effort. His perseverance and spirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare, and the secretary advised him, in the strongest possible terms, to abandon his purpose and go to the West, if he could do no better outside the Departments. "My young friend," said he, "go to the North-west; buy 160 acres of Government land—or if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an axe and a mattock; put up a log cabin for a habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes: keep your conscience clear, and live like a freeman; your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon anybody. Do that, and you will become honored, respected, influential, and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence; your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day, and I can kick you out again to-morrow; and there's another man over at the White House who can kick me out, and the people by-and-by can kick him out; and so we go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle—you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life would assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you."



RED JACKETT,

BRED BY AND THE PROPERTY OF J. M. SHERWOOD,
AUBURN, N. Y.

RED JACKETT was calved 3d Nov. 1853—Got by 3d Duke of Cambridge (5941), dam Red Rose 2d, bred by J. Stephenson, Durham, England, of his Princess's family, by Napier, (6237); Tube Rose by South Durham, (5281); Rose Ann by Belorephon, (3119); Rosette by Belvidere, (1706); Red Rose by Waterloo, (2816); Moss Rose by Barron, (58); Angelina by Phenomenon, (491); Anna Boleyn by Favorite, (252); Princess, by Favorite, (252); (Bred by R. Collins,) by Favorite, (252); by Hubback, (319); by Snowden's Bull, (612); by Masterman's Bull, (422); by Harrison's Bull, (669).

LECTURE ON PEAT CHARCOAL.

BY PROFESSOR WAY.

PROF. WAY remarked (says the Chemist) that, independently of the noxious gases resulting from the putrefaction of animal matter generally, and which consisted principally of sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphuret of ammonia, each particular animal substance, excretion or otherwise, had its peculiar odor, which, although abundantly perceptible by the senses, and, in many cases, as in musk, almost inexhaustible, was inappreciable in weight; therefore, by deodorizing a large amount of odor, it was to be inferred that a large amount of manuring matter was thereby secured. He then enumerated the various single and double deodorizers that had been employed. He referred to Sir William Burnett's excellent application of chloride of zinc, and to the ordinary chloride of lime; to gypsum (sulphate of lime), and its conversion, in ammoniacal atmosphere into sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime; to the agreeable odor of pure ammonia, and its power of giving intensity to odors of a disagreeable character, which intensity was lost when the ammonia was withdrawn; to sulphate of iron (green copperas), which, when powdered and thrown into tanks turned black, on account of the sulphuret of iron formed on the decomposition of the sulphuretted hydrogen present. He then proceeded to the consideration of charcoal as a deodorizer. He gave an interesting statement of the peculiar action of charcoals in general, arising, he believed from the great amount of surface their spherical interstices presented, and of the peculiar action and superior value of animal charcoal over all others. He referred to the theory he had been led to form of this peculiar difference, and to a very successful imitation of animal charcoal,

which he and Mr. Paine had made, in reference both to deodorizing and decolorizing properties, from the light porous silica rock, found on Mr. Paine's estate in Surrey, and when broken up and steeped in heated tar, was put into a gas retort, where the tar was burnt off in the state of very pure gas, and a residuum left of the new silicated charcoal in question. He explained that in charcoals it was not the amount of carbon they contained that constituted their value, but the mode in which the carbon was distributed; that animal charcoal contained only 10 per cent of real carbon, while wood charcoal contained 90 per cent. He referred to the large amount of water, 50 or 60 per cent, which peat charcoal took up, and to the fallacious dry state of the manures, with which this water-carrier was mixed. He feared this mode of introducing water in a latent state into manures, in many cases, gave a turn in the scale more in favor of the manufacturer than of the farmer. He doubted whether the peat charcoal could be used economically for the purpose of soaking up tank water; if not, he feared it would prove of no advantage, in other respects, as a remunerative agent to the farmer. It had been long before the public, but had not progressed in market value, as it would have done had its application been successful. He considered it to lead to much error in practice, that the exact nature of the action of charcoal on ammonia was not better understood by the public. Fresh burnt charcoal would absorb a large quantity of ammoniacal gas, but it was a mistake to suppose that it would consequently abstract ammonia from a liquid impregnated with it; on the contrary, water had the power of displacing from charcoal the whole of the ammonia it had received in a gaseous state within its pores. Peat charcoal did not either take manure or separate it from sewage; it simply rendered manure portable. He exhibited a striking experiment, showing the power of dry peat charcoal to arrest odors. Two open tumblers were half filled with the most offensive sewage matter Professor Way could obtain, and the surface of each mass covered with a film of thin paper and a thin bed of powdered peat-charcoal resting upon it. These tumblers were in this state handed round to the members, who ascertained the perfect manner in which the sewage-matter was thus rendered no longer offensive to the smell. He then gave an interesting account of the process of Mr. Stothert, by which sewage-matter was reduced, by a double action of purification, into clear water and inodorous precipitate—a process admirably adapted for sanitary purposes, although not for those of agricul-

ture, as the more valuable manuring matters were held in solution and carried off in the pellucid liquid, while the precipitate was comparatively an inert mass.

Mechanic's Magazine.

Horticultural Department.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was held at the Athenæum, on Thursday evening, the 4th of January, the President, John W. Degrauw, in the chair. Mr. Joseph Lees, recording secretary, made some very appropriate remarks in assuming the duties of his office.

Mr. J. E. Rauch urged the importance of adding to the society's library, and moved that the library committee subscribe to the amount of fifty dollars for American and foreign periodicals, which was unanimously adopted.

Peter B. Mead, Esq., was most happy in his remarks on the importance of extending the number of volumes in the library. He remarked that the gardener should be provided with every work that tended to increase and added to their improvement in the culture of plants. It was a science that was constantly progressive, and subject to continued improvement. Many periodicals were disseminating new methods by tried experiments, and presenting the most interesting details for all that felt the importance of extending their knowledge; and that they were not confined to scientific researches, but contained much information, well calculated to give a far higher tone to the moral and intellectual condition of society.

The Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Dunham, referred to the suggestion of the President in his annual address, on the importance of establishing a botanical garden. After some eloquent remarks on the great benefits to be derived from such an institution, not only to the city of Brooklyn, but in promoting a science of the greatest utility to the whole country, he offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to report at a subsequent meeting, on the best method to be adopted to carry out this most desirable object.

The committee chosen under the resolution are J. W. Degrauw, W. S. Dunham, H. A. Graef, John W. Towl, and John Maxwell.

J. E. Rauch presented several valuable works on Horticulture, which were accepted, with the thanks of the society.

Mr. Collopy, gardener to James H. Prentice, Esq., exhibited two plants, grandifolias; also rhodostemma gardemoides, which, being a new plant, attracted much attention, both from the beauty of the flower as well as its fragrance. Mr. Pointer presented several varieties of double and single primroses; also some new varieties of fuchsias. Mr. Weir, of Bay Ridge, exhibited a most splendid boquet. A variety of other plants were on exhibition.

Thirty-three members have been proposed and elected since the last meeting in December.

REVIEW.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD SESSION of the AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held in Boston, September, 1854. Reported by Alexander C. Felton.

We have risen from the reading of this elaborate production of two hundred and fifty pages with great satisfaction. It is the first extended and carefully prepared report that has ever emanated from the Society, now, and hereafter to remain, we trust, the prominent institution of the country in the cause of progressive Pomology.

The meeting of the Society was a large one, composed of many of the well known, experienced pomologists of the United States; their proceedings were interesting throughout; the notes of their discussions were taken, as they progressed, by an accomplished reporter; all embodied under the direct supervision of the indefatigable President of the Society, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston. Under such auspices, we have an abundant guaranty for the fidelity of the work.

The opening address of the President is the best and most practical thing of the kind that has yet been made on a like occasion; embodying the opinions and experience of many years of enthusiastic pursuit in a profession which the distinguished author has adopted, chiefly as a recreation and amusement for the time that he has spared from important commercial pursuits, and now turned over to the benefit of the public. The argument of the address is chiefly to enforce on American cultivators of fruit the selection and propagation of fruits best adapted to the localities, soils, and climates where they are grown. Their improvement, by the use of the best, and perfectly matured seeds, careful cultivation, appropriate fertilizers, mulching, pruning, the preservation and ripening of the fruits; and enforcing all with the remark, that "*Eternal vigilance is an indispensable condition of success.*" Every word of this discourse should be attentively read and pondered by every pomologist throughout the country. The examination of *physiological* principles as applied to the successful propagation of trees, in order to develop their fruits in perfection, we consider one of the best parts of this address; possibly, perhaps, from the fact that we have frequently striven to enforce the like principles in previous remarks of our own; but which, we regret to say, have sometimes been assailed as absurd in their application to *vegetable* life, to which we have nevertheless adhered, and are now more confirmed in our belief by the testimony of the authority before us. We fear there has been too much of the private interest among the propagators of fruits to give this branch of their profession the full weight to which it is entitled. Its correction can only be made by a better understanding of the subject on the part of the public who buy of them, and who should insist on a *thorough* propagation of what they want on *true* principles. We hope for a marked improvement in this, the *organic* principle of success in fruit production.

The several fruit reports from State Com-

mittees are interesting. Some of them are full and elaborate, others brief and meager; but most of them tending to the fact that our best fruits are partial in their application to soils, climates, and atmospheric influences. A prominent feature of them is, the reiteration of the fact that our own soils have originated some of the best and most successful fruits for their own localities, and, with a few exceptions, the most reliable for permanent cultivation in such localities. Some of these have been the results of accidental growth, others of careful hybridization from seeds; and from what has already been done, they are full of encouraging promise to further endeavors. The examination and study of this branch of pomological practice can not be too strongly impressed upon all cultivators throughout the United States.

The various "discussions" which follow the above-named reports, in which particular fruits are examined, and the various opinions of their value, based on their cultivation, are given, tend strongly to confirm the fact, as suggested in these State reports, that almost all the *approved* varieties of our fruits are capricious in their choice of locality; some, with meagre cultivation, springing up into rapid growth, abundant bearing, and the highest development of flavor; others, with the utmost pains-taking of the cultivator, turning out apparently worthless. These various discussions have interested us much. They are sharp, discriminating, and chiefly to the point; but sometimes smacking too much of "the shop," among the nurserymen, as if too intent on selling their own wares. Yet, on the whole, they were fair, if sufficient allowance be made for personal partiality, taste, and prejudice. Additional varieties of fruits, particularly pears, have been added to the rejected lists, which, although amounting to several hundreds, may be yet enlarged with profit, with now and then an exception, to particular localities. New varieties have also been placed on the list recommended for general cultivation; others added to the list which "promise well." Some in the latter have been postponed to a further probation, while others have been promoted to a place in the former; while a very few others still, are set apart "for particular localities" only. A pretty full and quite an animated discussion was had upon the merits of the *Concord grape*, somewhat amusing to an outsider, from the indications of a little cliqueism and personal feeling among the Doctors in the vicinity of Boston, near where the grape originated, but which, we think, after all, will turn out a valuable acquisition in our northern climate where the Catawba and Isabella do not ripen. The Concord is placed among those which "promise well."

With an innate conviction in our own mind that our most successful fruit achievements in the future will be among fruits of native origin, we think too much prominence has been given to new varieties from abroad, particularly pears—a large number of which have been added to the lists for cultivation in their several departments—for the reason that, they have not been sufficiently *long tried*,

beyond the grounds of the nursery; and while we have such thoroughly tried native fruits as the Bloodgood, Osband's Summer, Buffum, Fulton, Lawrence, Seckle, Tyson, Kirtland, Lodge, Sheldon, Stevens Gene-see, together with the Doyennés, (White and Grey,) the Beurre d'Arenberg, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Glout Morceau, and Winter Nellis, from abroad, in most instances equally hardy, and suitable to many of our localities.

After all, the examination of this report more strongly confirms our long-standing opinion that, for the successful cultivation of any fruit, we must individually rely upon the thorough investigation of our own soils and localities, in their adaptation to the varieties we propose to cultivate; to a thorough appreciation of the knowledge and pains-taking which they require in their cultivation and perfect development; and that no amount of instruction which we can draw from proceedings of Societies, or individuals, can act otherwise than as partial aids in establishing principles and data for our own practice. Upon ourselves must still rest the application of all these teachings, and upon our own experience and observation we must mainly rely for the guide of our action. We look upon the proceedings of all these associated bodies as full of interest and benefit to the established fruit-grower, as well as to neophytes. They are full of suggestive matter, to which all who are in any way interested in their labors, either as cultivators or consumers, are under great obligation for the instruction they impart.

We right heartily rejoice to see a volume like this finally brought out as the result of the deliberations of this Society. We have long and earnestly labored, both with pen and tongue, for such a result; and are now under great obligations to the liberality and industry which has produced it. There have been, in the previous deliberations of the Society, equal zeal, intelligence and effort exerted for the good of the cause, as in this last; but they have not been put in such available shape, although much that has proved useful, and lasting in their influences, has been preserved. We hope the future reports of the Society will improve, even upon this.

In the newly elected officers and committees of the Society we recognize men of great personal worth, high social position, and marked intelligence in pomological subjects; and in the extended list of its members, an influence in the several sections of country where they belong, which can not redound otherwise than to the general benefit of the country. The establishment and continued well working of the Society is one of the gratifying landmarks of our progress in a most delightful and refining profession, which, in its continued labors, must diffuse a great measure of happiness and pure enjoyment among all classes of our rural population.

The next meeting of the Society is to be held in Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1856, where, if life and health attend us, we shall hope to be a gratified spectator to its deliberations.

For the American Agriculturist.

OSIER WILLOW.

I venture to send you a few facts on a subject which I think is of great importance to American farmers, and which I hope you will deem worthy of insertion in your valuable paper.

The cultivation of the *European osier*, or *basket-willow*, has drawn the attention of many cultivators within a few years; and it has been fully proved by the few that have been engaged in the business, that it will grow as well in this as in the old country, and that there is no crop that will pay a better profit than a crop of willows, even when peeled by hand, as they always have been. But now that there is a machine to peel them with, there is certainly no crop that offers so great inducements to American cultivators as this. The machine above referred to (my own invention) is very simple, and not liable to get out of repair; it is made principally of India-rubber, so that it adapts itself to any sized willow, and can not injure them in the least. It can be made to work either by hand or horse power.

The only objection that there has ever been to cultivating willows in this country, to supply the immense demand of our own markets, is the great amount of labor required to peel them, which has made it possible for one man to cultivate only a very few, as they must be peeled in the short time that the bark will slip, in the spring. But with the help of this machine, any farmer may cultivate just as many as he has suitable land for.

The land best suited to them is intervalle, or meadow that is natural to grass. It should be plowed deep, and the cuttings set in rows, three feet apart, and one foot from each other in the rows. They should be cultivated the first years about the same as corn; after that they require no cultivation, only to be cut and peeled every spring. The *Salix oiminalis* is the best kind that I am acquainted with, after having tried several of the most approved varieties. They grow from six to ten feet high during a season, and will produce, on good soil, from two to three tons per acre, worth \$120 per ton.

JONESVILLE, VT., Jan., 1855.

GEO. J. COLBY.

For the American Agriculturist.

DISEASES OF FRUIT-TREES.

It may be proper to add a remark or two, by way of explanation of my last. It is, that my experience has taught me that it is very easy to propagate (and I believe it is done every season *extensively*) the yellows. I have observed one phase of the peach-tree, just before a speedy decay, is to assume a very thrifty, beautifully dark, and luxuriant green foliage, with the unerring signs of premature decay visible at the same time. Now, it is very easy to perceive how easily even experienced cultivators may be misled by this anomaly or seeming contradiction in the laws of Nature, and select their buds from those very trees, and thus nurse and propagate the worst enemy the tree has, wondering why so many of their trees should turn out so badly.

And now as to the plum curculio. Every cultivator is familiar with this insect, or at least perceives the effect of its ravages, and I need not add much to the volumes already told. What I have to say is this: Though I have never seen my plan fully carried out, yet I draw my conclusions from actual observation on a smaller scale. To master the ravages of the curculio, I would recommend a plantation of trees in an inclosure *entirely by itself*; then at the side of it, and in connection with it, I would have a poultry-house and piggery. I would have the ground as

hard and smooth as a floor. Then you have the facilities for sweeping up the punctured fruit, or, what is an equal advantage, you have the ground and trees so by themselves that you can experiment at pleasure, without prejudice to other crops. All the cultivation I would give the trees after setting out in good soil, would be with a heavy roller.

Black knots or warts on the shoots and limbs of the plum, and of late years, the cherry, particularly the Morello class, is a disease more formidable among some varieties than others. Cutting off the diseased branches, several inches below the affected part, and burning them at once, seems to be the only remedy yet discovered, and this course must be pursued with the utmost vigilance.

I believe this disease also may be very easily propagated, and that the utmost care should be taken by the cultivator in propagating from those trees only which stand in localities free from the disease, or at least, where it is seldom seen. I may, at some future time, call the attention of your readers to a few invaluable varieties under cultivation in our section of country—magnificent fruit, that can not, perhaps, be excelled in the United States, (which, I know full well, is a broad assertion,) and which seem to be remarkably free from these knotty excrescences. I believe, therefore, the vigilant and shrewd cultivator has nothing to discourage him in the cultivation of this luscious fruit, and that an intelligent and attentive culture will insure a remunerating crop.

Lice on fruit-trees is another disease requiring, again, some intelligent skill. A high state of open culture, with a good rubbing of soft soap about the trunks and limbs, two or three times a year, and a change of soil and location when practicable, will, I think, be found amply sufficient to rid the trees of this pest. I may some time speak of what I shall call a "*curative mode of culture for fruit-trees*," as connected with this subject.

W. D.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For the American Agriculturist.

PLANTING BOX.

As the planting of box is always a troublesome and tedious operation, I submit the following plan, as being much preferable to the one generally followed.

The box may be taken up whenever the weather permits, and the roots laid in sand under a dry shed, and whenever convenient, may be trimmed ready for planting. Some laths about a yard in length, such as are used in building purposes, should be prepared, and having laid one down on the level earth, place a row of box on it evenly, and then place another lath on top, and tie them together at both ends. The box being thus between the laths, the roots may be placed in sand until required to be planted. If the ground is already prepared in the spring, the earth may be pressed closely to the edge, and as evenly as possible, and then firmly about the roots, and the laths taken away. In this manner a man may plant more yards in a day than feet in the ordinary method, with the advantage of preparing the box in bad weather, when other work can not be as well performed.

W. S.

JENNY KISSED ME.

Jenny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in!
Time, you thief, you love to get
Sweets into your list, put that in!
Say I'm weary, say I'm sad,
Say that health and wealth have missed me—
Say I'm growing old—but add
JENNY KISSED ME!

LEIGH HUNT.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.—We do not expect to furnish a better number of our paper very often, than we send out to-day. We shall be satisfied if we can get up as good a one fifty-two times in a year. Though it will cost us much effort, we shall try. We commenced this paragraph to point out some of the articles; but there are none that should be omitted—so please read the whole and then judge for yourselves.

OUR LESSONS IN CHEMISTRY.—Our aim in these chapters is to make the subject so plain, that boys and girls of ten or twelve may understand it, and yet bring out the general principles of the science so as to instruct older minds. We hope no one will complain of slowness, reiteration, and profuseness of illustration, for we would prefer to spend two years in going over the elements of chemistry, rather than not to be understood by all for whom we write. It requires much more thought to treat a subject in this plain way, than it would to compile a treatise for older scholars who study with a teacher; and especially is this the case when we attempt to draw our illustrations from everyday objects, instead of standing before our pupils with a full apparatus for experiments.

THE SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL SHOW OF POULTRY.

WE have looked through the cages at Barnum's American Museum, where the National Poultry Show is held throughout the whole of this week. We much doubt if there has ever before been such a collection of fowls in the United States. The larger kinds, embraced under the general name of Asiatics, comprehending the various sub-divisions, known as Shanghaes, Cochin China, Brahma Pootra, Chittagong, Hong Kong, Malay, &c., occupy more than half the entire Show Rooms, as we should judge.

We were gratified to notice an increasing improvement in this branch of our domestic poultry. We do not allude to their size, which was always large enough, and in any of the specimens rather exceeding the *just medium* we should assume for the standard of perfection, but the general improvement in form. Many specimens show increased compactness, roundness, and symmetry; shorter leg, cleaner head and neck, fuller and closer feathers, &c. If the breeders of these birds will aim at these points in their future breeding, instead of over grown size at their expense, we think they may be made a valuable addition to our former stock of poultry, rather than an injury, as they have sometimes, with seeming justice, been considered. We much doubt if they have any superiors as early and constant layers; and they may be useful for imparting size and laying qualities to many of our dung-hills, which are decidedly deficient in both. We could not but ad-

mire their great variety of colors, and their various combinations—the most intense black—resplendent white, with almost every conceivable shade and intermixture. The dark greys, labeled “Dominique,” we particularly admired, being of medium size only, for Eastern fowls, and possessing in a considerable degree the excellencies before enumerated.

The game fowls are shown in large numbers and variety, and many of them possess high excellence. Some of the rarer kinds are to be seen, such as the Java and Java Pheasant, the Spanish, the Mexican and the Indian Mountain Fowl, none of which do we consider of any importance for improving our races of economical chickens, being too light and leggy for their height. The Irish shawl or greys, and the Red English game, we deem of decided value, for giving a dash of spirit, courage and stamina to our effete or drooping flocks.

The Bolton Greys and the Bolton Bays, the latter under the name of Golden Hamburgs, occupy many coops, and though of scarcely medium size, are compact, beautifully formed and marked, which, added to their great reputation as perpetual layers, should commend them as general favorites. Some beautiful Buff Dorkings are to be seen, closely allied to the pure white, of faultless forms, and decidedly superior to the white adjoining them; also some superb speckled. None of the old breeders of Dorkings have sent specimens, which accounts for the leanness in this part of the show.

Some very fine Black Spanish; the Black, the Gold Laced and the Silver Laced crested Polands; the Gold Laced and the Silver Laced Hamburgs; Dominiques, Leghorns, Creepers, Rumpless Friesland, &c., constitute the remainder of the medium sizes.

The little Bantams, however, as if to make amends for their superiors, are out in great force, and in almost every variety, and if any one wants *cage birds*, they can hardly do better than to select from some of the numerous specimens to be found at the present exhibition.

Some of the largest and finest turkeys, both wild and tame, and of all varieties of colors, and one crested, of which we never saw a specimen before; Wild geese, Bremen geese, African, Hong Kong, and Chinese geese; ducks of all hues, forms, and excellence; peacocks, guinea hens, grouse, and a brilliant display of pigeons and singing birds—all are to be seen in great perfection, and are well worthy the attention of every lover of domestic poultry.

Rabbits are also there representing various quarters of the world, of which the Madagascar and the Russian are the most attractive.

The show, at the time we write this article, is quite incomplete, as coops of fowls are continually arriving.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received several valuable Reports, &c., which we have not yet found time to examine. Among these are: Transactions of Essex County,

Mass., Agricultural Society, from John W. Proctor, Esq.; an Address before the same society, by Richard S. Fay, Esq.; Transactions of Berkshire (Mass.) Agricultural Society; Address of Chief Justice Black, before Somerset (N. J.) Agricultural Society; and that of Thomas Allen, Esq., before the Franklin (Mo.) Agricultural Society.

WE would direct the special attention of our readers to the circular of the United States Agricultural Society, in another column.

We trust our New-York readers, and all others interested, will bear in mind the forthcoming meeting of the New-York State Agricultural Society, to be held in Albany, on the second Wednesday (11th) of February. The official announcement may be found in our advertising columns.

CHEMISTRY

FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHAPTER II.

READ over the last chapter again if you do not remember it fully.

16. We explained (4.) that in chalk there are three kinds of atoms, and in steel two kinds—iron and coal. In water there are two kinds; both of them different from water, and very different from each other. So, also, the air has two. Sugar contains three kinds of atoms or particles; wood, three; fat meat, two or more; lean meat, four or more; bones, as many as five or six; and, in short, nearly all the things we see (except the metals) are compound bodies—that is, they are made up of two or more different substances, just as a cake is made up of flour, water, sugar, eggs, &c., and is a *compound* substance. The chemist can take all these things to pieces and find what they are made of.

17. But there are substances which can not be thus separated. Iron, for example, can not be separated into two other substances. The chemist may work at it his life long, and unless he adds something else to it, it will still be only iron. Every smallest atom of it is an atom of iron still. So with the other pure metals, gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, &c. The same may be said of coal, sulphur, and phosphorus. These are called *simple* bodies; that is, there is simply one kind of atoms or particles in each of them. Brass and steel are not simple bodies, because a particle of steel is made up of an atom of iron with an atom of coal (carbon) and a particle of brass is made up of an atom of copper united with an atom of zinc or one of tin. Steel and brass are therefore *compound* bodies.

18. Of all the things we usually see around us we have as *simple* bodies, or those having one kind of atoms only, coal, sulphur, phosphorus, and the pure metals. There are some five others, but they are seldom seen. Let it be remembered, then, that every thing we see, the air, earth, water, rocks and stones, all flesh, all substances that grow—in short, all things we can think of, except coal, sulphur, phosphorus, and the metals—are *compound* bodies, and are composed

more than one kind of atoms. Will it not be interesting to examine these compound bodies and find out what they are made of? Well, we shall do this by and by.

19. We have now learned that all things we can think of are composed, or made up of a great number of little atoms, each one of which is much smaller than the smallest particle of dust that we can see. It is difficult for us to conceive how very small these atoms are. In a wall built of small round stones, we can readily think of the separate stones, because we can see each of them. So we can think of each grain of sand in a large sand-stone; but to think of each little grain of sand as being made up of ten thousand other still smaller grains or atoms, puzzles the mind. But we must fix it in our minds that it is so. We must also think the same of a piece of iron, wood, flesh, &c. It will, perhaps, be as well for us to think of these little atoms as all being little round bodies.

20. This paper is made up of myriads of little atoms, and perhaps there are a hundred thousand of them piled up upon each other to make a single thickness.

21. Look at the gold leaf that is used to gild the letters upon the back of a book. This leaf consists of a great number of little atoms placed side by side and upon each other, to make up the thickness of the gold leaf; and yet it will take five thousand of these gold leaves used in gilding to make one leaf as thick as this paper.

22. Take the smallest animal you can conceive of, and how small must be the little atoms that are piled up in regular order to make the eyes, mouth, lungs, blood-vessels, &c., of that little animal. Well, we know that there are animals so small, that many millions of them can live in a single drop of water, and yet have ample room to swim about without coming in contact with each other! They all have eyes, mouths, blood-vessels, &c., and some of them have a covering of little hairs. How small must be the atoms which are used to form these eyes, mouths, hairs, &c. Yet of such small atoms is the whole world made up! And, more than this, in every one of these bodies, except those mentioned in 18, there are at least two or three, or more, different kinds of little atoms.

23. In solid bodies, like iron, wood, &c., these atoms adhere or stick together. When we break or cut a solid body, we separate one mass of particles from another mass. The unknown power which causes these particles to cling together so strongly, we call *COHESION*, or *COHESIVE ATTRACTION*. In some bodies, like iron, it is very strong, and great force is required to overcome this cohesive attraction so as to separate the smallest mass of particles. This term, cohesive attraction, is generally used to describe the unknown force which holds together particles of the same kind; for example, it holds together a mass of particles of wood to form a stick, or a mass of particles of iron to form a rod.

24. There is another unknown power which causes *different* kinds of atoms to cling together. This we call *CHEMICAL AT-*

TRACTION. We stated in 4 that there are, in every little particle of chalk, three kinds of atoms entirely different from each other. It is *CHEMICAL ATTRACTION* that causes these *different* atoms to unite together to form the little particle of chalk; and then *cohesive attraction* causes the little particles of chalk to adhere together to form a larger mass. Now remember, that in every compound body you see, there are two forces acting to keep the little atoms together in a solid mass. First, chemical attraction unites together two or more different kinds of atoms, to form a very small particle of the perfect substance; and then cohesive attraction holds together the little particles thus formed, so that they make up a larger mass.

Chemical attraction is also called *AFFINITY*, and we shall find, as we go on, that this lies at the foundation of all chemical action.

25. We have just seen that cohesive attraction, when strong, keeps the particles so firmly together that they constitute a solid body. Sometimes this force is so weak that the particles can be moved about among themselves; as, for example, in a mass of sand or shot. Water is very much like lead in the form of small shot. We put our hand in and move the particles about easily. There is little cohesion between the shot or between the particles of water. We can pour either of them in a stream from one vessel into another. The difference between the two is, that the separate particles of water are infinitely smaller than the smallest shot we can make. Now, there are many substances the particles of which can be moved among themselves, such as quicksilver, water, milk, molasses, oils, air, gases, &c. These are all called *FLUIDS*, or flowing bodies.

26. When the particles are comparatively near each other, so as to form a visible mass like water, milk, &c., they are called *LIQUIDS*; and when the small particles are comparatively distant from each other, as they are in the air, they are then called *GASES*.

27. We then see that when cohesion is strong we have *solids*, when it is quite weak we have *liquids*, and when there is no cohesion we have gases. We learned from 11 that heat would destroy cohesion; that heating *solid* ice changed it to *liquid* water; and that still more heat changed it to vapor or *gas*.

Now study over both chapters, until you can hold in your mind all that has been written, and until you can think of all the bodies you see, just as they have been described. The further you advance the more easily understood and the more interesting will the subject become. We feel quite sure that if you will master thoroughly the first few chapters, you will afterwards seldom need urging to study every line carefully.

TEMPERANCE ON RAILWAYS.—The superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad—D. C. McCallum—has adopted a policy respecting the sale of ardent spirits, in all the depots along the line, which will meet the commendation of all good and sensible men. This is no less than a prohibition to sell in-

toxicating liquors in any shape. We hope other railroads will follow this excellent example.

SOMERSET COUNTY (N. J.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By invitation we attended the annual meeting of this young but flourishing society, which was held at Somerville, on Wednesday of last week. The society was first organized May, 1853, and now numbers near 500 members. In October last a very successful exhibition was held at Somerville, the proceeds of which, together with the membership fees, paid some \$800 in premiums, and leaves a considerable fund on hand, which is to be in part devoted to procuring a suitable tent for future exhibition. A few determined men, among whom were the retiring President I. R. Cornell, the Secretary J. H. Frasee, and others, assumed the responsibility of paying the expenses and premiums of the exhibition, while there was as yet scarcely anything in the treasury.

During the past summer, the society held an exhibition for trial of mowers, and a subsequent one for reapers, reports of which have been before published.

The meeting in the forenoon of last Wednesday was advertised to be for business matters only, yet the attendance of farmers was nearly fifty—a larger number than we remember to have seen together, elsewhere, on a similar occasion. This speaks well for the interest manifested, and for future success. Provision was made for procuring an act of incorporation; and a number of delegates were appointed to attend the meeting at Trenton, on the 25th inst., for organizing a State society.

The President, Mr. I. R. Cornell, proposed to carry out his views of democracy by declining to be a candidate for reelection. The following officers were chosen for the present year:

J. V. D. Vredenburgli, President.

J. Hatfield Frasee, Secretary.

H. M. Gaston, Treasurer.

An Executive Committee, of seven, and a Vice President, for each town, were also chosen. We did not procure their names.

In the afternoon a large number of farmers assembled, and after closing up a little unfinished business of the morning, they listened to an hour's address, from Mr. Judd of the *American Agriculturist*, upon the importance of animal and vegetable home-produced manures; the inefficiency of chemistry in the present state of that science to decide the exact wants of the soil; the necessity of accurate experiments upon characteristic soils, made under the immediate direction of competent committees appointed by agricultural associations; the value of poultry, both as a profitable article for market and especially as producing a most excellent home-guano, &c.

Dr. Ditchell, of the State Geological Survey, followed with interesting remarks upon the progress of that survey, and its importance to the agricultural interests of the State. He gave several illustrations of the results already arrived at in ascertaining the loca-

tion of marl beds, lime strata, &c." Lieut. Viele, who is also engaged in the Topographical department of the same survey, was expected to speak upon the occasion, but owing to the detention of the cars he arrived too late to participate in the discussions.

We spent some hours in conversation with these gentlemen, and warmly recommend their enterprise to the attention and efficient support of the State Legislature now in session. Every dollar appropriated to this survey will be returned a hundred fold by developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the State.

CONNECTICUT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held in Hartford on the 3d instant. The Treasurer's report showed a most flourishing state of things in this important department, one which must be particularly gratifying to the active officers, who have labored so energetically and faithfully to get the society under successful headway. The receipts for the past year have been \$12,743 20; the expenditures \$7,504 77. Of the balance, \$4,900 is put on interest, and \$338 43 reserved for contingencies.

We are glad to recognize among the re-elected officers the Corresponding Secretary, Henry A. Dyer, Esq., who has contributed more than any other to place the society in its present flourishing condition.

The next exhibition is to be held at Hartford. The following officers are chosen for the present year:

President—Sam'l H. Huntington, of Hartford.

Vice Presidents—Charles H. Pond, of Milford, and Nathaniel B. Smith, of Woodbury.

Corresponding Secretary—Henry A. Dyer, of Brooklyn.

Recording Secretary—John A. Porter, of New-Haven.

Treasurer—John A. Porter, of N. Haven.

COUNTY DIRECTORS.

Hartford County—Frederick H. North, of Berlin.

New-Haven County—Elias B. Bishop, of North-Haven.

Fairfield County—Eliakim Hough, of East Bridgeport.

Litchfield County—Theodore J. Gold, of Cornwall.

New-London County—Erastus Williams, of Norwich.

Middlesex County—Brainerd Montague, of Middletown.

Windham County—Henry Hammond, of Killingly.

Tolland County—R. B. Chamberlin, of Coventry.

THE MISSISSIPPI SPANNED.—The Minneapolis suspension bridge across the Mississippi river, above the falls of St. Anthony, has at length been completed, and the waters of the mighty river are spanned for the first time by a structure of iron and wood. The last floor beam of the bridge was laid upon the 5th ult., and the occasion was one of pride and rejoicing to the inhabitants on the different banks of the stream. The dimensions of the bridge are as follows: The length of span

is 620 feet; vertical deflection of cables, 47 feet, which are four in number, and each composed of 500 strands of No. 10 charcoal-iron wire. The width of the platform, inside of parapets, is 17 feet; distance between suspending rods, 3 feet 9 inches.

Scientific American.

FLOUR ARITHMETIC.

It is estimated that in London there was consumed last year 827,527,000—eight hundred and twenty-seven millions, five hundred and twenty-seven thousand pounds of flour. We will give a calculation or two and let the boy readers of the *American Agriculturist* carry on the figures. It will exercise them in arithmetic. A barrel holds 196 pounds of flour. This flour would fill 4,222,076 barrels—more than four millions. Put these barrels on carts—eight barrels to a cart—and there would be 527,759 cart loads. Allow these carts with the horses to occupy 25 feet each, and they would form a row of teams reaching 2,500 miles, or farther than from New-York to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. A long row of teams that. If the barrels were set side by side, each barrel occupying three feet, the row would extend two thousand four hundred miles! or from New-York almost to California; or they would nearly form two rows reaching from New-York to New-Orleans.

One pound of flour makes one and a half pounds of bread, and, as in 1850, the population of this country was 23,191,876, the flour consumed in one year in London would make about 54 pounds of bread, or six very large loaves for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The population of the world is estimated at one billion. The flour consumed in London in one year would give nearly one and a quarter pounds of bread to every human being on the globe. See if these figures are correct.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Third Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society will be held at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, February 28, 1855. Business of importance will come before the meeting. A new election of Officers is to be made, in which it is desirable that every State and Territory should be represented. Lectures and interesting Discussions are expected on subjects pertaining to the objects of the Association, by distinguished scientific and practical agriculturists.

The various Agricultural Societies of the country are respectfully requested to send delegates to this meeting; and all gentlemen who are interested in the welfare of American agriculture, who would promote a more cordial spirit of intercourse between the different sections of our land, and who would elevate this most important pursuit to a position of greater usefulness and honor, are also invited to be present on this occasion. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Pres.

W. S. KING, Secretary.

Virtuous persons are by all good men openly revered, and even silently by the bad, so much do the beams of virtue dazzle even unwilling eyes.

PAPER MAKING IN CALIFORNIA.

With a desire to aid in the advancement of home manufactures, we publish the following article on the subject of manufacturing paper in California. It is furnished by Mr. D. P. Tallmadge, to the Empire County Argus, and we learn that the writer was for a long time an extensive manufacturer of paper in New-York: He says:

"The tulle of this State is supposed to resemble the Papyrus, from which it is said paper was originally made, and that, therefore, our two million acres of tule lands will furnish an excellent stock of raw material for paper. There may be a resemblance, and indeed the tule may be as good, and must be twenty per cent better than the papyrus itself, in order to furnish a profitable material for the manufacture of white paper. No papyrus ever grew equal to linen or cotton rags for the production of paper, such as is now required in market. If the reading world would be satisfied with newspapers and books printed on paper of a yellowish or grayish color, instead of pure white, paper could be produced at much cheaper rates than at present. The difficulty is not in making paper out of straw, or tule, but in bringing the paper to the required standard of whiteness. The cost of bleaching these articles is fearful in the eyes of a manufacturer, when compared with the cost of whitening domestic rags, or cordage, by any process now generally understood by paper makers.

"We have in our time tried many experiments in making paper from straw and other material, and never yet found anything equal to a linen rag. We have examined the tule, and believe that an article of paper can be made from it equal if not superior to straw paper, and combined with linen and cotton, the tule may form a valuable ingredient; but the manufacturer of paper encounters many difficulties in producing a good quality of paper from the stock now generally used, and these difficulties are greatly increased when resort is made to other vegetable fiber.

"Of the manufacture of paper in this State we have to say, that if a suitable location near San Francisco, could be found, the business might be made profitable. Perfectly clear water is absolutely necessary. We hope to see the experiment made on a larger scale, a one-horse power concern will never succeed. The market here is ample for several large mills, and coarse paper can be manufactured profitably beyond a doubt; and if the tule will make a good and white paper, we can from this source supply the world."

California Farmer.

UNHEALTHY PLASTERING.—A communication in the New-York Journal of Commerce asserts that the hair used in plaster for new houses is, very frequently, so dirty as to emit unpleasant effluvia, which is quite sickening, and calculated to keep a room unhealthy for years afterwards. The writer says:

"Hair used for mixing in mortar should be thoroughly washed—re-washed, and dried, and thus deprived of the putrid matter that often adheres to it. The lime in mortar is not sufficient to cleanse the hair. It will generate an unpleasant sickly effluvia whenever the room is heated, until, after a long time, the mortar is converted into nitrate of lime, or so much of it as is mixed with the animal matter, incorporated in the mortar."

DEATH OF MR. SIGOURNEY.—Mr. Charles Sigourney, the husband of Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess, and an old and highly respected merchant of Hartford, died in that city on Saturday afternoon, very suddenly, of apoplexy.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

JULIA ANN.

Away down on the meadow green,
And 'neath the walnut tree,
'Twas there I sat with Julia Ann,
And Julia Ann with me.

Around her brow a merry wreath
Of laughing cowslips ran,
And in her lap were tender leaves
With which she made a fan.

My beating heart I could not still—
It fluttered all the while;
For now and then my Julia dear
Would raise her eyes and smile.

And oh! it was too much for me;
I thought it not amiss;
And threw my arms round Julia Ann,
And gave the girl a kiss!

And then how happy had I been
To get a kiss for that;
But oh! the cruel, ugly girl
Returned it with a spat!
And laid my dreams of happiness,
All in a moment—flat!

"CHEWING" IN CHURCH

The following lines are posted up in a church
in Worcester, Mass. They would not be out of
place in other latitudes:

"Ye chewers of the 'noxious weed
Which grows on earth's most cursed sod,
Be pleased to clean your filthy mouths
Outside the sacred house of God.
Throw out your 'plug' and 'Cavendish,'
Your 'tail,' your 'twist,' and 'honey-dew,'
And not presume to spit upon
The pulpit, aisle, or in the pew."

PUNCH SAYS:

Most people that we meet with, call
The seat of war Sebastopol;
But that's not right, say some pe-ople;
You should pronounce it Sebastople.

THE Postmaster at Charleston, upon leaving
office adopts the following complimentary address
to the President:

I have mailed my last letter, my duties are o'er,
I've been turned out of office—am P. M. no more.
The why and the wherefore you need not inquire;
I voted for Scott—Pierce bids me retire.

"No enemies to punish—no friends to reward,"
From the lips of the Gen'l not long since we heard;
Yet others with me who have shared in the rout,
Can tell by experience how well he "turns out!"

SQUIRE S—recently aspired to represent
this place in the next Legislature, and in
hopes of obtaining the nomination, he seized
all favorable opportunities to address the
million. A few nights since there was a
caucus at the school house, when Squire
J—delivered one of his flowery speeches,
which terminated somewhat as follows:

"I say, fellow citizens, that the inalien-
able rights of man are paramount and cata-
mount to all others, and he who can not put
his hand on his heart, and thank God that
nothing is ranking within, deserves to lie in
a bed—in a bed—I say, gentlemen, he de-
serves to lie in a bed, in a bed—"

"With cracker crumbs in it," shouted out
the shrill voice of a person anxious to round
the period. The laugh was tremendous, and
it is doubtful if the Squire gets the nomina-
tion. It is supposed that the cracker crumb
man is the father of a small family, and has
experienced the delights of such a bed.

DOESTICK'S PATENT MEDICINE.

CONGRATULATE me—my fortune is made—
I am immortalized, and I've done it myself.
I have gone into the patent medicine business
My name will be handed down to posterity
as that of a universal benefactor.

Bought a gallon of tar, a cake of beeswax,
and a firkin of lard, and in twenty-one hours
I presented to the world the first batch of
"Doesticks' Patent Self-Acting Four-Horse
Power Balsam," designed to cure all dis-
eases of mind, body, or estate, to give
strength to the weak, money to the poor,
bread and butter to the hungry, boots to the
barefeet, decency to blackguards, and com-
mon sense to the Know Nothings. It acts
physically morally, mentally, psychological-
ly and geologically, and it is intended to
make our sublunary sphere a blissful para-
dise, to which heaven itself will be but a
side-show.

I have not yet brought it to absolute per-
fection, but even now it acts with immense
force, as you will perceive by the accom-
panying testimonials and records of my own
individual experience. You will observe
that I have not resorted to the usual manner
of preparing certificates; which is to be cer-
tain that all those intended for eastern cir-
culation shall seem to come from some for-
merly unheard-of place in the West, while
those sent to the West shall be dated at some
place forty miles east of sun-rise. But I
send to you, as representing the Western
country, a certificate from an Oregon far-
mer:

"Dear Sir: The land composing my farm
has hitherto been so poor that a Scotchman
couldn't get his living off it, and so stony
that we had to slice our potatoes, and plant
them edgewise; but hearing of your bal-
sam, I put some on a corner of a ten acre
lot, surrounded by a rail fence, and in the
morning I found the rocks had entirely dis-
appeared, a neat stone wall encircled the
field, and the rails were split into ovenwood,
and piled up symmetrically in my back yard.
Put half an ounce in the middle of a huckle-
bury swamp; in two days it was cleared off,
planted with corn and pumpkins, and had a
row of peach-trees in fullbloom through the
middle. As an evidence of its tremendous
strength, I would state that it drew a strik-
ing likeness of my eldest daughter—drew
my youngest boy out a mill pond—drew a blis-
ter all over his stomach—drew a load of po-
tatoes four miles to market, and eventually
drew a prize of ninety-seven dollars in the
State lottery. And the effect upon the in-
habitants hereabout has been so wonderful,
that they have opened their eyes to the good
of the country, and are determined to vote
for a Governor who is opposed to frosts in
the middle of June, and who will make a
positive law against freshets, hail storms,
and the seventeen-year locusts."

Two Irishmen were in prison, one for steal-
ing a cow, and the other for stealing a watch:
"Mike," said the cow stealer, one day,
"what o'clock is it?"
"Faix, Pat, I haven't my watch handy,
but I think its about milking time."

"WELL, sir, what does h-a-i-r spell?"

Boy—"I don't know."

"What have you got on your head?"

Boy—(scratching)—"I guess it's a mus-
keeter bite."

A young lady explained to a printer, the
other day, the distinction between printing
and publishing, and at the conclusion of her
remarks, by way of illustration, she said,
"You may print a kiss on my cheek but you
must not publish it."

SIGNS OF RAIN.

THE noted Dr. Jenner thus recapitulates the
"infallible signs" of a coming storm:

The hollow wind begins to blow,
The clouds look black, the grass is low;
The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed;
The moon in halos hung her head;
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
For, see, a rainbow spans the sky.
The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel.
Hark! how the chairs and tables crack!
Old Betty's joints are on the rack!
Her corns with shooting pains torment her,
And to her bed untimely sent her.
Loud quack the ducks, the sea-fowl cry,
The distant hills are looking nigh.
How restless are the snorting swine;
The busy flies disturb the kine.
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
The cricket, too, how sharp he sings!
Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
The smoke from chimneys right ascends,
Then spreading back, to earth it bends.
The wind unsteady veers around,
Or settling in the east is found.
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
And nimbly catch the incautious flies.
The glow-worms numerous, clear and bright,
Illumed the dewey dell last night;
At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green.
The whirling wind the dust obeys,
And in the rapid eddy plays.
The frog has changed his yellow vest,
And in a russet coat is dressed;
The sky is green, the air is still,
The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
The dog, so altered in his taste,
Quits mutton bones on grass to feast.
Behold the rooks how odd their flight;
They imitate the gliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall,
As if they felt the piercing ball;
The tender colts on back do lie,
Nor heed the traveler passing by;
In fiery red the sun doth rise,
Then wades thro' clouds to mount the skies.
'Twill surely rain, I see't with sorrow—
Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

Parson Millton was never lukewarm. He
always went into his sermon with a rush,
with a zest, a zeal, a gusto, and sometimes
with a "whirlwind of passion," a perfect
hurricane of action, accompanied by a thun-
der-storm of words. One day this queer
apostle was engaged in doing up his doc-
trines brown, "hitting," occasionally, the
socioinians, arminians, antinomians and Hop-
kintonians big "licks," and showing the op-
ponents in general to the Presbytery, no
quarter whatsoever—when, in one of his im-
mense flourishes, he hit the big bible a thump
—and over went the huge volume from the
desk, slap bang! down upon the bald and
reverend head of one of the deacons! The
excited parson "pulled up" short, in his har-
angue—peeped over the cushion down among
the living pillars of the church, and seeing
the elder rubbing his pate, screamed forth in
one of his unearthly yells—"Did it hurt ye,
deacon?" [Knickerbocker.

A SPEAKER'S POWER.—In the course of a
late lecture, Mr. Chapin, among other things
of the present day which he was subjecting
to a playful but withering irony, he spoke of
the "bonnets which are never able to keep
pace with their wearers." It was amusing
to notice that on the instant, nine-tenth of
the ladies present involuntarily grasped the
front of their bonnets with both hands and
gave them a twitch forward—a useless effort,
however, for the milliners had made them so
they would not come. [Chicago Paper.

A. SCHOOL INCIDENT.

In my early years, I attended the public schools in Roxbury, Mass.; Dr. Nathaniel Prentice was our respected teacher; but his patience, at times, would get nearly exhausted by the infraction of the school-rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathful way he threatened to punish, with six blows of a heavy ferule, the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after, one of these detectors shouted—

"Master, John Zeigler is a whispering."

John was called up, and asked if it was a fact. (John by the way, was a favorite, both of the teacher and his school-mates.)

"Yes," answered John, "I was not aware what I was about. I was intent in working out a sum, and requested the one who sat next, to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule, which I wished to see."

The doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John he could not suffer him to escape the punishment and continued—

"I wish I could avoid it, but I can not, without a forfeiture of my word, and the consequent loss of my authority. I will," continued he "leave it to any three scholars you may choose, to say whether or not I omit the punishment."

John said he was agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S., T. D., and E. P. D. The doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, after consultation, as follows—

"The master's word must be kept inviolate. John must receive the threatened punishment of six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on volunteer proxies; and we, the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving the two blows each."

John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the doctor, and, with outstretched hand, exclaimed—

"Master, here is my hand; they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment."

The doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.

Credit lost.

"OUR BECKEY DOES!"—A young damsel who is engaged, and will shortly be united to a gallant son of Neptune, lately visited the Mariner's Church. During the sermon, the parson discoursed eloquently and with much earnestness of the dangers and temptation of the sailor. He concluded by asking the following: "Is there any one who thinks anything of him who wears a tarpaulin hat and blue jacket, or a pair of trousers made of duck? In short, is there one who cares aught for a poor sailor?" A little girl, sister of the damsel, jumped up, and looking archly at her sister, said, loud enough for every one to hear, "Yes, sir; our Beckey does!"

MORE SUCH BIRDS NEEDED.—A Buffalo paper relates an extraordinary anecdote as follows: "A friend of ours has had for a long time a very superior canary bird which has been celebrated for its excellence as a songster, and for which he has been offered large sums of money. About three weeks ago our friend being awakened from a "nap" by its voice, rose and hastily exclaimed, "D—n that bird." The bird, then at the height of its song, suddenly ceased its note, and from that time to the present has never warbled or even chirped, but has maintained an unbroken silence. What philosophy of instinct or of mutual affection between man and his pets can account for this?"

A BLIND GIRL FEELING FOR A SUNBEAM.

THE sun has just burst out through the clouds, and a heavy golden beam come in at our window. How bright and cheerful! It comes in so silently, yet it speaks to the heart. Thank a kind God for sunshine! Ages on ages it has illuminated and gladdened a world, yet we hardly think of the great fountain of light and beauty. Writing of sunshine brings to mind a touching incident which came under our observation as we were traveling in the cars. Opposite us was seated a family of four, consisting of a man and his wife, and two children—boy and girl—twins, and totally blind. Two lovelier children we never saw. The family were from the south. A southern sun had given each cheek a rich olive complexion, relieved by a beautiful bloom upon the children's countenances. The boy was lightly built, had finely chiseled features, and hair of a dark brown, clustering in rich curls around his neck. The girl was yet more slender, and fragile as a leaf, and of the most spiritualized beauty. Her habit was dark. Her hair was black as night, its heavy, glossy tresses confined by a golden band which glittered brightly upon the dark background. They both seemed happy, conversing with an intelligence beyond their years. The train stopped for a moment upon the route. The windows were all raised, and the children leaning out as if to see. The little girl heaved a long sigh, and then leaned back in the seat, exclaiming, "O, mother, I can not see anything." A tear trembled in her eye, and her voice was so sad and low, that it went to the heart of every passenger who heard the beautiful and unfortunate creature. "Neither can I see, Bell; but I know everything is beautiful," said her brother, as the light winds lifted the thin lock. "You're beautiful, are you not, Bell?" Just then a flood of sunshine gushed from the white clouds in the west like a flash, and fell full and warm upon the cheek of the sad girl; and upon the tears in her eyes.

Quick as thought she put up her hand, and attempted to grasp the golden pencils that were playing through her thick braids upon her neck and cheek. Eagerly she shut her hand upon vacancy, and a shadow fell upon her countenance as she failed to touch the sunshine. "Mother, I can not feel it; has it fled out of the window?" "What, Bell?" "The sunshine, mother. It touched my cheek, but I can not touch that." The mother's eyes swam in tears, as did those of nearly all in the car. A blind girl feeling for a sunbeam upon her cheek! That beam was radiant with beauty, yet she could not behold it. It gleamed upon a world, but all was night to her. Its silver bursting in the east, or its golden fading in the west, followed as day followed day; but it burst not upon her vision nor faded at decline of day. It glowed in the sky, upon forest and field, and lake and river; but not in the blue orbs of the sightless girl. By a singular coincidence, the boy tried to feel of the breeze that came cool upon the cheek as the cars sped swiftly on. The breeze swept over the yellow fields and meadows, and still waters, and coquetted with the locks of the blind boy; but its footsteps were unseen by him. We involuntarily thanked God that we could look upon the beautiful world He has made, and dropped a tear for the hapless children, who must grope their way to the grave through a long night. But the light of bliss will burst upon them. Long shall we remember the two blind children.

[Baltimore Despatch.]

Any one may do a casual act of good nature; but a continuation of them shows it a part of the temperament. [Sterne.]

CHILDREN.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that children love the parents less who maintain a proper authority over them. On the contrary, they respect them more. It is a cruel and unnatural selfishness that indulges children in a foolish and hurtful way. Parents are guides and counsellors to their children. As a guide in a foreign land, they undertake to pilot them safely through the shoals and quicksands of inexperience. If the guide allows his followers all the liberty they please; if, because they dislike the constraint of the narrow path of safety, he allows them to stray into holes and precipices that destroy them, to slake their thirst in brooks that poison them, to loiter in woods full of wild beasts or deadly herbs, can he be called a sure guide? And is it not the same with our children? They are as yet only in the preface, or, as it were, in the first chapter of the book of life. We have nearly finished it, or are far advanced. We must open the pages for these younger minds. If children see that their parents act from principle—that they do not find fault without reason—that they do not punish because personal offense is taken, but because the thing in itself is wrong—if they see that while they are resolutely but affectionately refused what is not good for them, there is a willingness to oblige them in all innocent matters—they will soon appreciate such conduct. If no attention is paid to rational wishes—if no allowance is made for youthful spirits—if they are dealt with in a hard and unsympathizing manner—the proud spirit will rebel, and the meek spirit be broken. Our stooping to amuse them, our condescending to make ourselves one in their plays and pleasures at suitable times, will lead them to know that it is not because we will not, but because we can not attend to them, that at other times we refuse to do so. A pert or improper way of speaking ought never to be allowed. Clever children are very apt to be pert, and, if too much admired for it, and laughed at, become eccentric and disagreeable. It is often very difficult to check our own amusements, but their future welfare should be regarded more than our present entertainment. It should never be forgotten that they are tender plants committed to our fostering care—that every thoughtless word or careless neglect may destroy a germ of immortality—that foolishness is bound upon the heart of a child—and that we must ever, like watchful husbandmen, be on our guard against it. It is indeed little that we can do in our own strength, but if we are conscientious performers of our part—if we earnestly commend them in faith and prayer to the fostering care of their Father in Heaven—to the tender love of Him, the Angel of whose presence goes before them, and who carries these lambs in his bosom—we may then go on our way rejoicing—for "He will never leave nor forsake those who trust in Him."

PLAUSIBLE REMEDY.—A gentleman in Alabama, in exerting himself one day, felt a sudden pain, and fearing his internal machinery had been thrown out of gear, sent for a negro on his plantation, who made some pretensions to medical skill, to prescribe for him. The negro, having investigated the case, prepared and administered a dose to his patient with the utmost confidence of a speedy cure. No relief being experienced, however, the gentleman sent for a physician, who, on arriving, inquired of the negro what medicine he had given his master. Bob promptly responded—"rosin and alum, sir!" "What did you give them for?" continued the doctor. "Why," replied Bob, "de alum to draw the parts together, and de rosin to sodder um." The patient eventually recovered.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED KNUCKLES AT THE TUB.—The New-York correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes: "The latest invention is a new washing machine now in operation at the Astor House. It is called the 'great knuckle.' In the card of the owner it is stated that this new machine 'is saving from ten to fifteen girls a day, in the wash-room of the Astor House.' A vial-washing man at the Crystal Palace offered a cup valued at \$50 to any person who could produce anything that would beat his. The 'great knuckle-washing machine' man will give a cup valued at \$500 to any one who will bring his machine to the Astor House and wash one dozen pieces while he is washing three dozen! He says that instead of using one pair of 'knuckles,' as Old Eve commenced with, his machine is a combination of from 200 to 1,500. Great are the merits of washing machines!"

WELL ANSWERED.—Uncle Bill Tidd was a drover from Vermont. Being exposed to all weather, his complexion suffered some; but at the best, he was none of the whitest. Stopping at a public house near Brighton, a man rich in this world's goods, but of notoriously bad character, thought as Uncle Bill came in, he would make him the butt of a joke. As the black face of the weather-beaten man appeared in the door-way, he exclaimed:

"Mercy on us, how dark it grows."

Uncle Bill, surveying him from head to foot, coolly replied—

"Yes, sir: your character and my complexion are enough to darken any room."

THEIR CONSCIENCES TROUBLED THEM.—An exchange paper says: "A man in a certain village, with whom we are acquainted, having had sauded sugar sold to him, inserted in the weekly paper the following:

"NOTICE.—I purchased of a grocer in this village a quantity of sugar, from which I obtained *One Pound of Sand!* If the rascal who cheated we will send to my address seven pounds of good sugar, (Scripture measure of restitution,) I will be satisfied; if not, I shall expose him."

On the following day nine seven pound packages of sugar were left at his residence from as many different dealers, each supposing himself to be the person intended!

A beautiful Turkish story is going the rounds, illustrative of fortune's freaks. A beggar asked alms of a rich man, and was harshly driven from the door. Soon the rich man lost his fortune, and being unable to support his wife, was divorced. She married again. Soon a beggar asked alms at the door. She was directed to supply him; the beggar proved to be her former husband, and the present husband, the former beggar.

A man with a moderate appetite dined at a hotel, and after eating the whole of a young pig, was asked if he would have some pudding. He said he didn't care much about pudding, but if they had another little hog he would be thankful for it.

JOHNNY—"Charlie, do you ever get licked much?"

CHARLIE—"No, sir-ee, I don't; I've got a grandmother."

A lady in Troy is said to be so full of sympathy, that every time her ducks take a bath in the mud-gutter, she dries their feet by the fire to keep them from catching cold.

"We have seen half the men in a large congregation, hunting for their hats while their venerable pastor was solemnly and fervently pronouncing a blessing upon them."

Markets.

THE weather, with the exception of one day, has continued about as mild as last week. This is of no small importance to the poor and numerous unemployed of cities, as it saves them fuel and clothing.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 16, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

THE market, if anything, has been more dull for a few days past than formerly, owing to the late open weather which has brought in abundance of produce from sections adjoining the city. Prices, as yet, remain firm, but if this weather continues, there must be a falling off soon. Potatoes have varied but little, and there is but little prospect of an advance in prices before spring. It is true they have not run as high as last winter, into nearly \$1 per bbl.; but this year there is nearly that difference in the value of money. People could as well afford to pay \$4 per bbl. for potatoes last winter, as \$3 this.

We give, it will be seen, several distinct varieties, which will be well understood in sections where they are raised. The prices may be relied on as correct—being obtained from the largest dealers in Washington market—and being the actual wholesale prices given and received.

The figures on the left show the prices at which potatoes are bought from producers, while those on the right show the profits at which they are sold from the stand.

The potatoes that come into market are the New Jersey Mercers, being clearer in appearance and milder to the taste than others. The New-Jersey Carters, however, are nearly equal to them, being, when boiled, very dry and mealy. Western Mercers are dark colored and stronger to the taste, while the Nova Scotia are stronger still. The white Mercers are excellent potatoes in the spring, but in the fall, like the Long Red or Merinoes, they are too watery to be eaten. They have just begun to come into market. The Western Reds and Yellow Pink eyes are round and of inferior quality; they are very common at eating houses. The Long Reds are only to be eaten in the spring, or rather not to be eaten at all.

Of Virginia Sweeters there were none in market, having been frozen on the way. White Onions are very scarce and high. Cabbages the same.

Apples have undergone no variations since our last. Butter sustains the same prices, but is slower of sale. Eggs a little stiffer.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3 50 @ \$4 00 Φ bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3 25 @ \$3 75; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$3 37 @ \$3 75 Φ bbl.; New-Jersey Carters, \$3 75 @ \$4 00 Φ bbl.; Washington Co. Carters, \$3 75 @ \$4; June, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; Western Reds, \$2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$3 00; White Pink Eyes, \$3 50; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$2 50 @ \$3; Long Reds, \$2 12 @ \$2 75; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes, none; Philadelphia, \$4 50 @ \$5 00; Turnips, Ruta Baga \$2 @ \$2 12; White, \$1 00 @ \$1 25; Onions, White, \$4 50; Red, \$2 25 @ \$2 75; Yellow, \$3 25; Cabbages, 75c @ \$1 25 Φ doz; Beets, \$1 25 Φ bbl.; Carrots, \$1; Parsnips, \$1 25.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$2 50 @ \$3 00 Φ bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2 25 @ \$2 50.

Butter, Orange Co., 21 @ 24c. Φ lb.; Western, 15 @ 18c.; Eggs, 30 @ 31c. Φ doz.; Cheese, 10c. @ 11c. Φ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY January 17, 1855.

There is a scanty supply of cattle in market to-day, being only 854, a less number than we remember to have seen before. This deficiency, however, is merely temporary, being occasioned by the late troubles on the Erie Railroad, by which some 600 cattle have been detained on the way. There are, we understand, 450 laying by at Albany, having been too late for the market. As might be expected, there is an advance in the prices to-day, and livelier sales. Good animals, what few there are, sell readily at 11c. per lb., and, in a few instances, higher. Poor animals command a quick price, and flourish abundantly. If the animals continue to degrade, as they have done for a few weeks past, they will "leave not a wrack behind" by spring, or nothing but a "wrack."

We began to-day to take notes, but found so little worth of praise, that we submit the whole to general condemnation.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices: Superior quality beef is selling at..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11c. Φ lb. A few extra..... 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Fair quality do..... 9 @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. do. Inferior do..... 8 @ 9c. do. Beeves..... 8c. @ 11c. Cows and Calves..... \$25 @ \$55. Veals..... 41c. @ 6c. Sheep..... \$2 50 @ \$7. Lambs..... \$1 50 @ \$4 50. Swine..... 5c. @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ t.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves..... 1067	854
Cows..... 25	—
Veals..... 160	—
Sheep and lambs..... 1526	—
Swine..... 1689	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves..... 250 Swine..... 1689 By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves..... 405 Veals..... 160 Cows..... 25 Sheep..... — By the Hudson River Railroad..... 250 By the Hudson River Steamboats..... — New-York State furnished, 402; Pennsylvania, 64 Indiana, —; Kentucky, —; New-Jersey, —; Connecticut, 20; Ohio, 167.

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	3976
Beeves.....	517
Veals.....	49
Cows and Calves.....	40

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:

400 Beef Cattle.....	8 @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
56 Cows and Calves.....	\$25 @ \$60
5,600 Sheep.....	\$2 @ \$8 50.
60 Calves.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7c.

The following sales were made at G'Brien's:

Beeves.....	265
Cows and Calves.....	65
Veals.....	32

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, January 17, 1855.

There has been little change in the market since our last. The stock of late has much improved, and is in good demand. To-day the supply is not large.

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports sales of 670 sheep and lambs, sold during the past week for \$2,733 35, in the following lots and prices:

139 Sheep.....	\$879 60
132 Sheep and Lambs.....	367 00
100 Sheep.....	367 00
74 Sheep and Lambs.....	218 50
109 Sheep.....	408 75
64 Sheep.....	191 00
32 Sheep.....	165 50
10 Sheep.....	81 00
10 Sheep.....	55 00

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Flour and Meal	
State, common brands.....	8 62 @ 8 75
State, straight brands.....	8 75 @ —
State, favorite brands.....	8 67 @ —
Western, mixed do.....	8 87 @ —
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	9 25 @ 9 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan, fancy brands.....	9 50 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	9 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio, fancy brands.....	— @ 9 62
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	— @ 10 50
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 50 @ 9 75
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 62 @ 11 50
Canada, (in bond,).....	9 @ 9 25
Brandywine.....	9 @ —
Georgetown.....	9 @ 9 25
Petersburg City.....	9 25 @ —
Richmond Country.....	— @ 9 25
Alexandria.....	— @ 9 25
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	— @ 9 25
Rye Flour.....	6 50 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	Φ punch. — @ 22 —

Grain	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	Φ bush. 2 55 @ 2 60
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,).....	— @ 2 20
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 25 @ 2 —
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	— @ —
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 40 @ 2 32
Rye, Northern.....	1 38 @ —
Corn, Round Yellow.....	1 05 @ 1 06
Corn, Round White.....	— @ 1 04
Corn, Southern White.....	— @ 99
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	98 @ 99
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	97 @ 98
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —

AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show" held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of AMERICAN Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y. As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording-fee for EACH animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject.

L. F. A.

Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice.

69—71n1140

THE AMERICAN PICK.

(IVTH VOLUME, 1855.)

This Illustrated Comic Weekly, published in the City of New-York, every Saturday, is about to commence its fourth year. It has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Beautifully illustrated with portraits of first artists, it contains witty Editorials of character, and will carry cheerfulness to the gloomiest bedside. Its variety renders it a favorite in every family. It contains, each week, a large quantity of Tales, Stories, Anecdotes, Scenes and witticisms. The "Recollections of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Secretary," will be continued in the PICK until finished, and then a copy will be sent free to every subscriber whose name shall be upon our mail book. Each yearly subscriber to the PICK will receive the double-sized Pictorial sheets for the Fourth of July and Christmas, without charge. Each of these Pictorial sheets contains over

200 SPENDID DESIGNS.

The subscription price to the PICK is \$1, cash in advance Six copies for \$5. Thirteen copies for \$10.

Letters must be addressed to

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE, Proprietor,

-65n1147

No. 26 Ann-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—A

Course of Lectures for young farmers and others, commencing JANUARY 22, 1855, and continuing one month.

Practical instruction in analysis will occupy the remainder of each day. Analyses of all kinds made and processes taught throughout the year. Address Prof. JOHN A. PORTER, 68-71n1145 Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.

DR. CLOUGH'S COLUMBIAN PILLS,

A safe, sure and cheap cathartic medicine, prepared from the freshest and purest Gums, Balsams, and vegetable extracts; and for all the purposes of a purgative and a reliable family Pill, its equal can not be found. Its use is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases, and should be kept by every family.

Observe a note for five mills on each Box, signed by WM. RENNE, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.—C. H. Ring, A. B. & D. Sands, and C. V. Clicknor & Co., Agents, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia; J. Wright & Co., New Orleans; Weeks & Potter, Boston; Little & Cole, San Francisco, California. 68-71n1148

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE

RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The Plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$20 per thousand.

VALENTINE H. HALLOCK,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. P. S.—Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for package. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention. 60—4f

FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1 50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3 50; 3 barrels, \$5 00; 5 barrels, \$8 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854.

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

70—12n1132

BENJAMIN DANA.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS and DAIRYMEN.

DICKEY'S PATENT CORN DRILL

and

BUTTER WORKER.

This Corn Drill was Patented in 1849, and, after six years' trial, by hundreds of farmers, there has been scarcely an instance in which it has not given entire satisfaction.

The advantages of this DRILL over all others, are:

1. Certainty and regularity of operation.
2. It is so constructed that the dropping part is always under the eye of the operator.
3. The motion and all parts that are likely to wear being made of iron, renders them durable, and with care will last a lifetime.
4. The facility with which it can be altered to drop at different distances.
5. There are two Plates go with every Drill—a drill and a hill plate. The drill plate can be made to drop at 9, 12, and 14 inches distant, and the hill plate will drop 3 or 4 grains in a place, every 2 feet, 2 1/2 feet, or 3 feet, as desired, and can be changed in a moment to drop either of the above distances. It can also be regulated to put the corn into the ground any required depth. A man and horse can drop and cover, with one of these machines, from eight to ten acres per day.

E. J. DICKEY'S PATENT BUTTER WORKER.

This is really a great labor-saving Machine, and which is warranted to work one hundred pounds of butter perfectly dry in fifteen minutes, and with entire ease to the operator; thus relieving the dairymaid of the most arduous and difficult part of her labor.

The advantages of this Machine are:

1. The rapidity with which it operates, and the perfect manner in which it leaves the butter, as it takes out every particle of buttermilk.
 2. The salt can be effectually incorporated with the butter at the same time that the operation is going on.
 3. The butter is worked without ever putting the hands into it.
- There has been nearly one hundred of these machines put in operation the past season, and in no instance have they failed to give entire satisfaction. From numerous certificates I select the following:

Thornbury, Del. Co., October 2, 1854.

I have had E. J. Dickey's Patent Butter-worker in use about four months, and have found it to fully answer the purpose for which it was designed. We have never had butter too hard or too soft to interfere with its operations in thoroughly working in the salt and working out the buttermilk, in a shorter time and with less labor than any other machine that we have used or seen used.

JOHN T. HUDDLESON.

Willowbrook Farm, Chester Co., Pa. E. J. DICKEY—I am so well pleased with your Butter-worker, after testing it to my satisfaction, that I would not part with it for five times its cost, if I could not get another of the same kind.

THOMAS S. YOUNG.

Orders for either of the above Machines addressed to E. J. DICKEY, Hopewell Cotton Works, Chester Co., Pa., will be promptly attended to. The Machines will be delivered at the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, or at the Columbia Railroad, free of charge.

670—71n1150

E. J. DICKEY.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety

of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Scotch, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.

70-74

B. & C. S. HAINES,

Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

OSIER WILLOW, & C.—The subscriber

will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

70-87n1149

S. P. HOUGH

Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.

THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FER-

tilizers.—It is well known and now universally conceded, that for the greater number of crops the most valuable element in all kinds of organic and artificial fertilizers is the ammonia contained in them. The subscriber has, on this account, undertaken extensive arrangements for manufacturing subjects of ammonia from the gas works in and about New-York city. The greater part of this is used in preparing his SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia which will be furnished packed in quantities to suit purchasers at \$6 50 per hundred lbs. All orders promptly filled.

66—78n 1142. C. B. DEBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

Barley.....	1 25 @—	—
Oats, River and Canal.....	55 @—	57
Oats, New-Jersey.....	48 @—	52
Oats, Western.....	55 @—	57
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	P bush. 2 12 @—	—

Provisions—

Beef, Mess, Country.....	P bbl. 9 @—	11
Beef, Mess, City.....	10 @—	—
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16 @—	—
Beef, Prime, Country.....	7 @—	—
Beef, Prime, City.....	24 @—	—
Beef, Prime Mess.....	P ice. 23 @—	24
Pork, Prime.....	12 25 @—	—
Pork, Clear.....	14 @—	—
Pork, Prime Mess.....	10 @—	—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	P lb. 10 @—	—
Hams, Pickled.....	— @—	—
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— @—	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	P bbl. — @—	—
Beef, Smoked.....	P lb. — @—	—
Butter, Orange County.....	24 @—	26
Cheese, fair to prime.....	9 1/2 @—	10 1/2

Plaster Paris—

Blue Nova Scotia.....	P tun. 3 25 @—	—
White Nova Scotia.....	3 @—	3 1/2

Rice—

Ordinary to fair.....	P 100 lb. 4 62 @—	4 75
Good to prime.....	5 37 1/2 @—	5 62 1/2

Salt—

Turk's Island.....	P bush. — @—	52
St. Martin's.....	— @—	—
Liverpool, Ground.....	P sack. 1 20 @—	1 1/2
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45 @—	1 60
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 62 @—	1 67 1/2

Sugar—

St. Croix.....	P lb. — @—	—
New-Orleans.....	4 1/2 @—	5 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....	4 1/2 @—	5 1/2
Porto Rico.....	5 @—	6 1/2
Havana, White.....	7 1/2 @—	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @—	7 1/2
Manilla.....	5 1/2 @—	5 1/2
Brazil, White.....	6 1/2 @—	7
Brazil Brown.....	5 @—	5 1/2

Tallow—

American, Prime.....	P lb. — 11 1/2 @—	12 1/2
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Lumber—

Timber, White Pine.....	P cubic ft. — 18 @—	24
Timber, Oak.....	— 25 @—	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	— 35 @—	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo) — 18 @—	22

YARD SELLING PRICES

Timber, Oak Scantling.....	P M. ft. 30 @—	40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @—	19 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— @—	40
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20 @—	25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @—	42 50

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SECOND WEDNESDAY (14th) FEBRUARY.

Premiums are offered on Farms, Draining, Field Crops, Grain and Seeds, by sample of five bushels; Fat Cattle and Sheep; Dressed Meats, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Butter and Cheese. Apples, Pears, Grapes, &c.

A list of Premiums will be sent by the Secretary to those who desire to compete.

January 4th, 1855.

B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

71—72n1133

DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDETTE, &c.,

for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y.

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano.

Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON, No 54 Wall-st., New-York

GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS

WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DEBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish

C. B. DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DEBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain

SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.

Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

C. B. DEBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DEBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y., 70—82n1151 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Spades, Cultivators, Seed and Grain Drills, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Cover Haulers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

Picks, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Garden Engines.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurrey.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Sanfoin, Alsike Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Fetches.

PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

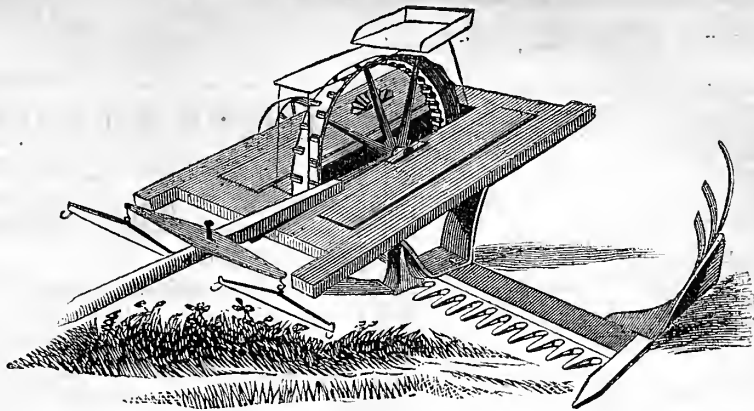
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.

GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk, Conn.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 30 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. 167-68

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among these are some of the choicest animals in the United States; 16 hands and over in height, and well proportioned.

Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions, where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others, in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will endure a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft paste to roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen.

Call on, or address by letter, JAMES BUCKALEW, Jamesburg, New-Jersey.

Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 24th-st., N. Y. 169

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK

& CO.'s Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting Hangers, Pulleys, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK, J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN, S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st., Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st., Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-1

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter, WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck. 60-1

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equaled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron Large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

One-Horse, Undershot \$25

Two-Horse, do \$30 to \$35

One-Horse, Overshot \$28

Two-Horse, do \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street, (near Maiden-lane), Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

CHINESE PIGS—From pure bred Stock direct from China—very fine of their kind. B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

54-11

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, AT ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care.

His Trees, &c., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent at once, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders, as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high.

Orders should be, as usual, addressed to our agent in New-York, Mr. EDWARD BOSSANGE, No. 138 Pearl-st., who will give all the information desired, and mail, on application, free of charge, a detailed copy of my catalogue, with prices, in dollars and cents. 60-72

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Agricultural Society, Somerset, N. J.....	297
Agricultural Society, United States.....	298
Agriculture in the United Kingdom.....	291
Acknowledgments.....	296
Answered, Well.....	301
Bearing-reins.....	292
Box, Planting.....	295
Brooklyn Horticultural Society.....	294
Becky Does.....	300
Birds, More such needed.....	300
Blind Girl feeling for a sunbeam.....	300
Cattle—Red Jackett, (Illustrated).....	293
Chemistry for small and large Boys and Girls.....	296
Chemistry, Our Lessons in.....	296
Children.....	300
Chewing in Church.....	299
Charcoal, Lecture on.....	293
Connecticut State Agricultural Society.....	298
Consciences Troubled Them.....	301
Cows, Profit of.....	290
Corn, Planting at the South.....	291
Doesticks's Patent Medicine.....	299
Dishes, Washing.....	289
Farm, a Two-acre.....	293
Farm, What a Mechanic can do.....	291
Fruit Trees, Diseases of.....	295
Flour Arithmetic.....	289
Guano on Cotton and Corn.....	290
Jennie Kissed me.....	295
Julia Ann.....	299
Knuckles, 1,500 at the Tub.....	301
Mississippi Spanned.....	298
New-York Markets, a Trip to.....	298
Our Present Number.....	296
Office Begging.....	293
Paper Making in California.....	298
Pomology—Review.....	294
Plastering Unhealthy.....	298
Poultry Show—Second Annual National.....	296
Rain, Signs of (Poetry).....	299
Remedy, Plausible.....	300
School Incident.....	300
Speaker's Power.....	299
Sheep, Prolific.....	292
Sigourney, Mr., Death of.....	298
Temperance on Railways.....	297
What we Want.....	291
Willow, Osier.....	295

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ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

Published Weekly by Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

UNDER THE JOINT EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
A. B. ALLEN & ORANGE JUDD.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 72.]

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY TO THE UNITED STATES.

WE have often looked over the pages of our agricultural journals to find interesting matters of information about poultry, but generally in vain. There is very little said or written on this subject, which is really becoming one of great national importance. The value of the poultry in the United States in 1840, was estimated at over \$12,000,000. The great improvement in quality and augmentation in numbers realized within the last fifteen years, must carry it considerably beyond \$25,000,000 at the present time. It is much to be regretted that our modern Solons at Washington, did not think the subject worthy of any attention in taking the last or any preceding census and statistics, as we are quite certain the aggregate value in 1850, must nearly equal that of sheep. We take this early opportunity of suggesting this item for the next census, and trust our future members of Congress, and our then Executive may afford us all necessary data on this interesting head in 1860.

Yet the estimate we make, however large it may seem to the uninitiated, represents but a small part of their annual value. Nothing else that breathes in the service of man has such power of self-multiplication or productiveness as fowls. A choice young hen has been known to lay over 200 eggs in a year, and nearly all hens, with proper selection, attention, &c., may be young and choice. This is more than four times the value of the bird, and after deducting economical feed and attention, is more than double her value that may be realized per annum, in nett profit. Will any of our political economists please to indicate in what branch of rural or other industry an equal return can be made for capital and labor.

Nor does this represent the full value of our poultry. It is neither the capitalist nor most intelligent of our population, (who least need these large returns,) that generally reap the benefit of them. Happily for the poor and ignorant, this is just the kind of domestic stock which any of them can buy, and feed, and rear, however humble their mental capacity and pecuniary means may be. The young, the feeble, the halt, and the

invalid, can look after the poultry yard as well as the strongest, and some of the most successful of the devotees to this object, have been those whose physical disabilities have prevented their employment in more important avocations.

Great advantage follows the general rearing of poultry in another respect. The hen and duck are omnivorous, and to a great extent also are the turkey and the goose. Every species of grain, edible grass and vegetable; flesh, fish, insect, and garbage are greedily devoured by the whole tribe of domestic bipeds. The pig, gourmand and cosmopolite as he is, is not more indiscriminate in his food than the subjects of our notice. What is every where produced, in every body's way, and if not removed, would become offensive and injurious to the whole community, are by these incessant foragers, picked up, and at once converted into nutritious flesh, or wholesome eggs. And more than this, like the feathered tenants of the trees, they are often of incalculable service in thinning off or exterminating the insect pests of the farm and garden. Thus, what may become to the growing crop a most destructive brood of insects, may be transferred into a wholesome, useful, merchantable article. What myriads of grasshoppers are annually devoured by clutches of young turkeys, and how many acres of grass, oats, &c., are saved to the farmer by these and his other fowls. A friend informs us that his chickens, which are kept among his meadows during the summer, on an average of seasons, do him much more benefit to his crops by the destruction of insects, than the entire cost of their feed and attention.

Some look with regret upon the recent poultry mania, which originated in New-England, where most of our new notions are hatched. But we regard it as a downright blessing to the country. It has set people to thinking, to comparing, and finally to importing; and we have thereby greatly improved the quality of our poultry, and advantageously and largely augmented their numbers—the direct and inevitable consequence of this excitement.

Others equally object to the importation of the larger breeds of fowls, the Asiatics, with their stalwart forms and awkward gait. Though no favorites of ours, in their most enlarged and ungainly proportions, we still differ, even in this, from objectors. We have no doubt they are destined to work a decided improvement in many poultry yards.

They are great layers. The experience of nearly all who have tried them is unanimous in this. They begin to lay early, when five and a half to eight months old, and lay pretty steadily ever afterwards. The breeders generally agree, that they and the cross breeds are the only fowls to be relied on for winter eggs. These are also alleged to be particularly rich, and one friend assures us that two Shanghai eggs are worth three of the Black Spanish, though the latter are the largest. Their flesh, too, is fine in the chickens, and it is not good in any other family of older fowls, unless Capons. They require a good deal to fill their crops, 'tis true, but it is not always the largest bodies that require the most food; on the contrary, the fattest men frequently are the smallest eaters; and we all know that the Short Horn cattle, the Leicester sheep, and the Suffolk and China pigs yield a good deal more flesh for the food consumed than smaller sizes of the unimproved animals.

There is a physical organization that determines for a particular style of animal life, (whether it be individuals or classes of animals and birds,) what is the relative proportion of the food consumed, they will retain in their carcass. The wolf, the catamount, the weasel; the eagle, the owl and the crane, each make a poor return in flesh for the food they devour, however large the quantity, or rich the quality; and contrasted with the useful quadruped and biped, they show the wonderful difference in nutritive, assimilating powers. We claim no superiority in the fattening powers of the Asiatic fowls, we barely concede the possibility of it, but are willing to yield credence to well tested, long-tried, reliable experiments, when properly presented. But this much we do know, that they are no flyers, indifferent walkers, and when fully supplied with food, are disposed to sit quietly on their haunches and chew their euds in dignified ease, not caring to busy themselves in the adjoining fields and gardens, hen-hussying about, gadding and tattling among their neighbors. They are certainly domestic birds, whatever else may be said against them; and to this trait of character, in an eminent degree, is attached thrift and economical feeding. We believe they may be bred to smaller size and greatly improved form, and some species thus improved we have seen, that would do credit to any poultry yard.

So, too, of the games, which have been almost entirely discarded from our economi-

cal yards. The larger breeds, of compact forms, and short legs, full body, &c., are sometimes found to be essential in restoring character and giving tone and stamina to the ailing or effete birds of other choice breeds. The whole subject of crossing fowls is one of great interest and importance, and may challenge the attention of the most intelligent and discerning.

There is another important matter connected with this poultry subject, not to be estimated by dollars and cents, but of far more consequence than either. It is the social and moral influence they exert, especially on the junior members of our families. The flower and vegetable gardens, the ornamental lawns and useful fields are all attractive, with their varied products of beauty and utility; yet they fail to enlist that sympathy and feeling which attractive animal life affords. How very much more of interest the pet horse, or cow, or lamb excites among the little ones, or even among the seniors, than the choicest among the trees, or shrubs, or flowers. And as we descend in the scale of size to certain limits, we intensify the interest of our children in the domestic pets. The tenants of our poultry yards, with their youngling broods are, of all other things, what earliest catch, and rivet their attention, and determine their devotion to rural life. By thus withdrawing their thoughts from frivolous games, vicious sports, and indulgences, or idle, worthless habits, a great point is gained toward developing and maturing the future useful member of society. Comparatively few who have not the advantage of an extended farm, can indulge in the luxury of improved flocks and extensive herds; but almost every one, not closely hemmed in by the brick walls of a city, can gratify their own taste, and excite that of their children, by keeping a few choice fowls. They are far preferable to the usual pets—dogs, cats, and singing birds; there is less danger from disease from them, much more variety, more scope for ingenuity in rearing and attending, and we need not add on which side the profit is likely to be. If for no other reason then, than to interest the children in a useful, attractive pursuit, we would say to any person who has the room, by all means keep some select poultry.

We shall not pursue this subject further at this time, and our sole motive now has been to invite attention and correspondence from experienced and observing breeders, as to the best variety, mode of feeding, rearing, &c. Let every person express his preferences, if he will give but a substantial reason for them. We ask for the fullest discussion consistent with the capacity of our pages, only let it be sensible and to the point. We shall cheapen beef, mutton, and pork, and largely too, by giving every family a fine flock of poultry, to which he can resort when necessary, instead of depending solely on the butchers, when they choose to put up choice pieces to 18 and 25 cents per pound. This result has already been measurably felt the past two seasons, as is shown by the incredible quantity of poultry forwarded by railroad to the Atlantic markets,

whenever the temperature admitted of their transmission. We hope to see this field of enterprise extended, till all who have the means for doing so, can participate in the luxury and profit of a choice and varied poultry yard.

A WEEK AT THE POULTRY SHOW.

[An intelligent subscriber, residing a few miles from the city—a lover of fine poultry withal—chanced to have leisure to spend most of the past week at the National Poultry Show, and he furnishes us with the following notes of his observations. As he was not an interested exhibitor, we freely give place to his communication.]

For the American Agriculturist.

To the lover and fancier of poultry, the past week has been one of great interest. The collection of fowls was much larger than that of the last year, and a great improvement was observable in many of the choice breeds. The Shanghai, in particular, has been greatly benefited by his change of country and home. He is gradually exchanging his mammoth height and lank proportions for a size and form more comely, and is becoming a greater favorite with amateurs and breeders.

The ornamental fowls exhibited, comprising the Golden and Silver Polands, the Bolton Greys, Black Spanish, &c., were of very great beauty. The Society have reason to feel greatly encouraged in their efforts for promoting domestic breeds of poultry. The list of premiums offered was large, and was generously responded to by exhibitors from all sections of the country.

The task of the judges the present year was very difficult, as the number of some varieties was so great and of such equal excellency, as to greatly embarrass their decision. In other instances, valuable fowls were presented in such inaccessible coops, that the committee could not give them a proper examination. In this latter particular, it is to be hoped a great improvement will be noticed in future exhibitions.

During the past year I have given considerable attention to choice breeds of poultry, and I must confess that I have been greatly troubled to learn where the best varieties could be obtained. Each dealer regards his own as *the choice stock*. But when the best selections from each are presented in one exhibition, their qualities can be contrasted, and the fancier judge for himself.

It is no more difficult for the farmer to possess himself of and to raise the *pure breeds*, than it is to rear the ordinary dunghill fowl; and when their merits are contrasted, the latter are rapidly supplanted by the former.

At the recent exhibition the different varieties of the Shanghai predominated largely. The principal exhibitors of this class were: Richard McCormick, Jr., of Woodhaven, L. I.; Stephen S. Berdan, of Paramus, N. J.; Sherman Smith, of Port Chester, N. Y.; M. M. Kinney, of Cedar Hill, Albany Co.; R. H. Avery, of Wampsville, Madison Co., N. Y.; and H. Johnson, of Paterson, N. J.

The premiums for White Shanghai, were awarded to R. C. McCormick, Jr., and S. S. Berdan. On Grey Shanghais, to Mr. Berdan, Mr. Kinney, and Mr. S. Smith. On Buff Shanghais, to Mr. Smith, and Mr. Jas. Sherwood of Norwalk, Conn. On Black Shanghais, the first premium was awarded to Mr. E. E. Platt, of Albany. They were not only mammoth in size, but of very great beauty.

Mr. Stephen S. Berdan, of Paramus, N. J., exhibited beautiful specimens of Golden and

Silver and Black Polands, Bolton Greys, Black Spanish, White and Grey Shanghais, Hong Kongs, &c. He received a large number of premiums, and also an additional premium of \$25 for his collection.

Mr. R. C. McCormick, Jr., of Woodhaven, Queens Co., presented the largest variety on exhibition, comprising, among others, very choice and pure breeds of the various Shanghais, White Dorkings, Silver Polands, African and Seabright Bantams, White China Geese, Muscovy and Aylesbury Ducks, &c., on the greater proportion of which he received premiums, and in addition \$50 for the largest variety. Mr. McCormick is much of a *fancier*, and is at present traveling in the East, and during the coming season will import many varieties of *pure breeds*.

Mr. Sherman Smith, of Port Chester, N. Y., exhibited a large variety of African and Bremen Geese, Cayuga Black Ducks, Black Spanish Game Fowls, of recent importation; Dominique Shanghais, of great size and beauty; White, Grey and Black Shanghais, &c. In most of the above, Mr. S. swept the premium list.

This notice would be incomplete if I omitted the turkeys of Mr. R. H. Avery, of Wampsville, Madison Co. They are a cross of the wild and domestic, and beyond competition. The largest weighed 33 pounds, and several others about 30 pounds. Their plumage almost vied with the peacock. Such turkeys would ornament the palace-yard of a Queen. His stock received first and second premiums. Mr. A.'s stock was not confined alone to turkeys; he had on exhibition a large variety of Shanghais, of different breeds, several kinds of ducks, Bantams, &c., to most of which premiums were awarded.

It can not be expected in this notice that I should speak of every fowl on exhibition. Many single coops were presented, which are deserving of notice, if your space would permit. Mr. J. G. Caldwell, of Newtown, L. I., had on exhibition a trio of superior Golden Polands, bred from imported stock, to which were awarded a premium.

I have only sought to call attention to the larger collection, without wishing in the least to detract from the merit of the lesser exhibitors.

Perhaps in this connection I should speak of the rabbits, presented by Mr. Wm. Robe-dee, of Brooklyn. They were of the Madagascar species, and truly beautiful. They were of all colors, and as docile as kittens. A pair would be an ornament to any yard. Mr. R. has for many years given his attention to this branch of *quadruped poultry*, and has attained to great perfection. W.

To the above notice by our correspondent we would add the large and meritorious exhibition of fancy pigeons, which presented a beautiful sight. They were of great variety—Carriers, Tumblers, Pouters, Ruffles, &c., and mostly *bred to a feather*.

There were a good many fancy birds also, such as the pretty Mandarin, Wood, and other ducks; foreign fancy geese; choice peacocks; English pheasants, &c. There was also quite a display of Canary birds; three American eagles, with wings measuring eight feet from tip to tip, and truly noble specimens of our American ornithology.

FLORIDA LEMONS.—The Jacksonville News has been shown a lemon grown upon the banks of the St. John's river, which measured eleven and a half inches in circumference. Among quite a large lot there were few less than nine inches in circumference.

For the American Agriculturist.

POTATO ROT IN MAINE FORTY YEARS AGO.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Since the potato rot has prevailed so extensively wherever this most important vegetable is cultivated, it has often occurred to me to give an account of a similar disease, which was well known in parts of the State of Maine, say from about 1815 to 1820 or 1825. It may be that descriptions of it have been given by others, but I have not met with them.

The writer was then a boy, and worked on a farm in Bristol, which is situated on the sea coast, in the south part of Lincoln Co. The description is entirely from recollection.

The farmers there, at that time, planted their potatoes almost exclusively in hills, like Indian corn; and it was characteristic of the disease which prevailed there, that it would attack separate hills in all parts of a field, thus indicating, as many at the time supposed, that it originated in the planted tubers. Its ravages were much less destructive than those of the modern disease, as it seldom affected more than a tenth, or perhaps an eighth part of a whole field; and never appeared in the tubers after their removal from the ground. Sometimes a part of the vines in a hill would be attacked, while the other part would remain healthy; and the disease never seemed to be communicated from one hill to another.

Sometimes a few hills would be seen diseased at the time of hilling—the last of June or first of July—and in the progress of the season other hills, in different parts of the field, would be attacked in the same manner, without any apparent connection with the former. But generally there would be no appearance of it, as I recollect, until as late as the first of August, or later.

The disease would be first indicated by a slight wilting or curling of the edges of the leaves, and generally the whole of the rest of the plant would soon, if not immediately, put on a deeper green. If the roots were examined at this time, they would be found more or less diseased, but the plant would often continue to grow for some time, the stalks becoming even stouter than those of the healthy plant, but not increasing so much in length.

As the disease progressed, multitudes of small tubers would form on the lower part of the stalk, but above the ground, and the stalk would become hollow like the decaying trunk of an old tree, the roots and proper tubers becoming involved in the decay. Generally the tubers in their decay, which would always commence at the part where the stem is attacked, would change to a soft pulp or jelly, but sometimes they would be quite hard and white, but rotten throughout.

Late in the season it would generally be found that the plants in the hills first attacked would be entirely decayed, while in other hills the disease would be in every stage of its progress. As stated above, I never knew the disease to attack the tubers after their removal from the ground, except that single ones in which the rot had already commenced would continue to decay.

It will be perceived that this disease was essentially different from the modern potato rot, in several particulars; and the opinion was generally entertained that it originated in the tubers planted. The farmers therefore reasoned that, by obtaining their seed-potatoes from distant localities, where the disease was unknown, it might be entirely avoided. This was done to some extent, and I think with beneficial results.

Where the writer resided the disease was at its worst about the years 1818 or 1820, and little is recollected of it after the latter period. Whether it extended beyond a few towns, on the sea coast in Lincoln County, the writer is also uninformed. The modern disease has been as destructive in Maine as elsewhere.

JAY JAY.

Middletown, Conn., Jan. 15, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

LABOR WANTED IN INDIANA.

I see in your paper, and likewise in others, that the day laborers are out of employment in the cities at the east, and suffering for the necessities of life, on account of not getting work. Please advise them to emigrate west, where there is plenty of work, and but few laborers. Wages for common work are from fifty cents to \$1 per day, for male labor, and women help from \$1 to \$2 50 per week.

We have land to clear, rails to make, ditching to do, barns to build, woods-pasture to make—and, in fact, all kinds of work to do pertaining to making farms and farming. There are plenty of farmers improving but slowly on account of the scarcity of help. Provisions are plenty and cheap—corn 37c. to 40c. per bushel; wheat, \$1 25 to \$1 35; pork \$2 50 to \$3 50 per cwt.

VEAZEY PRICE.

Somerset, Wabash Co., Ia.

CAVALRY HORSES.

A paper appeared a few months back, in a highly popular publication, on the subject of cavalry horses, in which the writer assumed that the bulk of those at present used in our army were too large; that to cross our ordinary breeds with thoroughbred horses would only add to the evil, inasmuch as it would add upright shoulders and washy constitutions to overgrown size; and suggested as a remedy the cross with Arabian sires. The assertions of the writer with regard to thoroughbred horses I shall at present pass over, with the remark that they can only have been made by one *practically unacquainted with the noble breed which he libels*. But are our cavalry horses too large for their work? Certainly, not those of the ordinary regiments. With regard to those of the Life Guards, the Blues, and other heavy regiments, the answer may be doubtful; but, at any rate, the weight they have to carry must be lessened before the horses themselves can be reduced in size and substance. The work which a troop-horse has to do much resembles that of a weight-carrying hunter, with the proviso that it is more severe, and that speed is not so primary an object. Now, the best size for a hunter is from 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands, both inclusive. A horse below the former height seldom fetches more than a moderate price for this purpose; and a tolerably long experience in the hunting-field convinces me that this is not a prejudice, for, although I have possessed many excellent horses of small size, not one of them was entitled to the appellation of a first-rate hunter. That is to say, whatever might be their speed, however

extraordinary might be their powers of fencing, they were unable to go through a severe day, in which both endurance and speed were required in the highest degree, without exhibiting undue signs of distress. On the contrary, I have had several horses above the size which I prefer—that is, more than 16 hands—which were able to go through runs of more than ordinary severity, with ease at the time, and without requiring a longer rest than usual to recruit them. I conclude, therefore, that from 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands is the best size for cavalry horses, as for hunters.

With regard to the use of Arabs as sires for cavalry horses, I wish to speak with considerable diffidence, because my own personal experience of them is but limited. As far, however, as it extends, it is decidedly adverse to their employment, unless in exceptional cases. The few Arabs I have seen were characterized by the upright shoulders which the writer to whom I have alluded attributed to our thoroughbred horses. They were, moreover low in the forehead (an unpleasant conformation for the rider), and apt to be too drooping at the pastern. The progeny of Arabian sires, out of English mares, is usually small and light of bone, though pretty and possessed of showy action. Their character is that of park-hacks or ladies' horses; and they would at once be rejected by any officer purchasing troop-horses, as unfit to carry even the lightest of our so-called "light-cavalry" troopers. Unless, then, for the exceptional case of an over-sized or enormously powerful mare, it is useless to expect cavalry remounts from the use of Arab sires.

A much higher authority has recommended that recourse should be had to sires like the weight-carrying hunter, with the view of perpetuating the breed of horses under consideration. I am convinced that such advice, if largely carried out, would lead to the most fatal results. Your readers may perhaps recollect that I have always strongly insisted upon the necessity of purity of race on the part of the sire, whatever may be the class of animals which it is desired to produce. That the male ought to be thoroughbred, or an accredited pedigree, and of a higher caste if possible than the female, is a maxim unanimously upheld alike by the highest theoretical and practical authorities in breeding. For my own part, I never knew it departed from without signal failure. Taking only one or two of the most obvious considerations connected with such a course into account, it is obvious that such must be the almost inevitable consequence. On what ground does any man who reflects at all, select a sire? Why, that he wishes her offspring to resemble him. But it is well known that the power possessed by either parent of imprinting their own type upon their offspring depends upon the purity of blood and antiquity of race of each. Thus the offspring of a thoroughbred Short Horn bull and a common cow will frequently resemble very closely the character of the pure Short Horn. In like manner, when a hackney mare or a Welsh pony is put to a thoroughbred horse, the offspring shows indications of being much more than half-bred, or in other mares it resembles its high-bred sire more closely than its low-bred dam. Supposing then that a person wishes to have a horse resembling a three-parts bred weight-carrying hunter, the most unlikely method which he can take to gratify his desire is to put a mare to a stallion so bred. Like effects are produced by like causes, and by no other. His weight-carrying hunter having been produced not thus, but quite otherwise, so he may be assured that only as it was produced, and in no other way, has he any chance of obtaining its like again. A

three-parts bred sire, let his individual excellence be what it may, it is a mongrel and nothing else; and it is against every calculation of probability to assume that he will perpetuate his own good qualities to the exclusion of the baser elements which exist in his pedigree.

Or, to view the subject for a moment under another aspect. It is quite possible that the great grandsire of the three-parts bred stallion may have been a cart-horse. It is notorious that in numerous cases the offspring partakes less of the character of its immediate parents than of its remoter ancestors. Who then shall guarantee the offspring of such a sire from exhibiting one or more of the undesirable qualities of such a cross, either the heavy shoulder or the deficient courage of the cart-horse? Let no authority then, however high, tempt the farmers of England so far to depart from sound principle as thus to breed; for they may be assured by so doing they are, in a matter sufficiently dark and intricate, throwing away every guide and land-mark which might otherwise aid them in their course.

The only method of increasing the number of really valuable horses which can be depended upon, is for every man who has a good mare, of whatever breed, (always excepting those only adapted for the dray) to send them to the best thoroughbred stallion within his reach. If a mare is worth breeding from at all, she will in this manner produce a better foal than any other. Suppose, for instance, that she is a cart-mare, at once powerful and active, a good bay or brown, quick stepping and with a roomy frame; it is highly probable that her offspring by a well selected thoroughbred horse will turn out a handsome carriage-horse, or one well adapted for artillery service. Suppose, however, that her owner does not desire to sell her for either purpose, and only wishes to breed for the purpose of recruiting his team. Well, in that case he will obtain an animal which will accomplish, if well kept, at least one-third more work than an ordinary farm-horse. Were the teams of my Staffordshire and Derbyshire neighbors thus bred, they might diminish their number by one-third without impairing their real strength. The old-fashioned prejudice that because a horse is fit for a higher occupation than drawing the plow, therefore he is not fit for that, is deeply rooted over a large portion of the kingdom; but it must yield at last to the force of truth, and ocular demonstration of the contrary. Or take the case of a mare of somewhat inferior grade—such, for instance, as the farmer drives in his trap, or the tradesman in his light cart; what useful and valuable horses might we not expect from their union with a thoroughbred horse? It is from animals so bred, that horses for almost any conceivable purpose are furnished. According to individual peculiarities exhibited by each, will one colt make a hunter, another a light or heavy cavalry horse, another a hack, or another still a brougham or cabriolet-horse. In one, power may predominate, in another action; of some, their figure may be the chief recommendation; while a fortunate few will possess all three in due and happy combination. These are the high-priced hunters or the guardman's chargers.

WILLOUGHBY WOOD.

Mark-Lane Express.

EVENINGS at home are among the most delightful and most profitable privileges the business and working men can enjoy, if they are judiciously provided for. A frolic with the babies—a quiet chat with wife, an agreeable book, nuts and apples, may be—all around a bright fire in a cosy room. On that "bill of fare," let the bachelor consider and resolve to "mend his ways."

POULTRY CHEAPER THAN PORK.

Allow me to say a few words in your paper in behalf of that much neglected class of stock that are usually found upon a farmer's premises without "a location," if they have a name. They are not thought worth enough to have quarters of their own, and so shift for themselves upon the first fence, tree, or out-house that affords rest to their feet. Even in these days of hen-fever, and of feathered stock imported from the farthest India and beyond, there are thousands of farmers who have no shelter for their fowls better than an apple-tree or open shed. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast;" and it would be a good lesson for the improvident owner of these abused bipeds, if he could exchange places with them for one December night, when the thermometer stands below zero. The sty must have a place and the grunTERS be made comfortable, with a water-proof room and a warm bed; for pork can not be made to good advantage without proper attention. Pork-growing is a main reliance to pay the rent of their hired hands. Poultry is more plague than profit, and the less care bestowed upon them the better. We intercede for the "biddies," and beg for them a little of the attention that is lavished upon their more gross and less attractive neighbors. Give them a fair trial, and they will pay any farmer for his care much better than pigs, and will supply his table with greater luxuries, and at a cheaper rate. And to establish this position, we will tell you a tale quite as literally as some others founded on fact.

In the year 1850 my poultry-yard cost me:

In stock.....	\$39 96
In food for fowls.....	39 61
Total.....	\$79 57
It produced in eggs.....	34 92
" in manure.....	5 00
In stock at close of year.....	60 00
Total.....	\$89 92
Deduct expenses.....	79 77
Profit.....	\$10 25

It produced about this time 91 chickens and fowls, weighing about 300 pounds. In other words, the yard paid three cents a pound for all the poultry used in the family. When did a porker ever pay you for the privilege of eating him? Even Charles Lamb's roast pig will have to knock under to the biddies.

In 1851 my yard cost me:

In stock.....	\$54 50
In food.....	65 56
Total.....	\$120 06
It produced 268 dozen eggs.....	48 76
" five loads manure.....	5 00
Stock on hand at the close.....	113 00
Total.....	\$166 76
Deduct.....	120 06
Profit.....	\$46 70

Besides this profit, it produced 61 fowls, weighing about 200 pounds. In other words, it gave 23 cents per pound for the privilege of being eaten. Was roast pig ever so gracious as this? We have tried pork-growing for the same two years, and dealt as liberally by the sty as by the poultry-yard, but with a very different result. The account stands thus:

Bought a pig May 13, 1850.....	\$4 80
Food.....	15 02
Total.....	\$19 82
Deduct 8 loads of manure.....	8 00
	\$11 82

He produced 206 pounds of pork. Divide the cost by this, and it gives a little over five cents per pound as the cost of production.

He must be a very skillful farmer who can produce pork for four or five cents a pound. Most of the pork made in New-England costs six or seven cents, the full market price; so

that there is no advantage in producing it except as it makes a valuable manure upon the farm. The farmer who can make pork for nothing, or what is better, can make it pay him thrice the market value for being eaten, is a man yet to be heard from. The best husbandry will probably never be able to accomplish this with any breed of pigs.

But the fowls will pay their own way, with proper care, and will give you a certain amount of poultry, without other cost than your own trouble in rearing them. Each hen, well cared for, will yield a clear profit of at least \$1, or, in other words, will give you eight pounds of poultry for nothing.

We say, then, especially to the boys, take care of the "biddies." Let them have a warm place for a roost, a dry cellar, if possible, in winter, a variety of grain and a little animal food, clean water to drink, and lime in some shape for egg-shells. Take care of the fowls, and they will take care of you.

[Cor. Plough, Loom and Anvil.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

THE sixth Annual Report of the Managers of the Western House of Refuge was laid before the Assembly.

The report commences with a description of the farm and buildings, which are said to be productive as to the former, and handsome and convenient as to the latter. The additions to the buildings, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature, are progressing rapidly, and will add much to the comfort and facilities of the institution.

The boys are variously engaged, in making cane chair-seats, children's shoes and willow baskets, and some are employed on the farm and in the tailor's shop. They are all diligent, contented and happy. Three hours and a half each day are devoted to school study, and a sufficient time is allowed for recreation.

The whole cost of the institution will not much exceed \$110,000 when the additions now in progress are completed. It was opened August 11, 1849. The officers of the institution are enumerated; Fred. F. Barkus, being President, and John Greig, first Vice-President.

No death has occurred among the inmates during the past year, and but few cases of sickness have been reported. The farm has yielded a fair return, although not so productive as it has sometimes been, owing to the drouth of the last summer.

The number of boys in the Refuge on the 1st January, 1855, was 263—fifty more than the building now completed was designed to accommodate; but it is thought the completion of the additional buildings now in process of erection will provide sufficient accommodation for the inmates for some years to come.

The provisions made for the instruction of the boys are thought to be the most efficient means of thorough reformation. The duties of the principal teachers are, however, said to be arduous, and an additional assistant will be soon needed.

The amount received and to be received for the labor of the boys for the year is over \$8,000. This may be considered a large sum, when it is remembered that the average age of boys is only about 13 years.

"Mother, this book tells about the 'angry waves of the ocean.' Now, what makes the ocean get angry?" "Because it has been crossed so often, my son."

Why is a horse half way through a gate like a cent? Because there's a head one side and a tail on the other.

THE FARMING ARISTOCRACY.

IN Prussia there are many landed proprietors who have immense establishments and carry on an extensive agricultural trade. The thousands of acres which their farms comprise are generally suitably divided into woodland, arable, meadow and pasture land. A writer in Blackwood says that in order to derive a fair profit, the proprietors of these estates are obliged to turn every thing which they raise to some account. A large portion of the manures which they employ consists of black earth from the peaty, pine leaves from the forest and the ashes of their fires. They grow rape for the seed, and the proprietor, if he has the means, erects a crushing mill, uses the cake for his cattle, and sells the oil. He makes his brandy of potatoes, and feeds his stock on the refuse which remains in the still. The smallest and poorest potatoes are only retained for the table, all the large and mealy ones being given either to the pigs or the brandy maker. The lakes are fished in the winter, and the produce of the nets sent to the Berlin market. Some proprietors unwilling to waste wood ashes, build a glass house and melt them into glass. If the landlord possesses a bed of good marl he burns it into lime with his waste timber. If he has good clay he establishes a brick manufactory or pottery. He attempts to turn every thing into money; and the owner of an estate may thus be farmer, oil maker, distiller, fisherman, glass manufacturer, lime burner, potter, lumberman, and a dozen of things beside. With all these establishments it may easily be imagined that the Prussian rural aristocracy, generally, have little time to pass in the capital. They generally take apartments in a hotel there for a month or two at most in the course of the year, and after attending a few state balls and royal receptions, retire again to rural life and country habits.

The laborers who live upon the farm, receive three or four silver groschen per day. Five silver groschen are equivalent to an English sixpence. They have a house and two or three acres adjoining, for which they pay a rent of one or two day's work per week, during the year. They are allowed also to cut the inferior wood on the heath for fuel, and to gather the pine leaves from the forest for manure. Milk is their chief diet, and many never eat meat, except, perhaps, their own home-fed pork.

Boston Journal.

PLASTER OF PARIS AND GREEN MANURE.

IN conversation not long since with Mr. Benjamin Chandler, an industrious and observing farmer in Starks, Somerset County, he observed that he had, by experiment, ascertained how he could use green or unfermented manure in the hills of corn. Formerly, whenever he put unfermented manure in the hills, the corn would, instead of growing thriftily, as is the case when well rotted manure is used in this way, become yellow in color, and seems to be injured rather than benefited by it. This he attributed to too great a supply of ammonia, or other substance liberated when the manure began to ferment.

Having read that plaster of Paris would absorb and change the action or nature of ammonia, he tried it in this way.

After placing a shovel full of green manure in the hill, he covered it over with soil, and on this threw a large spoonful or more of plaster of Paris, then dropped his corn and covered it. When thus planted, the corn invariably grew rank, and filled the ears as well as if the manure had been thoroughly composted and decomposed.

One spring, when planting his corn in this way, he had not plaster enough to go over the whole field, and accordingly, was under the necessity of planting a portion of it with green manure in the holes and no plaster over it.

The result was an excellent crop as far as the plaster was used, while in the remainder of the field, the corn was yellow and sickly during the whole season, and yielded comparatively little. These are important facts in the corn culture.

FEEDING THE ALLIED ARMIES.

It would seem from the following letter which we cut from the *Mark Lane Express*, that the large allied army now in the Crimea, may be easily supplied with food another season close at hand.

GALATZ, Dec. 11, 1854.

One of the most important questions awaiting solution at the present crisis—one to which the allied Governments can not too early or too closely devote their attention—is undoubtedly that of the free navigation of the Danube. Not only is it a question of vast importance to the commercial world in general, as affecting the exportation of grain from Wallachia, Moldavia, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia, but the circumstance appears to have been hitherto overlooked that these provinces would form one of the nearest and cheapest markets whence the allied armies in the Crimea might obtain supplies of provisions of every kind with the utmost facility. The difficulties put in the way of the exportation of corn during the past year by the Russian Government have caused the accumulation of enormous stocks of all kinds in Moldavia and Wallachia, and, putting entirely out of the question the quantity of cattle, &c., that might be obtained from Servia and Bulgaria, the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia alone are capable of furnishing any quantity that can possibly be required of flour, barley, kidney-beans, potatoes, hay, wines, spirits, oxen, pigs, preserved meats, &c., for the supply of any army in the Crimea, or any other point on the shores of the Black Sea. It is therefore to be hoped the allied Powers will not lose sight of the incalculable advantages which the immediate reopening of the Danube would offer, not only to commerce in general, but to their own armies at this moment, and that by occupying the coast of Bessarabia they may enable the inhabitants of these provinces to bring forward their supplies in safety.

NEW PHASES OF MORMONISM.—Joe Smith, it will be remembered, was rather a bellicose kind of a prophet. Sometimes he was remonstrated with and pretty closely questioned. Mr. Quincy told a good joke about Joe, as illustrative of his ingenuity and dignity. Said Joe: "If a man smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also, but if he should then strike thee on the left cheek, *pitch into the fellow!*" Mr. Quincy told another good joke of Joe, at Nauvoo, when an offensive and rebellious gentleman was found among them; he was very formally waited upon and requested to sell out. If he then persisted in remaining, three men were dispatched to sit down at his door and whittle; when he went into his fields they followed and whittled; when he went off to town to trade, they followed him whittling; if he went to church or the tavern, there were the eternal whittlers, grave as judges, never smiling. This was more than human nature could stand, and at last the obstinate fellow would give up and cut stick himself.

Toledo Blade.

FATTING DORKINGS.—To produce the fat fowls that are seen in greater perfection in the London markets than elsewhere, and which are generally termed (although they are not) capons, Dorkings are cooped for fattening at the age of three to four months in summer and five to six in winter, being fed with oatmeal, mixed with water or milk; this must be given fresh three times a day, the first meal being early in the morning; and, in addition, the birds should be supplied with whole corn (either dry or boiled), gravel, clean water, and a turf or green meat; the most scrupulous cleanliness as to troughs, coops, &c., being observed. By these means a fowl, if previously well fed, will be fat enough for any useful purpose in a fortnight to three weeks; should they be required very fat, some mutton suet, or, what is equally good, the parings of the loins of mutton, may be chopped up with the food. The unnatural process of cramming is frequently recommended, but I have never found it necessary. It should be borne in mind that a fowl can not be kept in the greatest degree of fatness for any length of time, as the over-repletion soon causes internal disease. The houses must be dry, quiet, dark, and warm, and the fattening coops carefully kept from draught, and warmly covered at night during cold weather.

[Tegetmeier's Profitable Poultry.

COMPOSITION OF EGGS.—An examination of the eggs of numerous animals proves that these bodies are as varied as the animals which they produce. They differ in the elements present, in their organisms, and in their structure. Some of them do not harden by exposure in boiling water. In the eggs of some birds, the white is almost fluid; in others, it is gelatinous. The color of the white of a hen's egg, after boiling, is pure, opaque, white, and solid. That of the lapwing, after cooking, becomes transparent, opaline, greenish, and so hard that it may be cut into little stones, used in some parts of Germany for common jewelry. The chemical constitution of the eggs of various birds differs very materially.

Turning to the eggs of fishes, it is found that the new-laid egg of the ray is covered with a shell of a bronzed-green, whose tissue is made up of short, felty fibres; its general form is rectangular, more or less elongated and curved on both sides. The internal organism is also peculiar, and among other differences it is found that the yellow is not separated from the white by any membrane. The white also differs from the white of a bird's egg in its chemical properties.

The eggs of a brounce shark are rectangular, much longer but much narrower than those of the ray. Its shell is hard, resisting, yellowish, horny. The vitellus or yolk occupies the greater part of it, and the white is more viscous than that of the ray.

American Journal of Arts and Sciences.

SPONGE FISHING.—Sponge fishing is said to have become a very profitable business in the neighborhood of Key West. One hundred thousand pounds are reported to have been gathered during last year, and the sales amounted to twenty-five thousand dollars. This article is mostly procured by natives of the Bahamas. This is a new branch of business for Key West, and was formerly confined to the Mediterranean. We believe, however, that the finer quality of sponge is not found on our coasts, although the coarse description is abundant all about the coast of Florida, and the Bahama Banks.

LATE papers from Florida inform us that the weather has been exceedingly mild and delightful in most parts of that State, and that peas and other vegetables were budding and blossoming in the open air.

Horticultural Department.

THE HORTICULTURIST FOR JANUARY.

THE number opens with a timely editorial upon the *Improvement of our Domestic Architecture*. The writer attributes great merit to Downing, Wheeler, Allen, and other writers upon this topic, in arousing the public attention to the deformities of our prevalent style of building, a few years since.

Since the publication of Downing's works, a gradual change has come over the style of architecture, particularly in villiages and in the suburbs of our cities. But the taste of the people has rather been awakened than educated, and he desires to see architecture studied and taught in our common schools and academies. He would have the study of drawing, both geometrical and perspective, in connection with the study of the rudiments of architecture, introduced especially into the agricultural schools about to be founded in various parts of the country. It is unquestionably to the youth—the rising generation—that we must look for a general and radical reform in architecture. The circulation of such books as Downing's is comparatively limited, falling into the hands of such persons only as have become interested in the subject. There is not enough of elementary knowledge upon this subject among the people to make a large demand for such works. He wishes some enterprising publisher would start the publication of a cheap illustrated architectural monthly or quarterly journal, under the direction of one or more competent editors; and instead of presenting pretty pictures to the public, such as most of our contributions on this subject are, let them begin at the beginning, and teach, first of all, the very alphabet. He feels the utter inefficacy of what the Press is now doing in this country to disseminate knowledge and cultivate taste on the subject of architecture. A very excellent suggestion, but we should not like to take the profits of such a work and foot the bills for the first five years of its existence.

Six Varieties of Early Plums are figured and briefly described, viz.: the Peach Plum, Bradshaw, Jaune Hative, Royal de Tours, Mamelone, Ghisborne's Early. The Peach Plum, though only good as to quality, is worthy of general cultivation on account of its great size, beautiful appearance, and early maturity. It is as large as a peach, sometimes reaching the size of six inches in circumference. It was introduced by Charles H. Tomlinson, of Schenectady.

There is an article on Dahlias, in which the display of the past season is pronounced uncommonly fine. The editor gives a selection from more than a hundred sorts, embracing many of the best English prize varieties, of the last three or four years. The list will be of service to those who have not had so good opportunities of judging: Agnes, Beauty of the Grove, Unanimity, Claudia, Mrs. Hausard, Queen of Beauties, Grand Duke, Miss Caroline, Sir John Franklin, Beauty of Osborne.

Thomas Meehan, of Germantown, dis-

courses upon budded roses, showing that the popular prejudice against them is not well founded. The practice is founded in the same philosophy as the grafting of pears upon quince; it increases the number and quantity of the flowers, and when long-lived stocks are selected, they often live a quarter of a century. There are three fruitful sources of failure in preserving the lives of budded roses: the selection of short lived stocks, the *Sweet Briar* instead of the *Dog Rose*, the *Maiden's Blush* instead of the *Mannetti Rose*; the transplanting of budded roses the first season after the operation; and the use of imported stocks. The roots become so enfeebled by the long voyage that they are unable to impart vigor to the stem; the bark becomes hide-bound, the course of the sap weak, weaker and weaker, until death ensues. The fact is, budded roses are not essentially short-lived. With properly selected stocks, care in transplanting, and watchfulness in removing suckers as they appear, we may have them to live as long as pears on quinces or any thing else.

W. C. Strong, of Newton, Massachusetts, has an article upon the new hybrid grapes in that State. Cultivators are wide awake, procuring varieties from the woods, trying experiments with the seed, hybridizing, making a multitude of failures, and occasionally producing something they are willing to exhibit before the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts, which is the arbiter of success. On the first day of the annual exhibition of this Society the celebrated Concord grape was shown, September 12th. At this date also Mr. Cuthbert's grapes, marked *Isabellas*, were shown, though many good judges pronounced them a new variety. At the first weekly exhibition, September 30th, there was a fine display of Concord, Isabella, Diana, Catawba, Pond's Seedling, Stetson's No. 4, and the Breck Grape, also the Black Hamburg, perfectly ripened in the open air. Later still Mr Samuel Downer exhibited a seedling from the Catawba, much resembling the Isabella, superior to it in flavor, and its bunches and berries larger. After this, Wyman's Seedling was exhibited, by Mr. Breck, which received the unanimous award of the fruit committee as the best new variety of the season. Besides these, Mr. Allen, of Salem, exhibited three new hybrids, all very promising. All these things indicate that we are on the verge of a "grape fever" that will throw the "Concord battle" quite into the shade. Even the pear mania will be likely to be forgotten around Boston for a year or two to come.

In the editor's table there is a little more sparring between Messrs. Barry and Hovey on the Concord grape. The editor backs up his position with the opinions of the press in which our venerable authority and that of the Country Gentleman are introduced. No doubt he is right.

Dr. Hirland's cherries are praised as being all good, so far as tested. The *Gov. Wood* is one of the very best of all cherries.

L. Breckman's operations are briefly noticed. He is a Belgian pomologist of distinction, and has located near Plainfield,

N. J., where he has bought a tract of land, and will devote himself to tree culture. He has the entire stock of new varieties and untested seedlings of the celebrated *Esperen*, whose intimate personal friend he was. He was also a pupil and friend of Van Mons, and has, through these associations, and a long course of carefully conducted experiments of his own, acquired not merely new and valuable varieties, but a vast fund of pomological information. In the prime of life, and of a temperament that gives him wonderful activity and enthusiasm, this gentleman will be a great acquisition to the society of American fruit-growers and pomologists. Possessed of ample means to carry forward his experimenting schemes with vigor, we look to him and his garden with no ordinary interest.

The new curculio remedy is inquired for by a correspondent, and he is referred to the Editor of the Country Gentleman, who is one of the committee to examine it, and who says that the committee have concluded to give it another year's trial, though some were prepared to report this fall. In the mean time, he recommends all cultivators to use the old remedies—pigs and geese under the trees, and destroying the insects while laying the eggs in the fruit. Rather a significant recommendation.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In consequence of an alteration in the 19th Article of the Constitution, the regular meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday evening the 16th inst, the President, J. W. Degrauw, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. J. E. Rauch, chairman of the premium committee, reported that they had prepared the premium lists for all the exhibitions during the year, and in consequence of the large prospective increase of the finances of the Society, they had increased the awards for the best specimens considerably beyond those of the previous year. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and one thousand copies of the premium lists ordered printed. The conversational subject for the evening was dispensed with, in consequence of the time occupied in considering the Report of the committee on the importance of establishing a Botanical and Horticultural Garden within the city limits. Messrs. Dunham, Maxwell, Towt, Parks and Gamgee, made some forcible remarks, in which they showed that they were perfectly conversant with the subject, when the report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and two hundred and fifty copies ordered printed. On motion of Mr. J. E. Rauch, it was resolved that the spring exhibition take place on the 11th and 12th of April, and as the exhibition continues but two days, contributors are requested to have their plants ready for exhibition by eleven o'clock of the first day. We here append the report of the committee on the importance of establishing a Botanical Garden.

Your committee have devoted considera-

ble time in endeavoring to have an interchange of views with many of our most intelligent citizens in relation to this subject, and we are happy to find that there does not exist any diversity of opinion as to the importance of establishing such a Garden commensurate to the wants of science, and that it would become one of our city's greatest adornments, both from its utility and refreshing influences.

The study of Botany is one of the most fruitful sources of instruction that can engage the attention of the student in search of science, and for the want of a garden, presenting all the varieties of the vegetable kingdom, his researches are retarded, and his genius can not reach its desired development. Thus far public attention to the interests of this science has been very limited, and the efforts in its advancement are scarcely perceptible. All the encouragement it has received has been from a few organized societies scattered at remote distances over our extended country. We have immense tracts of wild and unexplored lands, abounding with almost every variety of indigenous plants; the plow passes over them, and they are thrown from their mossy beds to perish alike with worthless weeds. Establish this garden, and it will soon be filled with the rich treasures that the God of Nature has spread before us with a most lavish hand, and which it is required of us to appropriate to their proper use. Yield a liberal encouragement to this science, and the rarest specimens will soon present their rich display in our midst. It will be sought for, not only by the distinguished men in search of science in our own country, but by foreigners from every clime. Botany will no longer exist with us as a mere theory, but will awaken us to the most deep and absorbing practical results in our researches. Your committee consider this subject of such vast interest and magnitude, and in the absence of more general information, they prefer, at this time, not to present any plan for permanent adoption, but simply suggest the propriety of continuing the present committee, and recommend that the following gentlemen be added to their number:

Henry A. Kent,	J. A. Perry,	Charles Christmas,
W. C. Langley,	Smith J. Eastman,	Alfred Large,
Thomas Hunt,	William Spencer,	J. C. Brevoort,
John N. Taylor,	Alonzo Crittenden,	Dr. A. C. Hull,
Noel J. Becar,	W. W. Crane,	Henry Murphy,
Steph. Knowlton,	E. B. Litchfield,	Edw. A. Lambert,
Wm. S. Herriman,	Ira Smith,	Thomas Hogg, Jr.,
John H. Prentice,	Jas. T. Stranahan,	John Skillman,
Rollin Sandford,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	Alfred Greenleaf,
Chas. R. Marvin,	A. B. Baylis,	E. S. Mills,
Wm. Lottimer,	M. Megrath,	Jas. Haselhurst,

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. DEGRAUW,
W. S. DUNHAM,
JOHN MAXWELL,
J. E. RAUCH,
JOHN W. TOWT.

NEW-HAVEN (CONN.) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WE are indebted to the corresponding secretary, J. C. Hollister Esq., for a copy of the Report of the Transactions of this flourishing society during the past year. There is one noteworthy feature of this society, in which we think they excel any other of similar character in our acquaintance. We refer to the fact that the members not only hold but *sustain* a weekly exhibition during the entire summer season, from about May 1st, to sometime in October. From our own frequent observations, we can testify that these oft-recurring exhibitions—which, by the way, are open free to the public—are supported with much spirit, and a large show of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, in their appropriate season, is the general rule,

instead of the exception. The secret of this is, that there are more than one or two *working* gentlemen—aye, and of ladies too—connected with the society.

The report before us gives the names of the exhibitors, the articles on exhibition, and premiums at each weekly exhibition, and also of the annual exhibition held in connection with the State Agricultural Society, an account of which we gave on page 86 of this volume (No. 58, Oct. 18). We append a list of the officers for 1855.

President—S. D. PARDEE, Esq.,

Vice Presidents—O. F. Winchester, Esq., and N. A. Bacon, Esq.

Recording Secretary—T. H. Totten.

Corresponding Secretary—J. C. Hollister.

Treasurer—C. B. Whittlesey.

Directors—Charles Dickerman, James Harrison, E. E. Clarke, Solomon Mead, Carleton White, John E. Wylie, Jonathan Stoddard, C. B. Lines, Charles Beers.

CULTURE OF THE POLYANTHUS.

SOME prefer growing this plant in pits, a system I never adopt; as they require much greater attention, are far more delicate in habit, and never increase so well under this mode of treatment. Others separate and replant in the beginning of August, and too frequently lose a great many plants by so doing, which, in my opinion, is one reason why Polyanthus are so scarce; but they quietly content themselves that some few are spared, and directly attribute the loss to hot weather, which is a mistake; for at this season the plants are almost, I may say, in a dormant state; in fact the old foliage is fading, the new is not advanced, and if removed, however suitable the weather, a great many will most assuredly die. The situation most suitable for them is a well raised border on the north side of a Quick or Hawthorn fence; this serves as a shade during the hot months of summer, and also allows sufficient sun to reach the plants in spring. About this time (middle of September) or as soon as the new foliage is advanced 2 or 3 inches (not before), take up your plants, separate the increase, and plant them in the border, prepared of loamy turf, leaf-soil, and rotten sheep dung. Give them sufficient water to settle the soil at the roots, and should the weather prove dry, repeat the watering accordingly. The plants may then be left without any further care. I never give mine any protection whatever through the winter, and although the season may be severe, I do not lose a single plant. In the first week in April I select such as have made the best trusses, for exhibition, and taking them from the border, with as much soil as possible, I place them in 6-inch pots, give a gentle watering, and remove them to a more shady situation. I guard against snails by scattering a little barley chaff or common salt about the pots, or they would destroy the blooms, and my labor would be in vain. The careful removing of the plants rather improves the quality of the flowers than otherwise; but as soon as the day of exhibition is over, I replace them in the border, in their former situation. During the months of May, June, July, and August, a few branches stuck on the border will be of great service, and effectually prevent the sun from scorching the plants, which would injure them to a serious extent. Plenty of water must be supplied daily; should the weather prove dry and hot, regularly

soak them, or they will probably be attacked by red spider, which undoubtedly destroys numbers of plants every season. Should you be troubled with this pest, syringe the foliage without delay on the under side with some strong soapsuds. This will drive it away, if not destroy it, and there is no fear of being troubled a second time, as it will never return to the plants any more that season. I have always found one application effectual, and the plants have not suffered in the slightest degree. By the above treatment I have always had a fine bloom.

S

For the American Agriculturist.

CUCUMBERS FORCED.

WHERE the forcing of this vegetable is carried on, no time should be lost in making a hot-bed in which to sow the seed. For this purpose light vegetable mould is best, placed in small pots, into which drop three seeds and cover with half an inch of mould. A frame with one light will suffice. The bed may be made three feet and a half deep at the back, and three feet in front, of the best and hottest stable manure that can be obtained. It should be made a foot wider than the frame all round. Great care should be taken in the selection of the seed, as it is quite as easy to grow a good cucumber as a bad one. The reason why I say this is, that it is very seldom we see a good grown cucumber; they are generally very small, and as thick as they are long. In fact, the greater part are nothing more than ridge cucumbers; and it is nothing unusual to purchase three kinds of seed, and to have all turn out the kind I have described. They very rarely exceed ten inches in length, and it is truly annoying, after growing and taking so much trouble with them, to have them a disgrace instead of adding credit to the gardener.

The best kinds for forcing are the Victory of Bath, and Hunter's Prolific, which, if procured true to name, will give perfect satisfaction; and as under tolerably good cultivation, they will grow from sixteen to twenty-one inches in length, they form a marked contrast to the diminutive specimens we are in the habit of seeing. A heat from 70° to 75° should be maintained, never using water lower than this temperature. They may be sprinkled morning and evening in fine weather. Care must be taken that no foul steam be allowed in the frame. After the seed is up, further directions as to their management will be forwarded at the proper time. The seed bed may be used for a crop of asparagus or seakale after the plants are removed, as there will be enough heat left for that purpose.

W. S.

THE GOOSE AND COLT.—A poor goose had been cruelly plucked alive of all her feathers, that she might satisfy the avarice of her master, who could get money for them. A young colt seeing the goose in this state, laughed heartily at her, and derided her. A little while after the goose met the colt again, when he had been deprived by his master of his ears and tail. "Oh," said the goose, "whose turn is it to laugh now? My feathers are growing again, but you will never more have your ears and your tail."

Some children will laugh if they see a poor deformed person; but we never should laugh at the misfortunes of others, for we know not how soon far worse may befall ourselves.

Let us, then, be kind to the lame, the deaf, the dumb, and the blind; and if it should please God to permit us, at any time, to endure the like misfortunes, we may hope that we shall not be mocked at, but receive the same compassion that we have shown to others.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number.

Volumes XI and XII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound.

The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first twelve volumes \$13.

No new edition of the volumes above the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

MR. Judd is absent from the office most of the time at present. In answer to several calls for addresses from him we would say that, with the exception of two or three evenings, he is engaged till the 9th of February. After that time he will be able to give an occasional address in such country towns as are not too distant from the city; and where arrangements are made to secure an audience, and meet necessary traveling expenses.

ERRATA.—One or two typographical errors in our last number should be corrected. Dr. Kitchell, and not Dr. Ditchell, as printed, is superintendent of the New-Jersey Geological Survey. His address is Newark, N. J. The Albany meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society is to be on the 14th of February, instead of the 11th. Absence from the office prevented our usual examination of the proofs and hence the error.

FARMERS' CLUB AT PLUCKEMINE, N. J.

POISONOUS SOILS—DRAINING, ETC.

We have much faith in the good that may be accomplished by local associations for mutual improvement among farmers, and hence we are glad to chronicle any new organization of the kind. On Friday of last week we met the farmers of Pluckemine, Somerset Co., N. J., for an evening lecture, after which a considerable number of gentlemen formed themselves into a Farmers' Club, chose as officers, D. N. Van Zandt, President, David K. Haffinan, Secretary, and adjourned to meet on the next Tuesday evening, to adopt a Constitution and By-Laws, and to discuss the subject of liming land, including the profitability of its application, the time and mode of using, the quantity to be applied to different soils, &c. As these discussions will take the form of mutual conversation, and details of the practice and experience of different farmers, the result can not be otherwise than beneficial. We trust this and other similar associations will, from time to time, furnish general results arrived at, for publication.

There is much valuable farming land in the valley in which the village of Pluckemine is situated. From the general observations we were able to make, we think thorough draining is the great want in that vicinity. The water from the neighboring hills continually oozes out upon much of the arable land; and the frequent occurrence of "iron springs"—known by the brown scum upon the surface of the water—is a sure indication that there is large quantities of

poisonous sulphate of iron in the soil, which can best be destroyed by draining and subsoiling.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. J. H. Huffman and John McBride, for attentions shown us during our visit.

POMPTON PLAINS FARMERS' CLUB

On Tuesday evening of last week, by invitation, we addressed the farmers of Pompton Plains and vicinity, in Morris Co., N. J. Knowing the former comparative absence of agricultural reading in that vicinity, and the entire want of organized effort for improvement throughout the whole county, we were much gratified at meeting a large audience, and to find at the close of our address over thirty ready to unite in forming a Farmers' Club.

We trust this organization will prove a nucleus of a County Agricultural Society. There are several other towns in the same county, where similar associations might be formed, if the matter was taken hold of by two or three spirited individuals.

We are indebted to Mr. Jno. V. B. Roome and others, for their attention shown during our visit.

SMUT IN WHEAT—CANADIAN CORN.

A North Carolina subscriber makes some inquiries in reference to the above subjects.

The best preventive of *smut* is, to make a brine strong enough to bear an egg, pour this as hot as the hand can bear into a half barrel tub, put in half a bushel of the wheat you are about to sow, stir it up well in the tub, let it settle two or three minutes, skim off all the light grain and chaff that rises to the top, stir it up again, repeat skimming, then pour off the brine, which can be warmed again and used for another lot of wheat. Now spread the wheat on clean boards or a cloth in the sun, or on the barn floor or any convenient place. Take slaked lime and sift enough over the brined wheat to cover it well; and as soon as dry, put it into a bag or basket for sowing.

Some farmers damp the wheat in a heap on the floor, and mix up two or three quarts of lime with it, and then spread it out upon boards. If in the sun, it will dry in half an hour, if in the shade it sometimes takes two or three hours. The object of soaking in brine is, to kill the smut; that of sprinkling the brine on it is, to dry the wheat and prevent the kernels from adhering to each other when they are sown. The lime probably assists also to prepare the organic matter in the soil for the first wants of the growing plant. Dry ashes, or even very fine mould will answer in the absence of lime or ashes.

Some use copperas dissolved in water, also urine instead of brine for soaking the wheat; but the latter is safest and most cleanly.

The wheat should be sown immediately after it is dried, otherwise it might not vegetate. It has vegetated with us several days after drying, yet we consider it dangerous to risk it so long.

Early Canada Corn is a dwarf species, growing from three to five feet high. It

ripens in about three months after planting, and is the only kind that can be grown far north, owing to the early and late frosts there. It yields about as much grain per acre as the large southern corn, but nothing like the same quality of stalks, although these are much more nutritious and palatable for stock. They are so small, tender, and sweet, that cattle eat them nearly as greedily as they do hay, and they thrive on them about as well.

Early Canada corn should never be planted at the south, except in the garden for early table use. As a field crop, it is comparatively worthless there. But for table use, seed of the sweet corn grown any where north of 40 degrees, is the best for the south, and the next best is the Tuscarora. Either of these will ripen within ten days to a fortnight of the Canada, and will even make a fair field crop there.

The best kind of corn grown at the south for a field crop, if to be sold in the New-York market, is the white gourd seed, such as is cultivated by Mr. T. P. Devereux, Halifax, N. C., and some others.

The suckers or side shoots should never be removed from any kind of growing corn. Doing so almost invariably lessens the yield of grain.

NON-PROGRESSIVE.

WHILE rapid strides are being made to advance in agricultural and horticultural science; while every effort is brought to bear for the improvement of our Short Horns and Long Horns, and Long Wools; nothing left undone to get the most pork for the smallest quantity of corn, and the largest egg from the ugliest species of fowl; we would here insert a word—a thought—as to the present progressed system of *fee-ding* doctors and killing children, even at the risk of being classed among the non-progressives and old fogies of the past century.

To do our subject justice would require a more elaborate and lengthened disquisition than our space will admit of in the present number, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to the mere statement of a few facts, leaving the inference to the reader.

Thirty years ago, or longer, a majority of mothers (would that their days had been lengthened!) made linsey-woolsey gowns—of their own weaving—for their children to wear as an outer garment. These gowns—for boys and girls alike—extended from the chin to the ankle; while a thick woolen stocking, extending up to the knee, and a heavy-soled, well-greased, water-tight shoe, were the protections for the feet. A coarse wool hat, for boys, and a padded hood, for girls, protected the head. Exposed to all sorts of weather—rain, hail, or snow—for six, eight, or ten hours, working or playing, as was the case with many children in those days, and yet—What?

Croup, at that period—aside from willful negligence—was a something only read of, but seldom seen, and rarely heard of even in the stories of grandmothers. Boys and girls would walk miles—often as many as three and sometimes four—to school; play for

hours on the ice, "hide and seek" in the barn, with the thermometer closely approximating zero; hunt the cows, bring water, chop wood, jump the rope—or do almost any and every thing else, in all sorts of weather—and how seldom did you hear of lung-complaints, consumption and bronchitis!

1855—Winter—thermometer ten degrees below freezing. *Fashionable* people reside there—probably worth ten hundred, or ten thousand—immaterial—they are *fashionable*, though ten thousand in debt! See, the soldiers are passing in the street—up goes the window, and there is the bare head and chest of a delighted little boy.

Next day after—a pull at the bell. The door opens, and in walks—a doctor! "The croup! doctor," ejaculates the anxious mother, "Johnny has got the croup desperately—this way—do be quick, doctor!"

But, reader, this is not his first call to-day to administer to similar cases—only his tenth! and a doctor, too, not doing an extensive family practice. There are—how many doctors? No matter, there are plenty of them. They live on—on the *fashionable* weakness of mothers.

"Johnny"—as many hundreds, yea, thousands of Johnnys are—was simply dressed in the *fashion*—by a mere accident happened to get a breath of fresh air, and—croup was the result. Fashion forbids air to children. What right have fashionable people to breathe the plebian compound of oxygen and hydrogen that every ragged, dirty-faced brat inhales!

If children fashionably dressed have the misfortune to get into a pure atmosphere and become *poisoned*—suffer with lung-fever or cough unto death (as hundreds do)—remember, "it is the will of Providence!" and *fashion* has nothing to do with it.

VERMONT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting held at Middlebury, on the eleventh instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President.—Fredrick Holbrook, of Brattleboro'.

Vice Presidents.—Edwin Hammond, Henry S. Morse, Henry Keys, S. W. Jewett.

Corresponding Secretary.—J. A. Beckwith, of Middlebury.

Recording Secretary.—Charles Cummings, of Middlebury.

Treasurer.—Ed. Seymour, of Vergennes.

Auditor.—Fred. E. Woodbridge.

Additional Directors.—George F. Hodges, E. B. Chase, J. W. Vail, John Gregory, A. L. Bingham, David Hill, John Howe, Jr., J. M. Colburn, B. B. Newton.

PRODUCTION OF SEA ISLAND COTTON IN AFRICA.—A Liverpool dealer in Sea Island cotton writes to his correspondent in Savannah as follows:

"The French colony of Algiers, in Africa, is likely to compete with the United States in the production of fine Sea Islands. Two years ago ten bags were grown; last year 140, and this year it is stated that 2,000 bags will be produced. This cotton, so far, has been sent to Havre, and the prices realized were from 2s. 4d. (58s.) to 4s. (\$1) per pound."

CHEMISTRY FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHAPTER III.

27. Having learned that every thing is made up of very minute atoms, and that most substances contain different kinds of atoms, let us suppose that we know enough of the art of chemistry to separate these atoms from each other and examine them. Before we begin this, however, we must get a great mass of them together by themselves, so that we can see them. We will then suppose that we have a lot of little boxes, into which we can put the separate atoms of the *same* kind, as we pull to pieces various compound bodies. For particular reasons we will mark these boxes with certain letters, as follows:

H 1	C 2	O 3	N 4	S 5
P 6	Cl 7	Ca 8	K 9	Na 10
Mg 11	Fe 12	Al 13	Si 14	Mn 15

28. First we will take to pieces a little particle of common sugar. Here we find ten atoms of one kind to put in the first box, H; twelve atoms of another kind, to put in the second box, C; and ten atoms, of a still different kind, to put in the third box, O. The smallest particle of sugar, then, consists of thirty-two atoms arranged together—perhaps, as a boy would pile up together ten small white blocks, twelve larger black ones, and ten still larger blue ones.

29. Next we will examine a particle of chalk. We have first one atom of metal, which we will put in the eighth box, Ca; then one atom of the same kind as we have already put in the second box, C; and we have three more atoms, all alike, and of the same kind as those in the third box, O.

30. Next take a particle of saleratus. We find one atom of bright metal, which we will put in the ninth box, K; two atoms like those in the second box, C, and five more atoms all alike and of the same kind as those in the box O.

31. Next divide a particle of water into its two kinds of atoms, and we shall have one atom for the first box, H, and one for the third box, O.

32. Next, let us examine a particle of pure clay, and we shall find two atoms of a metal for the thirteenth box, Al, and three atoms more for the box O.

33. Examining a particle of gypsum (Plaster of Paris), we shall find one atom of sulphur, for the fifth box, S; one atom of a metal, for the box Ca; and four more for the box O.

34. Examining green vitriol, we have one atom of iron, for the box Fe; one atom of sulphur, for the box S, and four atoms more for the box O.

35. Burn a piece of bone thoroughly, and in a particle of this we shall have one atom of metal for box Ca; one atom of phosphorus for box P, and six atoms more for the box O.

36. Examine a particle of salt, next, and we shall find one atom for the box Cl, and one of metal for the box Na.

37. Now here are some curious facts. In every thing we have examined, except the last, we have found some atoms for the third box, O. Who would have thought that we should find some of the same kind of atoms in sugar, bones, and poisonous green vitriol, and yet this is the fact.

38. Take 3 atoms from the box H, 4 atoms from C, and 3 atoms from O, and we have precisely the materials for forming a particle of vinegar; while 10 atoms from H, 12 from C, and 10 from O, will be exactly what is wanted for a particle of sugar.

39. Put together one atom from the box Na; five from O, and two from C, and we have a particle of common cooking soda; while one from Na, four from O, and one from S, produces a particle of Glaubber salts.

40. Well here is something still more strange. Leave out the metals (except iron), such as gold, silver, copper, &c., and collect every thing you can find or think of—and can you not count a full thousand names of different things?—and you will find that when they are all separated into their different atoms, there will only be fifteen kinds of these atoms. Those 15 boxes, H, C, O, &c., will hold them all, and there will be only one kind of atoms in each box.

41. *Chemical Analysis*, of which you have often heard, is the art of separating these various substances into their atoms, or elements, to find what they are each made of.

42. Now suppose we fill these 15 boxes with masses of their appropriate elements—only one kind in a box—and we can then draw out of two or three, or more, of them, just the kind and number of elements to make any substance we may wish to. If we desire to produce salt, we will get an equal number of atoms from the seventh and tenth boxes, Cl and Na, and put them together, and pure salt will be formed. So we can form a thousand other substances, as soon as we have learned by chemical analysis (41) what they are made of.

43. You thus see, already, why it is that chemistry is of so great advantage to us in making various substances, as stated in the introduction. We shall next inquire how it is that so few kinds of atoms can be put together in such a way as to form such a variety of things. How many kinds of wood, stones, colors, vegetables, flowers, &c., can you reckon up? A little boy once counted over, for us, nine hundred and thirty-seven different things, all of which were entirely made of the fifteen kinds of atoms in our boxes above; and the greater part of them were made of the atoms or elements in the first four boxes.

A BLUE ROSE.—The horticulturists of Paris, it is said, have succeeded by artificial crossings in obtaining a natural rose of blue color, which is the fourth color obtained by artificial means—that and the yellow or tea rose, the black or purple rose, and the striped rose being all inventions, and the result of skillful and scientific gardening.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

SUSIE SUNSHINE.

Little Susie Sunshine
Trippeth like a fay,
O'er the velvet green-sward.
O'er the clover gay;
Merrily a tune she singeth.
(As the cheery school bell ringeth.)
Of the merry May.

On her arm a satchel,
In her hand a book;
Now she sings her carol,
Now with sober look
Bends demurely o'er its pages,
As if love of ancient sages
Her young mind partook.

One by one the letters,
Conning of each word,
With an accent tuneful,
Like a forest bird;
O'er and o'er again repeating
Her hard lesson, and, a greeting
On the May conferred.

Mingling work with pleasure,
Task with joyous song,
Darling little Susie,
Here is nothing wrong!
Though your elders talk of duty
And eschew the joy and beauty
Which to life belong.

PAT AND THE YANKEE.

A Pat—an old joker—and Yankee, more sly,
Once riding together, a gallows passed by;
Said the Yankee to Pat, "If I don't make too free,
Give that gallows its due, where then would you be?"
"Why, honey," said Pat, "faith, that's easily known;
I'd be riding to town—by myself all alone!"

SINGULAR—To see a boarding-school miss
afraid of a cow, notwithstanding she "did
all the milking in hum" a few months pre-
vious.

"Please exchange," as the printer said
when he offered his heart and hand to a
young lady.

A cotemporary, speaking of the report on
gentlemen's fashions, says, "There is not
much *change* in gent's pants this month."
Very likely.

A Tobacconist of Dublin, who had retired
with a large fortune, saw fit to set up his
carriage, and asked the celebrated John
Philpot Curran, to furnish him a motto for
the pannel of his coach. He immediately
wrote down for him, these words, *Quid rides*.
In Latin, meaning, "why do you laugh."

WITTY.—There are people who talk with
their whole body. The Frenchman talks
with his arms, shoulders, and head; a Yan-
kee with his eyes and face.

A certain member of Congress from one of
the Eastern States, was speaking one day on
some important question, and became very
animated, during which he grimaced terri-
bly, which set a brother member, his oppo-
nent on the question, to laughing. This an-
noyed him very much, and he indignantly
demanded to know why the gentleman from
— was laughing at him.

"I was smiling at your manner of making
monkey faces, sir," was the reply.

"Oh!" I make monkey faces, do I? Well,
sir, you have no occasion to try the experi-
ment, for *nature has saved you the trouble!*"

The hammer was distinctly heard amid a
roar of laughter, calling the house to order.

THE SONG OF THE SIX HUNDRED.

The following is one of the most thrilling
war poems ever produced. It has no equals,
or, at, most, but one—Campbell's "Hohen-
linden." It is from the recent pen of AL-
FRED TENNYSON, one of the first living poets,
and refers to an occurrence near Sebastopol,
where SIX HUNDRED horsemen were—by blun-
der or carelessness—ordered to charge upon
a large battery of cannon manned by fifteen
or twenty thousand Russian soldiers. The
poem tells the whole story. Read it through
and then recall the impression left upon the
mind by the closing words of the fifth and
sixth stanzas. The whole poem will im-
prove to the tenth reading and onward.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE AT BALAKLAVA.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred,
For up came an order which
Some one had blundered:
'Forward, the Light Brigade!'
'Take the guns,' Nolan said.
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

'Forward, the Light Brigade!'
No man was there dismayed,
Not though the soldier knew
Some one had blundered;
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die,
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volleyed and thundered:
Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.

Flashed all their sabres bare,
Flashed all at once in air
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wondered;
Plunged in the battery smoke,
With many a desperate stroke
The Russian line they broke;
Then they rode back, but not—
Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
Volleyed and thundered:
Stormed at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
Those that had fought so well
Came from the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered.
Honor the charge they made,
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

It is no small commendation to manage a
little well. He is a good wagoner that can
turn in a little room. To live well in abun-
dant, is the praise of the estate, not of the
person. Study more how to give a good
account of your little, than how to make it
more.

CONUNDRUM EXHIBITION.

HENGLER, of the Exeter Circus, England,
attracted a large audience recently by the
promise of a prize of a silver goblet to the
author of the best original conundrum. Shortly
before ten o'clock a platform was intro-
duced for the literary part of the enter-
tainment, which Hengler mounted, having a
bundle of conundrums in his hand. With the
conundrums was a variety of enigmas and
charades, but these were laid aside. The
audience were to decide the merits of the
different conundrums, and in order that their
task might be as easy as possible, Hengler
divided the conundrums into what he con-
sidered *bad* and *good*. Among those pro-
nounced by him as *bad* were the following:

Why is the prize to be offered by Mr. C.
Hengler like a treaty stated to be offered to
the Emperor of Russia?—Because it was
made for *five sovereigns*.

Why should the allies and the Russian
Emperor each send an army of tailors to
Sebastopol? Because one can *make breaches*
in the walls, and the other *mend* them.

If you saw your wife drowning, what let-
ter in the alphabet would you name?—*Let-
her-be*. [The ladies exhibited signs of dis-
pleasure at the cruel answer.]

When one lady kisses another, what com-
mand of Scripture does she fulfil?—I do unto
others as I would that *men* should do unto
me.

What is the most difficult operation that a
surgeon can perform? Taking the *jaw* out
of a woman.

According to Hengler's discrimination, the
following were the *good* conundrums:

What is the difference between a bottle of
doctor's physic and the Emperor of Russia?
The one requires to be first well shaken and
then taken, but the other requires to be first
taken and then well shaken.

What is the trade of a Lancaster gun?—
Breeches-maker to her Majesty.

Why is a schoolmaster like a chairmaker?
Because he canes *bottoms*.

Why will England never be in debt to
Russia?—Because whenever *charges* are
brought against us we return them with
interest.

If a person falls into the water at Cowley
Bridge, how wet will he be?—Wet in the *Exe*
stream.

Why is the British army like a looking-
glass?—Because it can not be *beaten* with-
out being destroyed.

Why is a weary night traveler in Glou-
cestershire like the wounded soldiers at
Seutari?—Because he is cheered by the pres-
ence of the *Nightingale*.

Why is the circus to-night like a marriage
feast?—Because the enjoyment of the *ring*,
pledged in a goblet, results in a bumper.

Why did the Alderman and Town Coun-
cil of Exeter reelect John Daw, Esq., as
Mayor?—Because it is usual in Cathedral
towns for a *Jack Daw* to occupy the *highest*
position.

The conundrums having been read, Heng-
ler inquired of the audience what one they
had selected, upon which a general cry of
"Jack Daw" arose, and it was considered
that to the author of that conundrum the cup
would be awarded. When the uproar had
ceased, however, solitary voice sung out,
"The Nightingale." This was caught up by
others, and in a few moments "The Nightin-
gale" was heard in every part of the house.
This was then declared the best conundrum,
and the author, a young man named Jewell,
entered the ring from the gallery seats and
received the goblet amid enthusiastic cheer-
ing.

A VALUABLE AUTOGRAPH.

"My dear sir," said a stranger, advancing and warmly grasping Mr. Sedley's hand, "I have long wished to see you—to know you—and now at length, my desire is gratified."

"Really you flatter me," said the gratified Mr. Sedley.

"Not in the least, my dear sir—not in the least. And now let me tell you what motive has prompted me—a stranger—to intrude myself on you."

"Oh, no intrusion," said the Alderman, graciously.

"Thank you—thank you—a thousand thanks for saying so. But, in a word, I wish to secure your autograph."

"I fear," said Mr. Sedley, with a flutter of vanity at the request, "that would hardly be worth the giving."

"Let me judge of that," said the stranger earnestly, "I have already secured the autograph of some of the most distinguished men in the country. Among others, the President and his Cabinet have kindly favored me."

"Since you desire it," said the Alderman, "though I must again repeat it is not worth giving. I will comply with your wish."

"Then please write your name just there."

The stranger took out a sheet of paper and spread it before Mr. Sedley, and pointed out a place at the bottom of the sheet, to which the latter at once affixed his name.

"How can I repay you?" said the stranger, with emotion, as he carefully folded the sheet, and placed it in his pocket-book, with a low bow as he retired.

A few days afterward, Mr. Sedley had occasion to withdraw a portion of his funds from the bank. He was told that there was not that amount to his credit.

"Certainly," exclaimed he, in astonishment, "I had near three times the amount deposited with you."

"Very true, you *had*, but you drew out three thousand dollars of it only a few days since."

This, Mr. Sedley denied resolutely, till confirmed by a check drawn in his name, and bearing his signature. The latter was genuine; there was no denying it. The fatal truth dawned on his mind. The obsequious stranger had written the check over the signature which he had purposely requested to have written at the bottom of the page.

P. S.—If you wish to be regarded as a swindler, ask Mr. Sedley for his autograph. Even his vanity is not proof against the severe lesson he has received.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON MARRIAGE.—"If ever I'm married," said Ike, looking up from the book he was reading, and kicking energetically—"if ever I'm married,"—"Don't speak of marriage, Isaac, till you are old enough to understand the bond that binds two congealing souls. People mustn't speak of marriage with impurity. It is the first thing that children think of now-a-days, and young boys in pinafores, and young girls with their heads fricaseed into spittoon curls, and full of lovesick stories, are talking of marriage before they get into their teens. Think of such ones getting married! Yet there's Mr. Spaid, when Heaven took his wife away, went to a young ladies' cemetery and got another, no more fit to be the head of a family than I am to be the board of Mayor and aldermen." She tapped the new snuff box that her friend, the colonel, had given her, with her eye resting upon the gold heart inlaid in the lid, as if hearts were trumps in her mind at the time, while Ike, without finishing his sentence, kept on with his reading, accompanying himself with a pedal perform-

ance on the stove door, and a clatter upon the round of his chair with the handle of a fork in his left hand. [Boston Post.

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN FRANCE.

The following anecdote translated from the Paris correspondence of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, besides being amusing, suggests a contrast by which it would be well if we could profit:

After a recent accident on a railroad near Paris, the Director took immediate measures to compensate all those who had suffered in the affair, although the road was not the least to blame in the matter, and it was one of those occurrences no prudence can avoid. The travelers had been taken to their destination with the greatest dispatch in good carriages; the wounded and bruised had received all imaginable attention, and a compensation in money was made at once to all that demanded it, without any dispute as to their claims. The Directors thought they had arranged everything, when a gentleman of respectable position in the Parisian world, a man of note and wealth, whose name is well known, presented himself at the office of the company, and addressed himself to the clerk whose business it was to adjust such claims, and with a smile, and in an easy way—

"Sir, I was in the cars at the time of the accident."

"Ah, you were in the cars!"

"I was, sir: here is my ticket."

"And you have come to claim damages."

"Of course I have."

"You were wounded?"

"Not at all."

"Bruised?"

"Not in the least, thank God."

"Then what claim have you upon the company?"

"The fact is, I was neither wounded nor bruised—but I was compelled to stand in the open air for a whole hour during a very cold night, while they put things to rights, and I caught cold—a severe cold"—coughs.

"I see, and you claim damages for your cold?"

"Well, I think forty francs would be none too much."

"Agreed—forty francs. Is that all?"

"No, my spectacles were broken in my pocket by the shock; they cost me eighteen francs; it is fair you should pay that."

"Well. Forty and eighteen make fifty-eight."

"Excuse me."

"Is there anything else?"

"Yes. When I came to Paris, I was naturally anxious to set my friends at ease about my safety. I took a cab, which I kept seven hours—I have a large circle of friends—at two francs an hour."

"That is fourteen—and fifty-eight are seventy-two. Is that all?"

"That's all."

The cashier counted out the seventy-two francs, the gentleman took the money, gave a receipt, and departed perfectly satisfied.

"OLD LADIES.—The death of an old man's wife," says Lamartine, "is like cutting down an ancient oak, that has long shaded the family mansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its cares and vicissitudes, falls upon the old widower's heart, and there is nothing to break their force, or shield it from the weight of misfortune. It is as if his right hand was withered—as if one wing of an eagle was broken, and every movement that he made only brought him to the ground. His eyes are dim and glassy, and when the film of death falls over him, he misses those accustomed tones which might have soothed his passage to the grave."

IS RELIGION BEAUTIFUL?

ALWAYS! In the child, the maiden, the wife, the mother, religion shines with a holy benignant beauty of its own, which nothing of earth can mar. Never yet was the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, wealth! they are like pit-falls, dark in the brightest day, unless the divine light, unless religion throws her soft beams around them, to purify and exalt, making twice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before.

Religion is very beautiful—in health or sickness, in wealth or poverty. We can never enter the sick chamber of the good but soft music seems to float on the air, and the burden of their song is—"Lo! peace is here."

Could we look into thousands of families to-day, when discontent fights sullenly with life, we should find the chief cause of unhappiness, *want of religion in woman*.

And in felon's cells—in places of crime, misery, destitution, ignorance—we should behold in all its most terrible deformity, the fruit of irreligion in woman.

Oh, religion! benignant majesty, high on thy throne thou sittest, glorious and exalted. Not above the cloud, for earth clouds come never between thee and truly pious souls—not beneath the clouds, for above these is heaven, opening through a broad vista of exceeding beauty.

Its gates are the splendor of jasper and precious stones, white with a dewy light that neither flashes nor blazes, but steadily proceedeth from the throne of God. Its towers bathed in a refulgent glory ten times the brightness of ten thousand suns, yet soft, undazzling the eye.

And there religion points. Art thou weary? It whispers, "rest—up there—there forever." Art thou sorrowing? "joy." Art thou weighed down with unmerited ignominy? "kings and priests in that holy home." Art thou poor? "the very streets before thy mansion shall be gold." Art thou friendless? "the angels shall be thy companions, and God thy Friend and Father."

Is religion beautiful? We answer, all is desolation and deformity, where religion is not.

In the churchyard of the parish of Balsover, in Derbyshire, England, is the following epitaph: "Here lies, in a horizontal position, the outside cases of Thomas Hinde, clock and watch maker, who departed this life wound up in the hopes of being taken in hand by his maker, and being thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and set a-going in the world to come, on the 15th day of August, 1836, aged fifty years."

PAT ON NATURAL HISTORY.—Van Amburgh's elephant, being enveloped in a huge blanket, was picking up the fugitive straws of hay upon the ground, by poking his trunk through an opening in his covering, observing which, a son of the Emerald isle, who just entered, exclaimed:

"And what sort of a baste is that ating hay with his tail?"

At a party a few evenings since, an enthusiastic young man was emphatically extolling the remarkable beauty of a certain lady, and among other remarks, comparing her cheek with a ripe rosy peach, when he was interrupted by a dignified judge, who, with a long drawn sigh, ejaculated, "Ah! would I were down on that peach!" and thereupon joined his hands, and walked away abstractedly. The air was rent with boisterous mirth, much to the discomfiture of the young gallant.

ART OF A YANKEE PAINTER.

A person who kept an inn by the road side, went to a painter, who for a time had set up his easel not a hundred miles from Ontario, and inquired for what sum the painter would paint him a bear for a sign-board. It was to be a real good one, that would attract customers.

"Fifteen dollars," replied the painter.

"That's too much!" replied the inn-keeper; "Tom Larkings will do it for ten!"

The painter cogitated for a moment. He did not like that his rival should get a commission in preference to himself, although it was only for a sign-board.

"Is it to be a wild or tame bear?" he inquired.

"A wild one to be sure."

"With a chain or without one?" again asked the painter.

"Without a chain!"

"Well, I will paint you a wild bear, without a chain for ten dollars."

The bargain was struck, the painter set to work, and in due time sent home the sign-board, on which he had painted a huge brown bear of a most ferocious aspect.

The sign-board was the admiration of all the neighborhood and drew plenty of customers to the inn; and the inn-keeper knew not whether to congratulate himself more upon the possession of so attractive a sign, or in having secured it for the small sum of ten dollars.

Time slipped on, his barrels were emptied and his pockets filled. Everything went on thrivingly for three weeks, when one night there arose one of those violent storms of rain and wind, thunder and lightning, which are so common in North America, and which pass over with almost as much rapidity as they rise.

When the inn-keeper awoke next morning, the sun was shining, the birds singing, and all traces of the storm had passed away. He looked anxiously to see that his sign was safe.

There it was sure enough, swinging to and fro as usual, but the bear had disappeared. The inn-keeper could hardly believe his eyes; full of anger and surprise he ran to the painter, and related what had happened. The painter looked up coolly from his work.

"Was it a wild bear or a tame one?"

"A wild bear."

"Was it chained or not?"

"I guess not!"

"Then" cried the painter, triumphantly, "how could you expect a wild bear to remain in such a storm as that of last night without a chain?"

The inn-keeper had nothing to say against so conclusive an argument, and finally agreed to give the painter fifteen dollars to paint him a wild bear with a chain that would not take to the woods in the next storm.

For the benefit of our unprofessional readers, it may be necessary to mention that the painter had painted the first bear in water colors, which had been washed away by the rain; the second bear was painted in oil colors, and was therefore able to withstand the weather.

GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked what he intended to do with his girls, he replied:

"I intend to apprentice them all to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers, and heads of families, and useful members of society."

Why is a colt getting broke like a young lady getting married? Give it up. Because he is going through the *bridle ceremony*.

IMPERTINENCE PUNISHED.

WE find in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, an account of a curious incident which occurred at a charity fair in Paris:

A young lady, Miss A—, celebrated for her beauty and her wit, presided at one of the tables. Among the throng which pressed around the fair vender of elegant articles, was a young gentleman of much assurance, who gazed upon the lady with offensive freedom, and affected to admire the various articles exposed for sale, but bought nothing.

"What will you please to buy, sir?" asked Miss A—, with a smile of peculiar meaning.

"Oh," replied the exquisite, with a languishing look, "what I most wish to purchase is unhappily not for sale."

"Perhaps it is," said the lady.

"No, no; I dare not declare my wishes."

"Nevertheless," said Miss A—, "let me know what you wish to buy."

"Well, then, since you insist upon it, I should like a ringlet of your glossy black hair."

The lady manifested no embarrassment at the bold request, but with a pair of scissors immediately clipped off one of her beautiful locks, and handed it to the astonished youth, remarking that "the price was five hundred francs!"

Her bold admirer was thunderstruck at the demand, but dared not demur, as by this time a group had collected and were listening to the conversation. He took the hair, and paid over the five hundred francs, and with an air of mortification and sadness, left the hall!

A DILEMMA.

THE ladies, (Heaven preserve them!) by their quaint and sometimes grotesque fashions, often throw mere men into false positions. To prove this theory, the Worcester Transcript says:

"For example, take the present habit of lifting the 'habits' in the street, sometimes with one hand and often with both. During a recent fall of rain, Howard, who is one of the most polite of men, chanced to see a lady at a crossing in a very perplexing predicament. She wished to cross the street, and, of course, to raise her garments to a proper height above the defiling mire; she also wished to raise her umbrella.

"To sustain the skirts (fashionably) required two hands; to hold the umbrella—another; the latter—she had not, inasmuch as Nature, not anticipating the present mode, had, by a too common oversight, given her but two.

"Puzzled—she raised the skirts—and two very pretty blue eyes; the glance whereof fell upon Howard—imploringly. Instantly! the gallant *hombre* pushed to the rescue;—but how to proceed? there was 'the rub.' Of course, he might not touch even the hem of a strange lady's garment! and moreover, must offer one arm for the lady to lean upon.

"But Genius came to the aid of Courtesy. With one hand he held the umbrella, with the other—the lady, delicately contriving to lift one side of the skirts at the same time, while with her disengaged hand, the fair wanderer managed the other side, and over went the twain—triumphantly.

"Starer, who followed, remarked, that he never saw a pair of fifty cent hose more successfully preserved from mud, or so artistically presented to the beholder."

"I thought you was born on the first of April," said a Benedict to his lovely wife, who had mentioned the 21st as her birthday. "Most people might think so, from the choice I made of a husband," she replied.

BUSINESS THE CHARM OF LIFE.

No passion is more ruinous than the haste to be rich. It is condemned alike by revelation, reason, and the sound practical experience of life. It leads men to unsafe and ruinous speculation. It seduces them from fast anchored property to the mirage that glitters. It allows the hand of industry and employment to stand still on the dial plate of life, while men grasp at shadows. It is this passion that separates the business past from the business present by so wide a gulf.

The modern merchant, with small capital, and that perhaps not his own, with his granite store, his mahogany desk, his country seat, fast horse, and rash speculations, scorns the example of his size, who at his desk of pine and green baize, sat each day sixteen mortal hours at his business, and doing his own errands, and being his own clerk. With so wide a contrast, it is not strange that many begin business where their sires began.

It is employment we all need, employment till it shall end. The plow boy is happy in his furrow, and the hours pass swifter than the weaver's shuttle, while the matron and maid sing amid their daily duties. No success and no wealth can make that man happy who has nothing to do. We have seen a boy grow up to the full stature of manhood, take his stand by the side and as one of richest men, his elegant city residence and suburban abode became the envy of men, his horses and his equipage the most perfect in our midst.

An eminent merchant of Boston, when asked by some one why he did not quit his business, as his fortune was ample, replied that his repose would be his death. We know well that the spring of enjoyment would dry up, and soon, with inactivity, life would become a burden. The celebrated commentator, Dr. MacKnight, completed his work on the epistles when not far from sixty years of age. Nearly thirty years of his life had been occupied with that great labor. His employment had been regular and cheerful, and the purple current of life had flowed noiselessly and joyously along. He refused to go on with the Gospels, as he had earned his respite he said. His faculties were in their usual vigor. In leaving his regular employment his mind soon lost its tone, and he sank almost into driveling idiocy. Had he continued his employment, a mellow and a green old age would have been his portion, and his sun gone down at last in unclouded splendor. [Credit lost.]

BEAUTIES OF THE LAW.—A case was decided in the Common Pleas at Cambridge the other day, which happily illustrates the "glorious uncertainty of the law," and the very leisurely manner in which our courts render satisfaction to litigants. In the spring of 1849, Tuttle, of Acton, sold a cow to Brown, of Concord, for fifty dollars; soon after the purchase, Brown discovered that the cow had one dry teat. He then requested Tuttle to allow him a discount of \$12 50 on the bill, and stated that he was ready to pay the balance. Tuttle refused to make any allowance for the dry teat, and sued Brown for the whole bill. The case was decided in his favor, but was carried up on appeal, again returned to the Common Pleas, where it has remained on the docket, until last Tuesday, when it was decided in favor of Brown. The costs have amounted to eight hundred dollars.

Fitchburg Reveille.

A western editor thus delivers himself: We would say to the individual who stole our shirt off the pole, while we were lying in bed waiting for it to dry, that we sincerely hope the collar may cut his throat.

INTRODUCTION OF PLANTS INTO ENGLAND

PINE apples were first grown by Rose, gardener to Charles II.

Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the potato. Sir Anthony Ashley, the ancestor of Lord Shaftesbury, first planted cabbages in this country, and a cabbage appears at his feet on his monument.

Figs were planted in Henry VIII's reign, at Lambeth by cardinal Pole, and it is said that the identical trees are yet remaining.

Spleman, who erected the first paper mill at Dartford, brought over the two first lime trees, which he planted at Dartford and which are still growing there.

Thomas Cromwell enriched the garden of England with three different kinds of plums.

It was Evelyn, whose patriotism was not exceeded by his learning who largely propagated the noble oak in this country; so much so, that the trees which he planted have supplied the navy of Great Britain with its chief proportion of the timber.

Cherries were first planted in Kent, by the Knight Temples, who brought them from the East; and the first mulberry trees were also planted in Kent by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Aubery says that Sir Richard Weston first brought clover grass out of Brabant. The introduction of turnips, and also of sainfoin, is attributed to him, and his memory is still revered by every inhabitant of Surry acquainted with his deeds.

MEASURES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—The Newburyport Herald, in the course of an article on Weights and Measures, remarks that no two nations have the same—though the same name to designate them may be used in many countries. Take the mile measure, for instance: In England and the United States, a mile means 1,760 yards; in the Netherlands, it is 1,093 yards; while in Germany it is 10,129 yards, or nearly six English miles; in France, 2,025 yards. The Scotch mile is 1,984 yards, and the Irish 3,038 yards. The Spanish mile is 2,472 yards, and the Swedish mile 11,700 yards. These are computed in English yards; but the yard itself, of three feet in length, has divers significations in different places. The English yard is 36 inches: French 39.13 inches; the Geneva yard, 57.60; the Austrian, 37.35; the Spanish yard, 33.09; the Prussian, 36.57; the Russian, 30.51. For measures of capacity, the dissimilarity is yet wider and more perplexing. The British have two sorts of bushels, the Imperial and the Winchester, of different capacity. The Winchester bushel is the United States standard; but the State of New-York has another of different capacity, and other States have varying standards of their own. These are incommensurable with the measures of any other nation.

SERVANTS HALF PRICE.—"Is the giraffe to be seen here?"

"Yes, sir."

"I want to see him."

"Very well, sir."

"It's fifty cents, isn't it?"

"One dollar, sir. Fifty cents for servants."

"Well, I'm a servant."

"You a servant!"

"Yes, sir."

"Whose?"

"Yours, sir; your humble servant."

"Walk in and take a seat."

The joke was well worth the price of admission.

Never get angry. It is only the foolish who are guilty of such a weakness.

THE OLD MAN'S SECRET.—An Italian bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition without ever betraying the least impatience. An intimate friend of his, who highly admired these virtues, which he thought impossible to imitate, one day asked the bishop if he could communicate his secret of being always easy.

"Yes,"—replied the old man—"I can teach you my secret with great facility. It consists in nothing more than making a right use of my eyes."

His friend begged him to explain himself.

"Most willingly,"—returned the bishop—

"In whatsoever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my principal business here, is to get there. I then look down on the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it when I come to be interred. I then look abroad on the world and observe what multitudes there are who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all our cares must end, and how very little reason I have to repine or complain."

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen the past week fully 50 cts. per bbl. It was supposed after the close of navigation, that sufficient could not be transported from the west on the railroad, for the supplies of the sea coast towns and cities; but the contrary has proved to be the fact, and a large surplus is now on hand here. Corn has fallen from 4 to 5 cts. per bushel.

The weather continued mild till Monday evening, with a severe gale and warm rain the preceeding evening, which some distance north of us turned into the worst snow storm of the season. It cleared off cold Monday night, this morning we have a driving snow, which we think may turn to rain in a few hours. Thus far we have had no sleighing in this city.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 23, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

As was noticed in our last, the open weather of late had quite an influence on the market. Small quantities of potatoes have been coming in from places near by, and made a considerable depression. This is especially true of turnips, the market being quite overdone, with the prospect that they will go still lower. A lengthened period of cold weather, such as we have to-day, will doubtless revive it again.

Apples have come in more plentifully of late, and the market is well supplied. The prices, however, remain firm.

Eggs have dropped down considerably. Butter and cheese remain the same.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3 25@ \$3 75 ¢ bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3 25@ \$3 75; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$3 25@ \$3 50 ¢ bbl.; New-Jersey Carters, \$3 50@ \$3 75 ¢ bbl.; Washington Co. Carters, \$3 25@ \$3 50; Junes, \$3 25; Western Reds, \$2 50@ \$2 75; White Pink Eyes, \$2 50—scarce; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$2 50@ \$3; Long Reds, \$2 12@ \$2 50; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes, none; Philadelphia, \$4 50@ \$5 00; Turnips, Ruta Baga \$1 32@ \$1 75; White, \$1 00@ \$1 25; Onions, White, \$4 25; Red, \$2 25@ \$2 50; Yellow, \$2 75; Cabbages, 75c@ \$1 25 ¢ doz; Beets, \$1 25 ¢ bbl.; Carrots, \$1; Parsnips, \$1 25.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$2 50@ \$3 00 ¢ bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2 25@ \$2 50.

Butter, Orange Co., 21¢@24¢. ¢ lb.; Western, 15¢@18¢; Eggs, 25¢. ¢ doz.; Cheese, 10c@11c. ¢ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY January 24, 1855.

The delay of cattle, spoken of last week, in consequence of the troubles on the Erie Railroad, has thrown a much larger number into market to-day. As might be expected, there is a decline in the market, though nothing very material, considering the supply of animals is about twice as large. The demand to-day is good, and the brokers, as usual, strike for high prices, but the butchers having so large a number to select from, the former have seen fit to drop down to about 10¢ for the best. Next week they will doubtless command a little higher prices.

Nearly all the animals which are good for any thing will probably find a market to-day, and in point of excellence, we are pleased to say there is considerable improvement. Many of the Yards afford really good specimens of beef cattle, though, here and there, we came across some of the "grades." The cattle, it is said, shrink away in driving—more than they did last year, and this may be a partial answer to our occasional strictures. It is evident, however, in many cases, that the animals have ample room to shrink away, and are therefore less censurable than their owners.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices: Superior quality beef is selling at.....10¢@10½¢. ¢ lb. Fair quality do.8½¢@10¢. ¢ lb. Inferior do. do.7¢@8½¢. do. Beeves.....7c@10½c. Cows and Calves.....\$30@\$60. Veals.....4½c@6c. Sheep.....\$3@\$7. Lambs.....\$2 50@ \$3. Swine.....5c@5½¢.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,..... 2239	1766
Cows,..... 27	—
Veals,..... 218	—
Sheep and lambs,..... 1013	—
Swine,..... 1486	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves... 900 Swine..... 1486 By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves..... 379 Veals..... 218 Cows..... 27 Sheep and Lambs..... 1013 By the Hudson River Railroad..... 300 By the Hudson River Steamboats..... — New-York State furnished, '566; Pennsylvania, 117; Indiana, 130; Kentucky, 109; New-Jersey, 12; Connecticut, 55; Ohio, 445.

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	3396
Beeves.....	517
Veals.....	75
Cows and Calves.....	50

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:

579 Beef Cattle.....	8¢@10½c.
61 Cows and Calves.....	\$20@ \$60
5,128 Sheep.....	\$2@ \$6 50.
28 Calves.....	4½¢@7c.

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, January 24, 1855.

The sheep market has undergone little change since last week. The stock has been of good quality, and in good demand. To-day there is a scarcity of stock on hand, which is held at good prices. The prospect for the week to come is still better.

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports sales of about 820 sheep, ranging from \$2 90 to \$15 50 ¢ head. The latter were very choice specimens from Syracuse, N. Y., and sold to Wm. P. Woodcock, at Tompkins market.

Also, at Brownings, Mr. James McCarty reports sales of 756 sheep and lambs, for \$2,805, averaging \$3 71 apiece, and in the following lots and prices:

77 Sheep.....	\$223 25
19 Sheep.....	77 00
44 Sheep and Lambs.....	205 50
62 Sheep and Lambs.....	279 50
52 do. do.....	221 00
24 do. do.....	66 00
102 do. do.....	340 75
75 Sheep.....	337 50
14 Sheep.....	97 85
34 Sheep.....	142 00
79 Sheep.....	335 75
86 Sheep.....	280 50
88 Sheep.....	208 75

SEE NEXT PAGE.

STATUARY AT THE CAPITOL.

THE eastern side of the capitol is now, and, it would appear, will continue to be, the field in which to display the marble statuary procured by the government's munificence, and in accordance with its varied tastes.

On the north side of the great entrance door from the portico to the rotunda, stands the statue of War, of Carrara marble, and about nine feet in height; while on the other side of the door, likewise in a niche, stands the beatific figure of Peace. The maiden, in simple flowing garb, (without corsets,) is represented in the act of sweetly extending the olive branch to her warlike neighbor, who does not seem disposed to accept of it, for, according to the hand books "his eyes are lowering with anger, and his whole attitude indicates a roused and excited temper." In view of the imposing overture, and the determined manner in which the mail-clad warrior holds his sword in readiness for combat, we are left no other conclusion than his heart is hard and cold as the marble in which he is chiseled for the admiration of mankind.

On the southern abutment of the grand steps is the group of the "Discovery of America," consisting of the marble figures, like the statues to which we have just alluded, by Persico. A knock-kneed Indian maiden, not encumbered with buckram skirts, and incidentally nude, is represented looking up to a figure intended for Columbus, holding in his outstretched right hand—not carrying on his back, like Atlas—the globe. The group is intended to be emblematic of "the triumph of science and perseverance in the discovery of a new world."

On the northern abutment of the same grand steps is "the Rescue," by the lamented Greenough, our own countryman. This occupied the artist eight years, besides a delay of four years, occasioned by his not being able in all that time to obtain a block of Serravezza marble suitable for the purpose. A conflict between a hunter and a savage are the more prominent figures, while the wife of the former, seated on a rock, holds in the arms an infant, smiling, unconscious of the danger with which the small white family was menaced by the man with the tomahawk. The hunter's dog quietly and silently watches the contest, instead of assisting his master in the work of death. But as it is evident the pale face already has the advantage of the red, a proffer of canine services would be cowardly under such circumstances.

By the same artist (Greenough) is the statue of Washington. It stands in the east square of the Capitol. A foreign writer has said of it, "nothing can be more human, and at the same time more God-like, than this statue of Washington. It is a sort of domestic Jupiter." But however much gentlemen of classic taste may laud the Roman appraised figure and the convalescent attitude of the lymphatic subject, the common-sense patriotic masses prefer the Father of his Country in "the modern costume," as he himself did, when consulted by Jefferson, before Houdon commenced the statue of Washington—a cast from which is now displayed in the rotunda of the Capitol. The great man condemned "a servile adherence to the garb of antiquity," in that connection. No republican, we fancy, cares about regarding him as "a sort of domestic Jupiter."

Crawford, in Rome, is now engaged on the grand work ordered by the United States government. It is to be of statuary marble, and placed at the eastern extremity of the Capitol extension. The group will be thoroughly Republican, emblematic of our country's history.

Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who never loved a friend, nor labored to make a friend happy.

A HINT.—What if there should appear in the next European family recipe book, (revised in London and Paris) directions how to take Greece out of maps? [Punch.]

Advertisements.

TERMS.—(Invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

A S GARDENER.—An Englishman who thoroughly understands the growing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; also the management of green-houses and grape-vines, with or without fire. Excellent testimonials as to ability and steadiness can be given if required. Will board in or out of the house. A situation near the city preferred. Address W. SUMMERBEE, Bellport, L. I., where he is at present employed. 72-73

WILLOW PEELING MACHINE.—A few Machines for peeling the BASKET WILLOW, either by hand or horse power, will be furnished next Spring, if ordered immediately.
Also Cuttings for planting, with full directions.
GEO. J. COLBY, 72-73 111 St.

Jonesville, Vt. Jan. 16, 1855.

LARGE SALE OF SHORT HORN STOCK AT AUCTION.

The undersigned being about to remove his place of residence, will sell, at his present residence, (known as the Ayres Farm,) in Barre, Mass., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next,

HIS ENTIRE HERD OF SHORT HORN STOCK,

as follows:
The high bred, full blood Durham bull DUKE, bred by E. P. Prentice, at Mount Hope, sired by Fairfax, (Coates' Herd Book, 374); he by Sir Thomas Fairfax (508), which took the following premiums: At Otley, Eng., 3 guineas; at Leeds, 20 sovereigns; and at Yorkshire, 30 sovereigns—and was never beaten. The dam of Duke was Matilda, (Vol. 5, p. 629), which took the first prize at the Fair of the American Institute in 1843, sired by White Jacket, (5647); dam Heart, bred by the late Thomas Hollis, Esq., at Blythe, Eng.

FORTY COWS.

About half of which were sired by Duke, the remainder were mostly sired by the celebrated imported bull MONARCH.

The above stock was selected with great care, not only as regards symmetry of form, but also for their extraordinary milking properties; and to guard against the impression that the best will be kept from sale, the ENTIRE HERD will be sold with out reserve, and will be sold by catalogue. The age and pedigree given at the sale, offering an opportunity to stock-breeders to purchase animals of rare excellence.

Terms made known at the sale. CALVIN SANFORD, DANIEL BRACON, Auctioneer. 71-72 111 St.

Barre, Mass., Jan. 15, 1855.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1 50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3 50; 3 barrels, \$5 00; 5 barrels, \$8 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854.

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient, servant,

BENJAMIN DANA.

70-12 111 St

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.

B. & C. S. HAINES.

70-74

Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FER-

tilizers.—It is well known and now universally conceded, that for the greater number of crops the most valuable element in all kinds of organic and artificial fertilizers is the ammonia contained in them. The subscriber has, on this account, undertaken extensive arrangements for manufacturing subjects of ammonia from the gas works in and about New-York city. The greater part of this is used in preparing his SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia which will be furnished packed in quantities to suit purchasers at \$6 50 per hundred lbs. All orders promptly filled. 66-78 111 St. C. B. DEBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show" held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of AMERICAN Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y.

As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording-fee for EACH animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject.

L. F. A.

Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice. 69-71 111 St

DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDETTE, &c., for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y.

70-77

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano, Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON, No 54 Wall-st., New-York

57

GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish

C. B. DeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.

Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y., 70-82 111 St. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

OSIER WILLOW, &C.—The subscriber will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent. Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. F. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

70-82 111 St

S. P. HOUGH, Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most servicable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE

CHAINS. Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Fowl Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskit or Texas, Tall oat and Spurrey.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Saintfoin, Alyske Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Fitches, PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

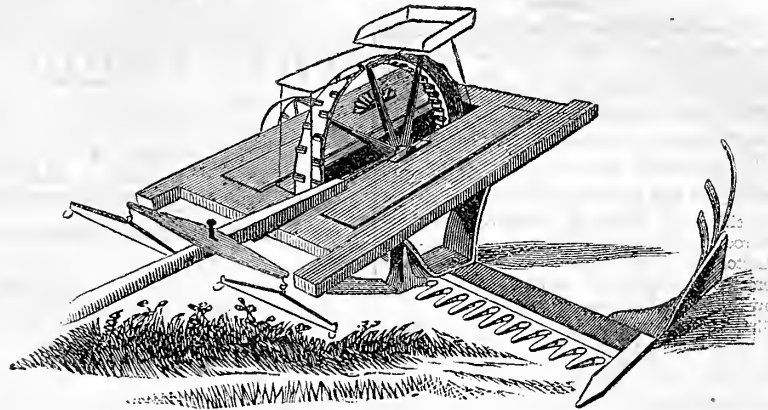
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.

SEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk, Conn.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

- 1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.
- 2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.
- 3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.
- 4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.
- 5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.
- 6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.
- 7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth.

THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as comments, sent free, on post-paid applications. AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

J. S. WRIGHT, "Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. [67-88]

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber

keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among these are some of the choicest animals in the United States; 16 hands and over in height, and well proportioned.

Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions, where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others, in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will endure a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft place to roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen.

Call on, or address by letter, JAMES BUCKALEW, Jamesburg, New-Jersey.

Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 24th-st., N. Y. [59]

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK

& CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing by one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting Hangers, Pulleys, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK, J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN, AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 160 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. [36-41]

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR

SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; intemper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter, WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck. [60-61]

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS and SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

One-Horse, Undershot \$25

Two-Horse, do \$30 to \$35

One-Horse, Overshot \$28

Two-Horse, do \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GU-

ANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street, (near Maiden-lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. [26-77]

CHINESE PIGS.—From pure bred Stock direct from China—very fine of their kind.

B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey. [54-41]

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, AT

ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care.

His Trees, &c., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent at once, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders, as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Autograph, a valuable.....	315
Agricultural State Society of Vermont.....	313
Allied Armies, Feeding of.....	309
Business the charm of life.....	316
Chemistry for small and large Boys and Girls.....	313
Cucumbers, Forced.....	311
Colt and Goose.....	311
Conundrum Exhibition.....	314
Cotton, Sea-Island.....	313
Dilemma.....	316
Eggs, Composition of.....	309
England, introduction of Plants.....	317
Farming Aristocracy.....	309
Florida Lemons.....	306
France, how they do things in.....	315
Farmers' Club at Pluckemine.....	312
Farmers' Club at Pompton Plains.....	312
Horticultural Society, Brooklyn.....	310
Horticultural Society, New-Haven, Conn.....	311
Horticulturist for January.....	310
House of Refuge, Report of.....	308
Horses, Cavalry.....	307
Impertinence Punished.....	316
Judd, Mr.....	312
Labor wanted in Indiana.....	307
Ladies, old.....	315
Law, Beauties of.....	316
Marriage, Mrs. Partington on.....	315
Mormonism, New Phase of.....	309
Measures of Different Countries.....	317
Non-Progressive.....	312
Rose, a Blue.....	313
Religion, Beauties of.....	315
Poultry Show, a Week at.....	306
Poultry, Importance of, to the United States.....	305
Poultry cheaper than Pork.....	308
Polyanthus, Culture of.....	311
Potato Rot in Maine forty years ago.....	307
Painter, Art of a Yankee.....	316
Plaster of Paris and Green Manure.....	309
Susie Sunshine, (Poetry).....	314
Song of the Six Hundred, (Poetry).....	314
Statuary at the Capitol.....	318
Smut in Wheat—Canada Corn.....	312
Sponge Fishing.....	309
Secret, the Old Man's.....	317
Servants Half Price.....	317
Witty.....	314

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Paper is cheap, so is postage, and we earnestly request correspondents to write only on one side of the sheet; and further, that they will place their lines as widely apart as may be, so that in preparing articles for the printer, we can always have room between them to insert additions or corrections.

Postage is no higher paid at the office of delivery than if paid at the office where mailed, and as the "regulations" at the New York Post-office preclude us from paying by the quarter or year, it is useless for subscribers to send money for the pre-payment of postage, for we can not attend to paying postage fifty-two times a year for each subscriber.

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THE LEADING WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF THE COUNTRY.

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A weekly Periodical of 16 large quarto pages, making an annual volume of 832 pages of nearly double the size of those in the first ten volumes of the *Agriculturist*.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The *American Agriculturist* is under the joint Editorial supervision of Mr. A. B. ALLEN—its principal editor for the first ten years—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, A. M., a thoroughly practical farmer and agricultural chemist.

They will be assisted by Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, an eminent practical farmer, stock breeder, and fruit grower; Rev. WM. CLIFT, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, both widely known as pleasing and instructive writers on gardening and other departments of practical Agriculture, and, in addition to these, number of other eminent Agricultural and Horticultural writers.

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ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M., }
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

Published Weekly by Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

{ UNDER THE JOINT EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
A. B. ALLEN & ORANGE JUDD.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 21.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1855.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 73.

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Thursday of last week a large number of persons from different parts of New-Jersey assembled at Trenton, to organize a State Agricultural Society. Every County but two was represented. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and the proceedings, with few exceptions, quite harmonious.

A constitution was presented, which was adopted after reference to a committee of one from each county represented and a discussion and amendments in the general meeting.

The following officers were chosen under the Constitution:

President—Chas. S. Olden, of Mercer.

Vice Presidents—Ist Congressional District, John R. Sickler, of Gloucester; IId, Lewis Peryne, of Mercer; IIId, Jas. Campbell, of Somerset; IVth, Aaron Robinson, of Morris; Vth, Chas. M. Saxton, of Essex.

Corresponding Secretary—J. Hatfield Frazer, of Somerset.

Recording Secretary—F. P. Autin, of Mercer.

Treasurer—John S. Chambers.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Joseph Thompson, of Atlantic; Wm. Parry, Geo. B. Deacon, Sam'l A. Dawdy, Thos. Hancock, and Barclay White, of Burlington; B. W. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Chalkey Albertson, of Camden; Richard C. Holmes, of Cape May; Thomas Flannagan, John T. Nixon, of Cumberland; C. S. Haines, Geo. Hartshorne, J. W. Hays, J. C. Blake, F. B. Chetwood, Joseph Cross, Henry Meeker, J. Hane, Wm. Reed, of Essex; Chas. Reeve, Thomas H. Whitney, of Gloucester; Abijah Hendrickson, Isaac Pullen, James Vandeventer, of Mercer; Samuel E. Stelle, James Buckalew, John B. Edgar, John A. Poole, of Middlesex; David Forman, James S. Lawrence, Wm. H. Hendrickson, Joel Parker, of Monmouth; Nathaniel Bonnell, Henry Hilliard, J. J. Schofield, Jonathan Valentine, of Morris; Edward Woodward, of Ocean; Thomas Shourds, David Petit, of Salem; Peter Staats, Eugene Doughty, of Somerset; George Ryerson, Azariah Davis, Samuel Davis, of Sussex; Wm. P. Robeson, Jas. Stewart, George Titman, of Warren.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

An Executive Committee, of one gentleman from each County, was chosen to act in conjunction with the officers. Their names are as follows:

Edward Taylor, of Atlantic; John Huyler, of Bergen; Joseph F. Bird, of Burlington; J. M. Froth, of Camden; J. H. Diverty, of Cape May; Ephraim Buck, of Cumberland; Charles Knight, of Gloucester; Benjamin Haines, of Essex; Garret Vreeland, of Hudson; Peter K. Hoffman, of Hunterdon; W. K. McIlvaine, of Mercer; James Buckalew, of Middlesex; J. C. Taylor, of Monmouth; Wm. Kitchell, of Morris; Wm. Torrey, of Ocean; J. B. Bean, of Passaic; Wm. B. Otis, of Salem; I. B. Cornell, of Somerset; L. F. Dunn, of Sussex; and Wm. P. Robeson, of Warren.

On motion of J. H. Frazer, of Somerset, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as Jerseymen, we heartily endorse and urge the recommendation contained in the late message of his Excellency Governor Price, for an additional appropriation by the present Legislature, of \$20,000, for the Geological Survey of New-Jersey.

Resolved, That we believe the thorough survey of the State, in the manner proposed in the reports of Messrs. Kitchell, Cook, and Viele, will be of an advantage to its citizens, in developing mineral wealth, and in affording facilities for the more successful prosecution of agricultural pursuits; far exceeding the expenditure necessary for its completion.

Resolved, That from the result of the past year's operations, we have full confidence in the ability of the gentlemen now engaged in prosecuting the Geological Survey of New-Jersey.

On motion,

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet in this city, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, 14th of February next, for the purpose of completing the organization, to determine whether it shall be expedient or not to hold an annual Fair, &c.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to procure the attendance of some suitable persons to deliver addresses on the subject of agriculture.

SCRATCHES.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gives the following recipe for the cure of scratches: Soak and wash clean with hot *strong* soap suds, then with a hot shovel bath in an ointment made by simmering one quarter-pound of sulphur in a pint of racoon's, goose, or pig's foot oil, or some other soft grease. I have known many other and more costly remedies applied, but none of them with such *infallible* success.

BED-MAKING.

We could wish some of our lady correspondents had taken hold of this subject and given it a thorough "shaking out;" but as they have seen fit to let it lie among the rubbish of themes unsung, we propose to turn it over in a quiet way, rather by way of introduction than exhaustion.

With the technicalities of bed-making we are not very familiar, though we have made use of what is called a *bed* from extreme childhood. Our earliest years, we have reason to believe, were chiefly spent in a cradle, being founded, however, rather on tradition than recollection. Since that time we have had considerable experience, having reposed on couches of all degrees of susceptibility, from the most fascinating feather beds down to the most irresistible white oak boards.

We have lain on wood-piles pillowed on an eight-foot stick, on sand-heaps, "wrapped in the blankets of the dark," on hay-mows, overhung with the most delicate cob-webs, on mattresses, finely calculated to impart vigor to the body, on husk beds most admirable for those who admire them, on straw beds with the heads sticking up through the ticking in a most ticklish way, and on glorious old feather beds, where one sinks into the feathers like a baker's fist into a pile of dough. Now it is this last class, which, being most subject to use and abuse, we propose to speak of; and as people sometimes convey their meaning in a negative way, so we beg leave to do the same thing.

And in the first place, it may be needless to say, that a feather bed, in all cases, should be turned over and shaken up at least once a month. We have lain on beds which, from continued pressure, appeared to have been reduced to the consistency of a pile of chips; or, if stirred at all, the feathers had associated together in little heaps, by which one could scarcely resist the impression that he was lying on a pile of pumpkins. Such beds are rather disagreeable, inasmuch as the body is only supported at intervals, whereas, it ought to rest on continuous feathers. A second case is where the feathers, by some unaccountable process, have been piled up in the middle, roach-back fashion. In this case there is always a tendency in different directions, like the streams which rise on the top of the Rocky Mountains. This continued exertion to keep from rolling both ways is not likely to add to the slumbers of the recumbent, and, therefore, subverts the entire scheme of a

feather bed. A third, and very common case, is where the feathers appear to have been scooped out of the middle in the manner of an artificial fish-pond. Such beds always remind one of that law of gravitation by which all bodies tend to the lowest point. A man might as well undertake to sleep in an elongated bread-tray. Besides, like cobwebs in a parlor, they do not add much to taste and neatness. A fourth and final case is, where the feathers have been poked from head to foot, leaving the body in a semi-antipodal position. In these circumstances we sometimes find a huge pillow placed at the head, as if by way of compensation; and the body after declining six inches in the wrong direction, at last comes to a sudden curve between the head and shoulders, giving it the appearance of a crook-neck squash. Such a position tends to create congestion of the brain, and should therefore be avoided by those who have any.

Having now laid down the conditions of a poor bed, we think it easy enough to determine those of a good one; and we shall therefore leave the subject for our readers to expand, contract, or leave alone, as is most agreeable.

For the American Agriculturist.

CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW AT BIRMINGHAM.

MONK BARN, Hampstead, London, Jan. 1, 1855.

Our great Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show is just past, and is the largest and most imposing gathering of poultry which we have had; and the prizes are sought after with great anxiety. They vary in value from ten shillings to six pounds; and any amateur would willingly spend a large sum for the honor of taking one of them.

Competition this year has been stronger than ever, as every member was restricted to showing four pens instead of six as formerly. Notwithstanding this restriction 1,745 pens were exhibited. In all these pens there were about 1,500 cocks, the united crowing of which immense number made a most astonishing noise, like the sound of a discontented, angry multitude; nor did the ducks and geese fail to join the concert.

The collection of Spanish fowls was the most magnificent display of white faced birds we have ever had. The Brahmas were less handsome than I expected to find them. What do you think of these beautiful birds? and what color and comb do you think should characterize them? I know none here handsomer than some which I had from Dr. Bennett; but I do not show Brahmas. The only fowls I sent to Birmingham were my Sultan's fowls, and they took a prize.

Many shows lately have offered, in addition to the large number of prizes, one or two silver cups to the person who shows the greatest number of good pens. These extra prizes are tried for with great eagerness, and make the shows which give them very popular.

Most of our agricultural meeting (following the example of the Royal Agricultural Society of England,) now have poultry as well as beasts, and it makes a very pretty and amusing variety. The Royal Agricultural Society holds its meeting this year at Carlisle; an immense distance for Londoners.

E. WATTS.

The milk last drawn from a cow is from ten to twelve times richer than the first.

WORK AND WAGES.

COUNTRY DEMAND.

CONDITION, TREATMENT AND PAY OF WORKMEN UPON AMERICAN FARMS.

A circular appeared in the Weekly Times, Tribune and American Agriculturist, during last September, asking information of farmers with regard to the *Wages and Condition of Hired Laborers upon Farms* throughout the country. In reply eighty-eight letters have been received, the substance of which is below given to the public. The reports of *wages* have been placed in full in a tabular form, for the purpose of giving the exact figures used in such return. In this is also the cost per week of *board* in each locality where given. In examining the table it must be well understood that this last has no connection with the *wages*, in addition to which in all cases, board is provided by the employer; that is, the laborer is paid the price named *and found*. His only necessary expense is for clothing.

These returns show strikingly the just now extremely important fact, that while the seaboard cities are full of unemployed and depressed laborers, the farmers, even in the comparatively immediate vicinity, can not obtain the necessary help to carry on their operations. Seventy-nine out of eighty-eight call for more laborers, and by seventeen of these they are *pressingly* demanded. These tables show an averaged of \$136 50 (and found) as the annual wages of an intelligent farm hand when engaged by the year; \$13 50 (and found) per month, when employed in the Summer months only, by which has been generally understood the term of *eight months* of active farm operations, and 75 cents a day, *with board*, when hired by the day.

There are 2,500,000 farmers in the United States, of whom nearly every one, probably, would at this moment give a home and abundance of good food to any man ready in return to give a moderate amount of labor with his hands, with the addition of wages according to skill and good conduct as soon as the Spring sun softens the ground. Millions of acres awaiting the plow—wheat twenty shillings a bushel—thousands of idle arms in the cities—thirty trains a day asking passengers!

Common sense seems to say give—not soup, but *railway tickets* to your unemployed. Distribute them with careful minuteness, and in ten days every willing man may be *permanently* provided for in places where every stimulus is to manhood. For to an inquiry made with special reference to the point whether these laborers generally become *proprietors of land*, six only say “rare,” six say “occasional,” while seventy-three say “frequent,”—while eighty-six out of eighty-eight report that these laborers sit at their employer's table and are on terms of personal equality. To the free and hopeful country, then, with these idle arms and hungry stomachs! They demand work—here it is for them and to spare.

Here follow the tables. It is to be noted (1) that these are the *average* wages for the *last five years*—at present they may be counted one-fifth higher; (2) that the employer provides board and (when by the month or year) lodging, and ordinary washing and mending, in addition to these wages; (3) that by “Summer months” is meant usually the six or eight active farming months; (4) that in the last column the figures show sometimes the estimated *cost* to the employer of boarding a workman, sometimes the usual boarding-house price of board. The variations in amount in the same locality depend on variations in demand

and on the skill of the workman; thus, read, “Somerset, Me., by the day, 50 cents to \$1—by the month, \$12 to \$15,” &c.

LOCALITY.	WAGES. (Board found by employer.)						
	When Hired.						Cost of Board per week.
	In summer by the day.	In summer by the month.	In harvest by the day.	In harvest by the month.	Per the whole year.		
County and State.							
Somerset..... Maine..	\$0.50	\$12	\$....	\$....	\$....	\$1.75	
Franklin..... Mass..	1.00	15	1.25	30	150	1.50	
Hampshire..... do....	1.00	15	1.25	30	150	1.25	
New-Haven..... Conn..	1.00	20	1.25	39	180	2.00	
New-Haven..... do....	1.00	20	1.25	39	180	2.00	
New-Haven..... do....	1.00	13	1.25	25	125	1.75	
Fairfield..... do....	50	10	1.00	11	120	....
Hartford..... do....	62	14	1.25	10	150	2.25	
Middlesex..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	25	150	2.50	
Litchfield..... do....	1.00	13	1.50	26	180	2.00	
Madison..... N.Y.	75	14	1.25	26	126	2.00	
Wayne..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	26	120	....
Ontario..... do....	1.50	15	1.50	30	144	1.50	
Madison..... do....	50	10	1.00	16	100	....
Onondaga..... do....	75	10	1.00	24	120	2.00	
Oneida..... do....	75	15	1.25	25	125	2.00	
Otsego..... do....	62	14	1.25	20	150	2.00	
Columbia..... do....	62	12	1.00	22	144	1.50	
Columbia..... do....	62	12	1.00	24	85	1.00	
Dutchess..... do....	62	10	1.00	20	100	....
Oswego..... do....	62	16	1.25	25	150	1.75	
Dutchess..... do....	75	15	1.25	26	150	2.00	
Sullivan..... do....	75	12	1.25	20	100	1.75	
Seneca..... do....	1.00	14	1.50	20	100	1.75	
Dutchess..... do....	1.25	14	1.25	18	140	2.00	
Columbia..... do....	1.25	13	87	120	1.50	....
Onondaga..... do....	75	15	1.50	18	150	1.75	
Richmond..... do....	75	15	1.25	15	165	2.25	
Erie & Niagara..... do....	62	15	1.50	25	160	2.50	
Oneida..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Montgomery..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Herkimer..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Livingston..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Salem..... N. J.	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Monmouth..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Gloucester..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Crawford..... Pa.	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Susquehanna..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Bucks..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Bradford..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Lancaster..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Lancaster..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Ferguson..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Perry..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Prince George.. Md..	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Washington..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Washington..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Washington..... Va..	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Anderson..... S. C.	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Northern Mississippi.	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Bexar, West'n Texas.	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Clarke, Ky. (sl.)	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
St. Josephs..... Mo..	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Cohocton..... Ohio..	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Belmont..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Ashtabula..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Highland..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Dark..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Mahoning..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Crawford..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Branch..... Mich..	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Cass..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	
Battle-Creek..... do....	1.00	15	1.50	24	144	2.00	

Gibson.....Ind.	1.00	14	1.25	18	120	1.50
Greencastle.....do.	75	15	1.00	..	144	1.50
Delaware.....do.	62	13	1.00	20	120	1.50
Harrison.....do.	50	10	1.50	18	96	1.50
Steuben.....do.	75	12	1.00	20	120	1.75
Lake.....Ill.	75	15	1.25	20	125	1.50
Newark.....do.	50	13	1.00	18	130	1.50
Pike.....do.	75	15	1.50	24	150	2.00
Will.....do.	62	13	1.00	..	144	..
Tazewell.....do.	75	12	..	..	100	1.50
Stephenson.....do.	75	16	2.00	..	150	2.00
Bureau.....do.	1.00	25	2.10	30	220	2.00
Winnebago.....do.	75	15	..	..	100	..
Whiteside.....do.	1.25	18	1.50	25	120	1.00
Marshall.....do.	1.00	16	..	..	165	1.25
Ogle.....do.	18	12	..	..	160	..
Hancock.....do.	62	14	1.00	22	150	1.50
Winnebago.....do.	75	13	1.12	18	130	1.50
Will.....do.	75	..	75	20	140	1.50
Pulaski.....do.	75	15	1.00	30	200	2.50
Lee.....Iowa.	50	12	1.00	..	120	1.50
Keokuk.....do.	60	..	..	..	120	..
Fond du Lac.....Wis.	75	14	1.12	20	140	1.25
Walworth.....do.	50	..	1.00	18	100	..
Kenosha.....da.	62	12	1.50	20	150	1.50
	62	13	..	..	150	..
	62	14	1.25	24	144	2.25

The following are the questions of the circular, to each of which is appended a summary, statement of the answers received. To the first, the table above replies :

I. About what has been the average rate of wages, during the last five years, for able-bodied men of moderate capacity, able to plow and mow—board found by employer? When hired by the day in the Summer months? When hired by the month in the Summer months? When hired by the day in harvest season only? When hired by the month in harvest season only? When engaged for the whole year?

II. What are the usual wages of raw hands, or recent emigrants unaccustomed to American implements and methods of labor, hired by the year and board found by the employer? speaking the English language? not speaking English?

Raw hands will be taken by most with little less wages. The general reply is, that there is little difference. Some give figures which are one-fourth to one-third less than the rates above. Ignorance of the language makes a slight additional difference, which throughout the West is scarcely appreciable :

III. Are the majority of hired agricultural laborers in your vicinity native or foreign born? (If foreign, please state of what nation.)

Eighty-four reply: In forty-five, native predominate; in thirty, foreign; in nine cases the numbers are equal.

Of the foreign-born, Irish and German form the mass, German predominating at the West. When preference is expressed, Germans are nearly always preferred to Irish. Scotch, English and Swedes to German.

IV. Do the majority of farmers (proprietors of land, the chief value of which depends upon its agricultural productions) employ hired laborers at all in your part of the country?

Eighty-six reply—72, yes; 14, no. Instead of, or beside employing laborers, it appears a common thing to rent land for a share of the proceeds. Especially in the West, to newly arrived families.

V. Could more laborers find employment steadily and permanently at the rate of wages you have mentioned?

Eighty-eight reply—9 say no; 3 say "in Summer;" 76 say Yes—17 with great emphasis and urgency. [The Noes come from New-England, and the immediate vicinity of New-York and Philadelphia.]

VI. (1.) Is it a frequent, occasional, or extremely rare occurrence for men who have been employed as hired hands upon farms within your observation, to come upon the public for support of life, or to be dependent in any way upon charity? (2.) Does this ever happen to men of sound body and not of intemperate habits?

Of 84 who reply, 80 say "very rarely" or "never;" 2. (in New-York and New-Jersey) say "occasional;" 2. (in Massachusetts and Maryland) say "frequent." To the second question—1 (Massachusetts) says "Yes;" 2 say "very rarely;" 79 say "No."

VII. Is it a general occurrence within your knowledge that men who have been hired laborers upon farms before they were twenty-five years old have become independent proprietors, or acquired property sufficient to be free from the necessity of personal labor before they were fifty?

Eighty-four reply—of whom 73 say "frequent," (one or two consider it inevitable;) 6 say "rare;" 6 say "occasional."

VIII. Are there many instances in your part of the country of men who have acquired wealth and positions of influence and honor, who have been previously employed as hired agricultural laborers?

Seventy-four make reply: 1 "never," 8 "rare," 18 "occasional," 48 "frequent." A number of writers dilate on the point and give multiplied instances in their own neighborhood and experience. Among these are mentioned by name the Governor of one State, (Indiana,) and many Judges and members of Congress.

A number point to themselves, who, from the position of raw emigrants, have become owners of farms valued at from \$5,000 to \$50,000.

The writer may properly add, that within his own knowledge, there are several men who, not more than fifteen years ago, were common farm laborers, that are now land owners and farmers on their own account, employing laborers in their turn. One such is now chief constructing engineer of a Southern Railroad; another is a merchant, at last account conducting a heavy and profitable business in Wisconsin; another is a lawyer in good practice; another has the superintendence of a steam saw-mill, at wages of \$60 a month.

IX. Are the majority of agricultural laborers frugal, (laying up or employing as permanent capital, one-half their earnings,) and ambitious, having the purpose to own land, or otherwise live independently?

Eighty-two answer: sixty-one say "yes;" nineteen, "no;" one thinks one-half are so; one has observed that Protestants are so, but that Catholics are not."

X. Do the majority of them take their meals at the same table with their employers?

It appears to be the almost universal custom for laborer and employer to sit at the same family table—not excepting the female "help."

Two employers only, living near New-York City, say "no." The eighty-six others all reply affirmatively, some with pride, some even with indignation.

XI. Are they supplied with as much food as they wish to eat?

Two pass this question in silence; eighty-six reply "of course," of whom one adds, "our dogs have food to spare."

XII. (1.) Do they generally have meat in any form once every day? (2.) Do they generally have fresh meat once or oftener, each week?

(1) Eighty-eight say "Yes"—most add, "three times a day." (2) Seventy-nine reply—five, "seldom;" sixty-three, "frequent, but depending on the season." All who enlarge on the point, say that bacon forms the staple diet, but that fresh meat is frequent, and sometimes constant in Fall and Winter.

XIII. About what is the cost per week of laboring men's board?

Replies given in full in table above.

XIV. Are they generally decently and comfortably clothed?

Eighty-two say, "Yes;" one says, with few exceptions; many agree in mentioning that they are as well clothed as their employ-

ers, and, not without pique, some add, "better."

The demand for FEMALES appears to be everywhere even greater and more uniform than that for males. To sixty-eight of these letters are added remarks on female labor, and the general expression is that they are very scarce and "in great demand." Only one reports that in his region (near Utica, N. Y.) the supply is about equal to the demand. One says, "one hundred could find employers in this town in one day." The wages reported are from 75 cents to \$2 a week, varying according to experience and capacity. Many, especially at the West, report the customary position of such girls in the family as that of daughters, sitting at the same table, dressing as well or better, riding to the village to church in the same vehicle, &c.

The tendency throughout the West to immediate marriage is a subject of general complaint. One counts over his girls on his fingers with this curious statistical result: "In the last eight years I have had in my employ twenty-three girls, nineteen of whom have married out of my house."

On the whole, the result of this inquiry seems to demonstrate what of late has here been considered doubtful, that the demand for agricultural and household labor still exists in full force, and is almost limitless in extent. The laborers of one year are the employers of the next, increasing by so much more the constant demand, and exhausting the stream of supply.

Yet this stagnant accumulation of relaxed muscles in the cities! Expensive buildings, with salaried agents to nourish them with food bought in the dearest market, by speculating contractors; a paid and uniformed police to keep them, with difficulty, in decent order; and, at this moment, military force notified, and private benevolence called on vehemently to assist! But the City can not afford to pay distributing agents or railway fares. No. It is not its business. It has never been customary.

Here is a poor loafer, whom a \$5 railroad ticket and a pound of crackers will rid the City of forever, within finite happiness to himself, and who, before two years, will have paid back not less than \$10 to City importers alone for his tools, his broadcloth, his watch, and his gun, to say nothing of the flour and beef he will furnish. And no; the City must speculate in more islands on which to build him a granite residence, pay his board therein at \$2 50 per week, and employ a few more agents to look after him.

This gap, from the eager farmer with the spare capital and rich soil, to the close garret or riotous boarding-house of the fleeced emigrant and idle city workmen—this gap must be bridged. Within the year, an Association with PETER COOPER for its President, and HORACE GREELEY for one of its Directors, has been founded and put in operation with the express design of being this medium of communication between those wanting laborers and the laborers wanted. Its organization is good, its agents are at work. It is just what we want. But the railway fares—who is to pay them? That is the rub! The Association have no funds to advance. The laborer has been fleeced, has been unfortunate, has not a penny. The farmer will not often take the risk; he must see his man before he hires him. So the gate is as wide as ever. The bridge is built, but the toll—who shall pay it?

The funds must be advanced. A thousand tickets could be cheaply bought, good for certain towns on certain dates. If not used, no harm is done. It would be the best possible investment for the City funds, to pay for all such tickets actually collected on trains. The "Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor" has 361 agents, who would

gladly and wisely distribute the tickets. The "Protective and Employment Society" could easily distribute the men and women. Let them be sent to their offices with their tickets, the blanks for date and destination to be filled by them. The distances need not be great. One man in central New-York, (Madison County,) writes that 300 could find employment in his town, probably 4,000 in his county. Should the demand not just now be sufficient for all who apply, let their existing Western agents advertise laborers at somewhat reduced wages, and let all Postmasters be made agents. Some such scheme as this is simply indicated by common sense.

The object of the writer of this circular was a general one, to obtain some more definite and precise information which would be useful to himself and the public. The outcry and visible suffering of the working people of the City have given an unexpected importance to the subject, and this direction to his thoughts and remarks upon it. He wishes to express his obligations to those who have favored him with replies. Most of these have been minute and explicit to a remarkable degree. Almost all, though many are written with little regard to orthography and rule, bear new testimony to the clearheaded sagacity characteristic of American yeomen. Particular requests for the supply of laborers he has handed to the "American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society" above mentioned, whose Offices are at Nos. 13 Astor-place and 27 Greenwich-street, and through whom he has, on several occasions, satisfactorily obtained workmen for his own farm. To such as have addressed inquiries and suggested further correspondence, he regrets that want of leisure will prevent any other than this public reply.

FRED. LAW OLMPSTED.
SOUTHSIDE, STATEN ISLAND, Jan. 22, 1855.

PUNY SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

I beg to offer a single common-sense observation on the subject of Seabright Bantams—I refer to the practice of getting them as puny as possible; and to the awarding of prizes to them at exhibitions, in accordance with puny notions. Common sense and common experience tell us, that this pitiful dwarfing of Seabrights is but a "delusion and a snare." 'Tis a feat but worthy of the celestial feet of Chinese ladies. These highly valuable, or rather I ought to say valued, dwarfish birds are truly but mere nonentities—the are rendered worthless; and did the continuance of the breed depend upon them, the whole race would vanish forthwith. I repeat, that it is a monstrous taste, a mere burlesque on perfection, to breed birds up to a state of dwarfish unproductiveness—to puny monstrosity, which would render the continuance of the race impossible.

How many have been doomed to disappointment and finally to disgust, by Bantams of such perfection! Prize pens have been bought at a high price, delusive hopes have been entertained for one, or may be two seasons, of breeding from them a host of such perfect little creatures; but the hapless result is—just the old story: one—two—nay, three hundred eggs set without a single chicken—for the puny dwarfs are sterile! Further, have they really any peculiar claim to our admiration—do they show superiority of breeding—or, indeed, any peculiar excellence at all?—not a whit. They are, simply, the weaklings of the clutch, the most puny chickens that can not attain their full and free development of growth; they are, indeed, but the mere accident of an accident!

Let us hope then, that our judges will see

to it, and that they will avoid giving a single point in favor of mere dwarfishness. Let me not, however, be misunderstood on my notions of reform. I would still have Bantams small birds, withal; and would be especially jealous to preserve the true *form, gait, and carriage*—for in these points really does "Bantamism" really consist, and not in "punyism." Let the prize birds be exact in marking, have the true Bantam deportment, nay, let them be as absolute patterns of "deportment" as Mr. Turvy drop himself. As to size, let them be moderate—not puny, dwarfish, and, "not to put too fine a point upon it," sterile monstrosities; but joyous, debonaire, plump and *bumptious* little fellows, "that give the world assurance of a—Bantam." Such are the sentiments of

TRISTRAM SHANDY.

P.S.—If I am asked what I mean by "moderate" size, I might refer to the smart, tight, high-bred game Bantam; of which unhappily so very few true specimens are now to be seen. It differs much from the thick-set, and comparatively bulky bird, often called game Bantams (I believe Mr. Baily rarely omits giving a prize to the true game Bantam, whenever he meets with it in the "promiscuous class" of poultry). Although many may treat these notions of mine as heterodox, I know that others, whose opinions command the highest respect, share them with me. 'Tis indeed high time to protest against that namby-pambyism, which sees perfection but in littleness; like the Almond Tumbler fancier, whose "little wonders" can not feed their own young!—hence the system of "shifting;" that is, of placing these precious "wonders," from time to time, under common pigeons, that they may be fed and reared.

FARM EXPERIMENTS VALUABLE IN PROPORTION TO THEIR SIZE AND DURATION.

We have often urged upon farmers the importance of careful experiments, and have much yet to say on this subject. The following communication to the Agricultural Gazette, though referring to a particular experiment, yet contains several valuable hints, and on this account we copy it entire.

No one can entertain a higher regard for, or appreciate more thoroughly the value of practical experiments in agriculture than myself; but in my humble judgment, to be practical they must be fair; to be fair they ought to be very minute either in size or duration. The greatest and most successful experimentalist of his day, the late Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, held it as a maxim, to which he rigidly adhered throughout his long farming career (a period of at least half a century), that no experiment could be satisfactory to himself, or beneficial to the community, that was not of three years' duration, and of a magnitude in some degree proportionate to the extent of the farm for which it was required. If, for instance, in riding over his extensive crops, in and around Holkham, any particular variety of corn, turnips, or what not, attracted the notice of his farming friends, and he was asked his opinion thereon, the answer was sure to be, "I never give an opinion on this, or any other experiment, till after a three years' trial. This is only my first or second year," (as the case may be). "Come to see me at three years' end, and I will tell you all about it." Nor was this a mere lilliputian garden-pot experiment, but one in some sort commensurate with the scale of his arable occupation (about 2,000 acres in and around the park at Holkham), and probably not less than 40 or 50 acres. There is both sense and value in a trial of this magnitude and duration; and

though I do not go the length of asserting the necessity or even the possibility of such in all cases, we contend for the principle that the larger the experiment and the oftener it is repeated, the more satisfactory and valuable it will be, both to the experimentalist and the public. I have been led to these remarks by the letter of Mr. William Dickenson, of New Park, Lymington, in a late number on the enormous produce he tells us he has obtained and expects to obtain from Italian rye-grass. Far be it from me to undervalue any experiment if fairly conducted; but I beg most respectfully to submit that this is not, and cannot be, a fair experiment; and in a practical point of view it is of no value or weight whatever. The bare idea of selecting from a field (we are not told of what size) an insignificant patch of only a yard square, and thence deducing the acreable amount of the produce, does appear to me to border on the ridiculous; and somewhat of a piece with the land valuer, who produced a bag of earth as a sample of the soil of an estate. Where and how was this particular yard selected? In a field of any size—say 5, 10, or whatever might be the number of acres—there will, and must be, great inequalities in the length, strength and thickness of the plants. Was it taken from the best, the worst, or an average of the general crop? How was it cut? and, above all, how was the exact measure defined? I have a right to ask these questions, because much, very much, depends upon the manner in which the operation is conducted; one man, by a little close shaving, and a sort of Russian grasp at the boundaries of his yard, may make tons per acre more than another, who, from the same field, confines himself within the exact limits of his allotted patch. Do it the best way you can, it is not a fair experiment. The errors, whether of over or under weight, and there are sure to be some, will be multiplied 4840 times if an English, or 6150 times if a Scotch acre. By-the-bye, why talk of Scotch acres in the New Forest? This is complicating matters without any adequate reason. English experiments ought always be in English measure; and any departure therefrom, in England, will only lead to confusion, and ought be avoided. I hope Mr. Dickenson will not infer from what I have said that I mean to cast any reflection on his *protegee*, the Italian rye-grass, as a crop. Far from it; and if I can not go all lengths in his encomiums of it, I admit at once that it is superior in weight, and I think in quality to the common rye-grass. I only wish he would let us see and hear a little more of it; instead of one poor solitary yard, for instance, 5, 10, or more acres if he likes; the more the better. His proffered stake of £100 would then, but not till then, carry weight with it in the minds of practical men. Just in the same category, on the same page with Mr. Dickenson, we find Messrs. Harvey and Son, with their yard of land, planted with 18 grains of wheat, producing, as they tell us, after the rate of 19 quarters per statute acre! Now, of what practical value is such a statement as this? Suppose a field of clover-lea, say 20 acres—soil, light sand and gravel, perhaps in a game district—all ready for putting in a wheat crop; do Messrs. Hardy mean to say that 6 pints of seed are all they would advise to an acre? The thing is so ridiculous that it is hardly worth refuting; game, rooks, larks and slugs, to say nothing of wireworms, would make such havoc with the plant from its very thinness that the poor farmer would be very fortunate to reap as much as "2 quarters, 2 bushels, 3 pecks, and 5 quarts per acre," being the result of Messrs. Hardy's second experiment from the common mode of seeding. In practice I have no doubt

such would be about the fact; viz., that the thin sowing would furnish the poor crop; the 2 or 2½ bushels, not an extraordinary crop, perhaps, but a fair average for such land; probably 3½, 4, or even more, quarters per acre. But my present object is not so much to argue the question of thick or thin sowing as to enter my protest in this, as in Mr. Dickenson's case, against drawing an inference either pro or con, from so contemptible a trial as a square yard of ground; and that, too, rich, highly cultivated garden ground. It can satisfy no one, least of all the practical tenant farmer, to whom his wheat crop is, or ought to be, the first and most important object, and who, if foolish enough to act upon it, will assuredly find himself most lamentably deceived; and if he escape a lunatic asylum, can hardly fail of a berth in the county jail.

T. GLOUCESTER.

TARTAR OR SHANGHAI SHEEP.

Your object being the distribution of the newest information connected with the various branches of Agriculture; I wish to place at your disposal a few remarks relative to a new kind of sheep recently introduced into this country, which from peculiar habits are specially adapted to supply the exigencies frequently offered by the human family. I refer to the Tartar, or Broad Tailed Sheep, which, from having been brought directly from Shanghai, have also received the name of Shanghai sheep. They are of good size, with ears drooping forward, prominent noses, agreeably expressive faces, covered with a short and very fine glossy silken hair. The fleece is light, and best adapted for blankets, and similar wollen textures. The value of this breed does not, therefore, consist in the fleece, but must be sought for in the remarkable facility it offers to increase the supply of this kind of animal food almost at pleasure, for the ewes have lambs twice a year, generally from three to four at a birth, and not unfrequently five at a time. I have a ewe which brought three lambs last February, all of which were raised to maturity. About the middle of November one had two more, and at the same time her two February ewe lambs each brought a lamb, making her progeny in nine months no less than seven, all living and thriving save the February buck, a fine fellow whose head was cracked in the sixth month of his age, by the patriarch of a flock into which he had rashly intruded.

The quality of the mutton is of the highest order, as every one can attest who has eaten of it. When in China several years ago, I was not a little surprised to find the eagerness exhibited by every one for mutton, and never did I see a leg brought upon the table of which any thing was left but the bone. I attributed this partiality in a great degree to the high price of the meat, the cost of which to foreigners was something like 50 cents per pound. But I have since been convinced that while rarity contributed something to the flavor, there was still more due to the intrinsic qualities of the meat, which is entirely free from any woolly, or other disagreeable taste, and has a delicacy resembling venison. This characteristic of the mutton of the Tartar sheep, with the capacity they afford of furnishing lambs at any time of the year, must make them of great value to those whose chief object is to breed for the shambles.

I have crossed the breed with a good stock of country sheep, and have about twenty-five half bloods, pronounced remarkably fine sheep, by all who have seen them, being rather larger than the full bloods, with much better fleeces. How they are to turn out in the excellence of their mutton and prolific

qualities remains to be tested. Probably they will exceed common sheep in the average number of their lambs, but not equal the full bloods in their astonishing prolific qualities, and this to many persons may constitute an improvement.

G. EMERSON.
Progressive Farmer.] No. 38 Girard-st., Phila.

BALLOON HOUSES.

WE condense from the report in the Tribune, the remarks of Mr. Solon Robinson, at the American Institute Farmers' Club, on the construction of the light-framed buildings, commonly known as the *Balloon*. We do not agree with Mr. R. as to the comparative strength and durability of these structures; but we think them eminently adapted for temporary buildings, intended to last long enough to enable the owner to put up others more substantial and durable, for which he has neither present time nor means.

I would saw all my timber for a frame-house, or ordinary frame out-building, of the following dimensions: Two inches by eight; two by four; two by one. I have, however, built them, when I lived in Indiana, many miles from sawmills, nearly all of split and hewed stuff, making use of rails or round poles reduced to straight lines and even thickness on two sides, for studs and rafters. But sawed stuff is much the easiest, though in a timber country the other is far the cheapest. First, level your foundation, and lay down two of the two-by-eight pieces, flat wise, for side-walls. Upon these set the floor-sleepers, on edge, 32 inches apart. Fasten one at each end, and, perhaps, one or two in the middle, if the building is large, with a wooden pin. These end-sleepers are the end-sills. Now lay the floor, unless you design to have one that would be likely to be injured by the weather before you get the roof on. It is a great saving, though, of labor, to begin at the bottom of a house and build up. In laying the floor first, you have no studs to cut and fit around, and can let your boards run out over the ends, just as it happens, and afterward saw them off smooth by the sill. Now set up a corner post, which in nothing but one of the two-by-four studs, fastening the bottom by four nails; make it plum, and stay it each way. Set another at the other corner, and then mark off your door and window places, and set up the side studs and put in the frames. Fill up with studs between, 16 inches apart, supporting the top by a line or strip of board from corner to corner, or stayed studs between. Now cover that side with rough sheeting boards, unless you intend to side up with clap boards on the studs, which I never would do, except for a small, common building. Make no calculation about the top of your studs; wait till you get up that high. You may use them of any length, with broken or stub-shot ends, no matter. When you have got this side boarded as high as you can reach, proceed to set up another. In the meantime, other workmen can be lathing the first side. When you have got the side all up, fix upon the height of your upper floor, and strike a line upon the studs for the under side of the joist. Cut out a joint four inches wide, half-inch deep, and nail on firmly one of the inch strips. Upon these strips rest the chamber floor joist. Cut out a joist one inch deep in the lower edge, and lock it on the strip, and nail each joist to each stud. Now lay this floor and go on to build the upper story, as you did the lower one; splicing on and lengthening out studs wherever needed, until you get high enough for the plate. Splice studs or joist by simply butting the ends together, and nailing strips on each side. Strike a line and saw off the top of the studs

even upon each side—not the ends—and nail on one of the inch strips. That is the plate. Cut the ends of the upper joist the bevel of the pitch of the roof, and nail them fast to the plate, placing the end ones inside the studs which you will let run up promiscuously, to be cut off by the rafter. Now lay the garret floor by all means before you put on the roof, and you will find that you have saved fifty per cent of hard labor. The rafters, if supported so as not to be over ten feet long, will be strong enough of the 2 by 4 stuff. Bevel the ends and nail fast to joist. Then there is no strain upon the sides by the weight of the roof, which may be covered with shingles or other materials—the cheapest being composition or cement roofs. To make one of this kind, take soft, spongy, thick paper, and tack it upon the boards in courses like shingles. Commence at the top with hot tar and saturate the paper, upon which sift evenly fine gravel, pressing it in while hot—that is, while tar and gravel are both hot. One coat will make a tight roof; two coats will make it more durable. Put up your partitions of stuff 1 by 4, unless where you want to support the upper joist—then use stuff 2 by 4, with strips nailed on top, for the joist to rest upon, fastening altogether by nails, wherever timbers touch. Thus you will have a frame without a tenon or mortice, or brace, and yet it is far cheaper, and incalculably stronger when finished, than though it was composed of timbers ten inches square, with a thousand auger holes and a hundred days' work with the chisel and adze, making holes and pins to fill them.

LONG AND SHORT MANURE.

WE find, in looking over an old volume, that in the statement of the committee on Farm Management for the New-York State Agricultural Society for the year 1847, it is mentioned that all the competitors for premiums, with the exception of Mr. Delafield, preferred using manure in its long, or unfertilized state, while the latter preferred using it after it had rotted. Now, in our opinion one cord of long or unrotted manure will be found to possess a value far superior to a cord of the same after it has rotted down to the state of muck or short manure; and this opinion, we think, is clearly indicated by both theory and practice. During the process of decomposition, a very large proportion of ammonia will be released, and escape into the atmosphere, thus depressing the mass of one of its most efficient manurial agents, and of course greatly diminishing its value as a stimulant of the soil and crops to which it is to be applied. Besides this important loss—for an important one it undeniably is—the saline matters will also be separated and washed into the soil where it is allowed to remain during the decomposition. But we ascertain from the answers given to Mr. Delafield to the interrogatories of the investigating committee in this case, that he obviates these evils, successfully, by covering his manure heaps with a stratum of loam or muck, which not only prevents the wastage of the valuable saline matters contained in the former, but secures the gaseous product of ammonia by absorption; thus preserving both, and adding, also, at the same time to the bulk of his manure by the enrichment of the muck or loam, which is transformed into an excellent stimulant by the diffusion of the volatile or gaseous products of the decomposing mass. This plan has, doubtless, its advantages, and managed thus, short manure may be as valuable as long. As commonly managed, it is not.

Germantown Telegraph.

Bovs, save your odd pennies, rather than foolishly spending them.

Horticultural Department.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.

THE editor devotes a large number of pages to the review of the past year. The great destruction of dwarf pears which occurred in Western New-York, and in Maine, did not affect the gardens of Massachusetts. The same may be said of Connecticut, where we have heard no complaints of the dwarf pears, and where pear blight of any kind is little known. Horticultural science is making great progress, and trees now planted receive such judicious attention and abundant nutriment, that the fruit is much fairer and of finer quality, and commands, in some instances, quadruple the price of ordinary specimens. This, no doubt, is the secret of making orchards profitable. No man should add another tree to his collection until he has done his best by those already planted. Every young tree well planted wants, at least, fifty cents' worth of manure and labor bestowed upon it annually for several years after planting; and capital is much better spent in this way than in procuring more trees, to die of neglect.

The new hybrid grapes are noticed—the inevitable Concord, of course—and one very important suggestion is made, which amateurs will do well to remember, that the past dry season, when even the Catawba ripened well in many parts of the State, was not a fair one to test the value of these new candidates for popular favor. There is hardly a doubt, however, that the horticulturists about Boston have some half dozen new grapes that are destined to make a noise in the world. Let all amateurs arm themselves with the *quinine* of caution, and look out for an unprecedented "grape fever." That healthful tonic, taken in season, will save a good deal of blood letting, and the V's and X's may lie quietly in their pocket-books.

Mr. Simpson, of Saxonville, has raised two crops of grapes in fifteen months, an achievement hitherto unprecedented this side of the waters. Mr. Matthews, of Coshocton, Ohio, has submitted a curculio remedy to the committees of several horticultural societies. It is suspected that the public do not place much confidence in this new discovery, his previous one having severely disappointed them. What that first discovery was we are not informed.

Some of the new flowers added to our lists last year, are duly noticed. It is stated that florists are now so far masters of the art of producing new varieties that we are no longer dependent upon importations from abroad. Our climate is far more favorable to the production of seed than that of Great Britain, and with the same attention which the English cultivators have given to the subject, we may enrich our collections to any desirable extent.

In arboriculture it is thought that the popular taste is in advance of the state of cultivation, and that the selling of many of the desirable sorts must be greatly hindered from lack of support in the nurseries. Caution is recommended in pronouncing the

new evergreens hardy; last winter having proved fatal to several varieties. A severe frost on the 24th April, in England, injured or destroyed quite a number. In the record of that event, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, it is stated that the native locality of a tree is no test of its hardiness; for while some, which came from latitudes of which there could be no doubt of their hardiness, were sadly injured; others, supposed to be tender, have proved to be tough as an oak. Every thing from the north of China, and from Japan is likely to prove hardy, and therefore as valuable here as in those countries.

There is a very excellent "Plea for Birds," by Wilson Flagg, on the ground of their utility to agriculture. He makes five classes of insects, and as many of birds, acting as natural checks upon the increase of insects.

The swallows are the natural enemies of the swarming insects, living almost entirely upon them, taking their food upon the wing. The common martin devours great quantities of wasps, beetles, and goldsmiths. A single bird will devour five thousand butterflies in a week. The moral of this is that the husbandman should cultivate the society of swallows and martins about his land and out-buildings.

The sparrows and wrens feed upon the crawling insects which lurk within the buds, foliage, and flowers of plants. The wrens are pugnacious, and a little box in a cherry tree will soon be appropriated by them, and they will drive away other birds that feed upon the fruit, a hint that cherry growers should remember this spring and act upon.

The thrushes, robins, blue birds, jays, and crows, prey upon butterflies, grass-hoppers, crickets, locusts, and the larger beetles. A single family of jays will consume 20,000 of these in a season of three months.

The woodpeckers are armed with a stout, long bill to penetrate the wood of trees, where the borers have deposited their larvæ. They live almost entirely upon these worms.

For the insects which come abroad only during the night, nature has provided a check in the nocturnal birds, of the whippoorwill tribe, and the little barn owl, which take their food upon the wing.

How wonderful is this provision of Providence for the restraint of the depredators that live upon the labors of man; and how careful should we be not to dispute that beneficial law of compensation by which all things are preserved in their just relations and proportions.

Spare the lives of the birds, and put the laws in force against the vagrant boys and city loafers, who steal into the country to murder innocent robins under the hallucination that they are woodcocks.

The editor devotes a brief article to the *Deutzia gracilis*, one of the most promising of the new shrubs. It is a small, slender growing shrub, inhabiting the damp valleys and lofty mountains of Japan, where it is said to grow five or six feet high. The main branches are covered with lateral branchlets, producing at the ends graceful racemes of snow white flowers. It is of the easiest cultivation; growing in any good light soil, not

too wet in winter. It flowers in June, and remains in bloom a long while.

Plants in rooms are recommended as purifiers of the atmosphere, their leaves giving off abundantly the oxygen we need for respiration, and absorbing the carbonic acid gas, which is thrown off from the lungs. The only precaution needed is to remove from sleeping rooms plants while flowering.

It is noticed as a curious fact in regard to tulips and kindred plants, that the bulb resembles the bud, and contains the embryo flowers. By cautiously removing the concentric rings of the tulip bulb in the opening, you may see the pistil and anthers of the future flower, with the naked eye.

The report of the committee on gardens, of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is highly interesting. Mr. Austin, of Dorchester, has on one acre and a half, upwards of 600 trees, 500 of which are dwarf pears. The trees were loaded with fine specimens of fruit. How much of the useful and the beautiful can be had in a small garden.

PRUNING BLACK, RED, AND WHITE CURRANTS.

THE BLACK CURRANT.

NEXT to the gooseberry, this may be considered the most important of bush fruits. In this part of the country, the cottagers make much profit of them, the climate being peculiarly suitable. Black currants, damsons, and apples, are here (Cheshire) the chief objects of the cottage gardener's care and by means of each or all of these he not unfrequently pays his rent.

When we take into consideration that Cheshire is noted for cheese, and for the above-named fruits, we may very naturally reflect if there be any identity in the natural habits of these things; whether as to the atmosphere or the soil. Such a thought has often struck me, and its full consideration, I think, leads us to a great fact. Whatever part the soil may play in these results, whether it possess any special character or no, there can be no question that the atmosphere plays, at least, one equally important part. I certainly never lived in our eastern counties, but from what I have gleaned concerning them, I infer that the average amount of air-moisture in Cheshire and Lancashire, as compared with most of those counties on the borders of the German Ocean, must be much greater. And what about air-moisture?—admitting that you are tolerably correct—our scrutineers naturally ask; and I am obliged to them for putting the question. It is, I think, doubtless owing in the main to this, that Cheshire owes most of its fame for cheese; by means of a liberal amount of it their pastures grow in a more continuous way. Damsons, which are so liable to the depredations of the red spider, are here better enabled to withstand its attacks, and as for our present subject, the black currant, why everybody knows that it loves both air-moisture and root-moisture.

The apple, too, under the influences of a dry atmosphere, long continued, is very apt to be infested with a host of insect enemies, and the fruit in consequence, is lean, and comparatively worthless. Such considerations as these serve to show the reason why certain fruits thrive better in our county, or division of the kingdom, than another. Damsons, for instance, are seldom seen in perfection near the great metropolis, and, indeed, in few of our southern or south-eastern counties.

The pruning of the black currant is, perhaps, more simple than most of our bush fruit, being, in the main, confined to thinning

out. These bushes, however, vary much in character, according to their age, the previous mode of pruning, and to the soil. Old trees are apt to be of considerable height, and in the attempts made occasionally to keep them within bounds in this respect, it may turn out that much shortening-back has to be resorted to, and this has, of course, a tendency to cause the main twigs to branch exceedingly, and by much shading to render the bearing qualities of young shoots, lower down, to greatly diminish. In this case—I would point to an error in practice—the finest fruit is produced upon clean young shoots, which should neither be excessively long nor stumpy; very long growths generally have great length between the buds, and, to say nothing of the character of the fruit, this has a tendency to cause the bush to attain inconvenient height speedily. Very stumpy wood, the lateral produce of strong branches, pruned back as before observed, is injurious to the successional shoots which are always springing from below to renew the bush, and these are chiefly the result of cutting back main branches into older wood; a thing to be avoided.

Let the pruner, therefore, prefer wood of a medium character, certainly rather strong than otherwise, and when branches become so coarse and tall as to peril the welfare of the other portions of the bush, rather let them be totally removed than stumped back; thus avoiding the production of those thick bunches of laterals complained of. I have no doubt, however, of this rejected wood producing fine fruit; but then, if such is to be encouraged, why the other class of shoots must undergo considerable sacrifice, and the result will speedily be tall, gawky, and unwieldy bushes, shading much ground.

The pruner, therefore, must go round his bush and see what is its general character; whether it has been well-used or ill-used; whether it merely needs ordinary handling, or whether a sacrifice is to be made in consequence of previous bad management; such sacrifice generally consisting in cutting away, occasionally whole branches, if needs be.

When bushes have been properly managed, the labors of the pruner are both light and simple. He has, of course, to thin out the young spray where too thick; and now the misinformed will naturally desire to know at what average distance the young shoots of healthy bushes may be placed; for, indeed, this constitutes one of the chief points in the affair. I should say, then, that the young shoots should not be nearer than three inches; this, is, indeed, rather close practice. In this, as in most other fruits, the size and closeness of the foliage is a prime consideration, and, of course, has close reference to the degree of light admitted to the various portions of the tree or bush, and its equalization.

And now about shortening. There are those who are averse to all shortening in the black currant; but I can not confess to being one of them, although I would avoid it as much as possible, for reasons before stated. When any portion of the bush is extended beyond the bounds of convenience, I say, reduce it; but only in such cases.

The chief consideration, after admitting the average distance of the young shoots, is to sustain a certain amount of symmetry in the bush, for this of necessity involves a regular supply of good wood from the base to the top. It must be here remarked, that since the black currant bears its principal crop on the annual shoots, rather than on the spurs, means, of course, must be taken by the pruner to excite and sustain a regular sprinkling of such wood all over the tree; and in this case there is not the same necessity for keeping the middle of the bush open, as in the red and white currant and gooseberry.

The red and white currants bear principally on the "spurs," as they are called; these are produced abundantly on the sides of the main stems, of which there are generally nearly a dozen in the well formed bush. So that our readers will at once see that the mode of pruning must differ widely from the black currant and gooseberry. These bushes are generally trained, from the first, with a given number of branches, which are not often increased afterward; if they are, it is on account of the great eligibility as to position that they occupy. The first business of the pruner is to run his knife up these main stems, which will be found studded with spurs—some in groups, others scattered; and from these the future crop must be obtained.

Every lateral spur must be pruned back to about half an inch, as near as possible; but while making use of the term every, which is, I confess, rather too sweeping let me observe that exceptions frequently occur. To understand these things, our worthy readers must just take a close examination for five minutes of these branches and their spurs. They will find that the rule, with strong and healthy bushes, is to produce abundance of side twigs or lateral spray; and that, as an exception, little diminutive-looking twigs are produced amid these clusters of spray, which are of a sort of intermediate character, appearing as though nature, in forming them originally for shoots, had changed her mind suddenly, and clothed them with embryo blossom-buds. Such lengthening spurs are generally about two inches in length, and as full of blossom-buds as they can be. Some of the finest will be produced from these, and amid the devastations going on with the knife, they must, every one, be retained unpruned. Lastly, all the side-spurring being completed, the tops or leaders of the branches must be shortened, in order to cause them to develop side-spurs as they proceed, which long leaders will not do without the pruner's assistance; about six to eight inches each year may thus be left, the other, or point of the shoot pruned.

After pruning, I advise the same practice as with the gooseberries, providing they have been infested with the caterpillar; otherwise, it will suffice to give them a slight surface-dressing of any different material containing some half-decayed vegetable matter, for unless weakly, they do not require much of what is termed muck. It may here be observed that the white Dutch kind is of weaker growth than the reds, and deserves a more liberal soil. Those who have not got Knight's sweet red should plant some; they are sweeter than others.

The Cottage Gardener.]

R. ERRINGTON.

MARGARET FULLER somewhere beautifully says: "It is a marvel whence this perfect flower—the water-lily—derives its loveliness and perfume, springing as it does from the black mud over which the river sleeps, and where lurk the slimy eel and speckled frog, and the mud turtle, whom continual washing cannot cleanse. It is the very same black mud out of which the yellow lily sucks its obscene life and noisome odor. Thus we see, too, in the world, that some persons assimilate only what is ugly and evil from the same moral circumstances which supply good and beautiful results—the fragrance of celestial flowers—to the daily life of others."

A gentleman, at a late fashionable assembly being asked which of the ladies of the company he thought the most beautiful, replied, "Why madam, indeed they are all beautiful; but that lady, I think, (pointing to Miss Bruce, who was dressed in the extreme of fashion,) *outstrips* them all."

For the American Agriculturist.

FORCING STRAWBERRIES

As the time of forcing this delicious fruit is rapidly approaching, the following hints, if strictly followed, will insure success.

The plants, while just starting, should be first placed in a green-house or vinery about a foot from the glass; those put in the vinery will not need moving till after fruiting. Twenty or thirty more may be put in than are actually required, as some few may not truss up satisfactorily. I take the opportunity of mentioning here, that two or three year old plants are useless for forcing. Some of my brother gardeners lift plants of this age from the beds, with the expectation of having a fine crop of fruit, in which they are greatly disappointed. They will look healthy and show the truss in the heart of the plant, but will not go any further. A solitary flower may perhaps burst forth, but this invariably goes blind, so that no fruit is obtained. In fact, out of a hundred plants of this description, they are fortunate who obtain as much fruit.

The plants for forcing should be treated in the following manner: As early as runners can be had, they should be put in small 60-sized pots, filled with rich mould, and a stone put on them to prevent the wind from moving them, and often watered to induce them to root quickly. When they are well rooted they may be cut from the parent plant, the pots removed to a shady place, and shifting into their fruiting pots; the size 32d are sufficient for this purpose. They may be kept growing by applying weak liquid manure, twice a week till late in the fall, when they may be stacked away in a dry shed till wanted for use. For this purpose procure some coal ashes, spread them on the floor of the shed about two feet wide, upon which place the pots sideways, having the bottoms toward each other, and leaving a space of three inches between, which may be filled with ashes. One row being completed, another may be placed on the first, and the space filled as before; this may be continued to any height required. When severe weather sets in, straw may be put over them to keep off the worst of the frost. Being kept dry in this manner, they start much more vigorously than when treated otherwise. After being forced they may be planted in beds in the open ground, where they will produce a crop of fruit in the fall. I need here say nothing about their treatment in beds, as the article in your last paper, by Mr. Saunders, sets forth all that is required in their management.

Plants, treated as above, will produce a fine crop of well-flavored fruit, scarcely inferior to those out of doors. Shelves suspended from the roof of the house by means of iron are best. Those placed in the green-house must be moved into a warmer house, in order to have their fruit set, except the last crop, which will do very well, the weather then being warmer; all the air possible must be admitted. At the time of setting apply wet, liquid manure twice a week till they are in bloom, commencing again as soon as set, and continuing until the fruit begins to change color, when it must be left off, or the fruit will not have that delicious flavor for which it is famed.

This little plant needs only proper management to produce an excellent crop of forced fruit at a season when nothing else can be obtained. I could point my finger to more than one place, where forcing it has been discontinued solely through mismanagement. I hope to see, in time, when gardeners will turn their attention to this little plant, as it is a fine sight to see shelves lined with its delicious fruit in a green-house.

BELFORD, L. I.

W. S.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number.

Volumes XI and XII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound.

The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first twelve volumes \$13.

No new edition of the volumes above the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

CHEMISTRY

FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

H 1	C 2	O 3	N 4	S 5
P 6	Cl 7	Ca 8	K 9	Na 10
Mg 11	Fe 12	Al 13	Si 14	Mn 15

CHAPTER IV.

44. We know or perceive any bodies or substances, by means of the senses; that is, we see, or taste, or feel them. We see a thing, because its atoms are so arranged as to send to the eye certain rays of light. *Its color depends entirely upon the arrangement of the particles upon its surface.* It has a particular taste, because its atoms are put together in such a manner as to produce a peculiar effect upon the tongue, or organs of taste. It feels hard or soft, because its particles cling together in an unyielding manner or otherwise. It feels heavy or light, in proportion to the greater or less number of particles packed into a small space.

45. The atoms of a body—a lump of sugar for example—being put together in a particular manner to give us the appearance of sugar, if we mingle or pile up these atoms in a different manner, we shall then have a mass that will have a different appearance from sugar. We said (38) that sugar is made up of 10 atoms from box H, 12 from box C, and 10 from box O. Now let us use the letters instead of the atoms, and pile them up together thus:

CO
HOHCH
HOCOHO
COC OHC
HOCHC
CHHCO
CO

This mass of atoms we may suppose to represent a single small particle of sugar.

46. But it is plain that we can put the particles represented by these letters together in quite a different manner, thus:

CHOCHOC
OHOCHOHC
COCHOCHOH
CHOCHOC

This figure may be supposed to represent a particle of starch, for we know that starch and sugar are made out of the same kind of atoms, and that there is the same number of each kind of atoms in a particle of sugar as there is in a particle of starch. The difference between the two is not in the kind or number of atoms out of which they are made, but in the *manner* in which these

atoms are put together. In one method of arranging them they produce a sensation of sweetness, and in the other no such effect is produced.

47. When particles of charcoal are loosely put together, they absorb the rays of light, and the mass appears dark or black; but when these same particles are compactly arranged, in regular order, they constitute the brilliant diamond: for there is, in fact, no difference in the composition of a pure diamond and a piece of pure charcoal—both are made up of little atoms, called *carbon* by the chemist. These are the kind of atoms we put in the box C.

48. But not only do bodies differ from each other in the *manner* in which their atoms are arranged together, but they also often widely differ when the number of the different kinds of atoms is not the same. Thus: a particle of vinegar is made of three atoms from box H, four atoms from box C, and three from box O, that is HHHCCCCOO; while a particle of alcohol has six atoms from box H, four from box C, and two from box O; that is, HHHHHHCCCCOO. To change alcohol to vinegar, then, we have only to take out one O atom and three H atoms. These changes are constantly going on naturally. Put sugar in water and let it stand awhile in the air, and it will change to alcohol, and the alcohol will then change to vinegar. In these changes, when some of the atoms are not wanted, they will escape into the air; and when other atoms are needed they will be taken from the air.

49. Some of these changes we can make by artificial means, and some of them we are not skillful enough to perform. A particle of wood contains the same kind of atoms as a particle of sugar or starch, and the chemist has already learned to change a stick of wood into a mass of sugar—though he has not learned to change the sugar back to wood. The writer has very often taken a pound of dry wood, and at other times a pound of starch, and changed each into a pound of sugar. All that is necessary to be done is, to arrange the atoms together differently from what they were in the wood or starch.

50. Give each of two men the same quantity of stones, brick, mortar, wood, nails, glass, and paints, and one of them could build an ugly-looking barn out of his materials, while the other could construct a beautiful palace. It would depend entirely upon how they *arranged* their materials. Give two ladies the same amount of flour, sugar, eggs, butter, &c., and they could make two cakes very different from each other in form, in appearance, and even in taste. Give several boys some of the same large and small blocks of different colors, and they would pile them up very differently. Just so a few kinds of atoms can be made into a thousand different forms, by *arranging them together differently, or by using different quantities of each.*

51. So true is this, that the four kinds of atoms which we have supposed to be put in the first four boxes—H, C, O, N—are enough to constitute or make up the chief bulk of

nearly every thing which grows. All kinds of flesh, our own bodies and those of all animals, the trees, plants, flowers, &c.; in short, all things that have animal or vegetable life, and which can be burned away, or which decay, are made out of four kinds of atoms or elements.

52. The names of these four kinds of atoms are: Hy-dro-gen—Car-bon—Ox-y-gen—Ni-tro-gen.* These names may sound hard or strange to those who are not accustomed to them, but they will soon become easy and familiar, and we shall learn that there is a good reason for using them. Our first four boxes are marked with the first letters of these names, H, C, O, N.

* The letter g is pronounced like j in each of the words Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen.

GUANO ON CARROTS.

ON the poorest part of our garden, after trenching in a compost of pig dung and muck, we spread about a peck of guano, and raked it in very thoroughly. There was about seven square rods in the bed. A part of it had been planted with carrots two years in succession; another part was a gravel pit filled up with earth, and the rest was a dry gravelly loam. The yield was 6½ bushels to the square rod, or at the rate of 1,040 bushels to the acre. Considering the excessive drouth of the past season, the product was much larger than we anticipated. The part which had been planted to carrots before, apparently yielded as well as in former years. The old gravel pit was distinctly marked all through the season by the greater greenness and luxuriance of the leaves, and the product was judged to be nearly double that of any other equal area. This was a satisfactory demonstration of the utility of subsoil plowing. We have no doubt that the yield was very much increased by the application of the guano. We have begun to feed the crop to a cow and horse, a half peck a day to each, in connection with all the herd's grass hay they can eat. The cow yields milk in larger quantity and of better quality, by this addition to her food. The horse has increased in flesh, and his skin assumed a more glossy appearance.

We have no doubt of the economy of the root crop upon all our farms. It would be a great point gained in our husbandry, if the attention of farmers generally could be turned to the cultivation of carrots for feeding. They would be a great safeguard against a short crop of hay, like that of the past season, and would bring out the stock in much better condition in the spring. With a thorough mechanical preparation of the soil, and liberal manuring with well rotted compost and guano, 1,500 bushels to the acre may be raised in a good season. We have seen 2,000 bushels to the acre reported, but it must have been on extra soil.

We have just received the "American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge" for the year 1855, published at Boston, by Phillips, Sampson & Co.

Also, the "Transactions of the Bristol County Agricultural Society" for the year 1854, with the address of Hon. Jacob Miller.

BALCO.

BALCO (9918), red and white, calved February 23, 1849; sire, 4th Duke of York (10168); dam (Wild Eyes 15th), by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3649); g. d. (Wild Eyes 8th), by Duke of Northumberland (1940); gr. g. d. (Wild Eyes 2d), by Belvidere (1706); (Wild Eyes) by Emperor (1975); by Wonderful (700); by Cleveland (145); by Butterfly (104); by Mr. Hollon's Bull (313); by Mr. Mowbrays's Bull (2342); by Mr. Masterman's Bull (422); descended from Mr. Michael Dobson's stock.

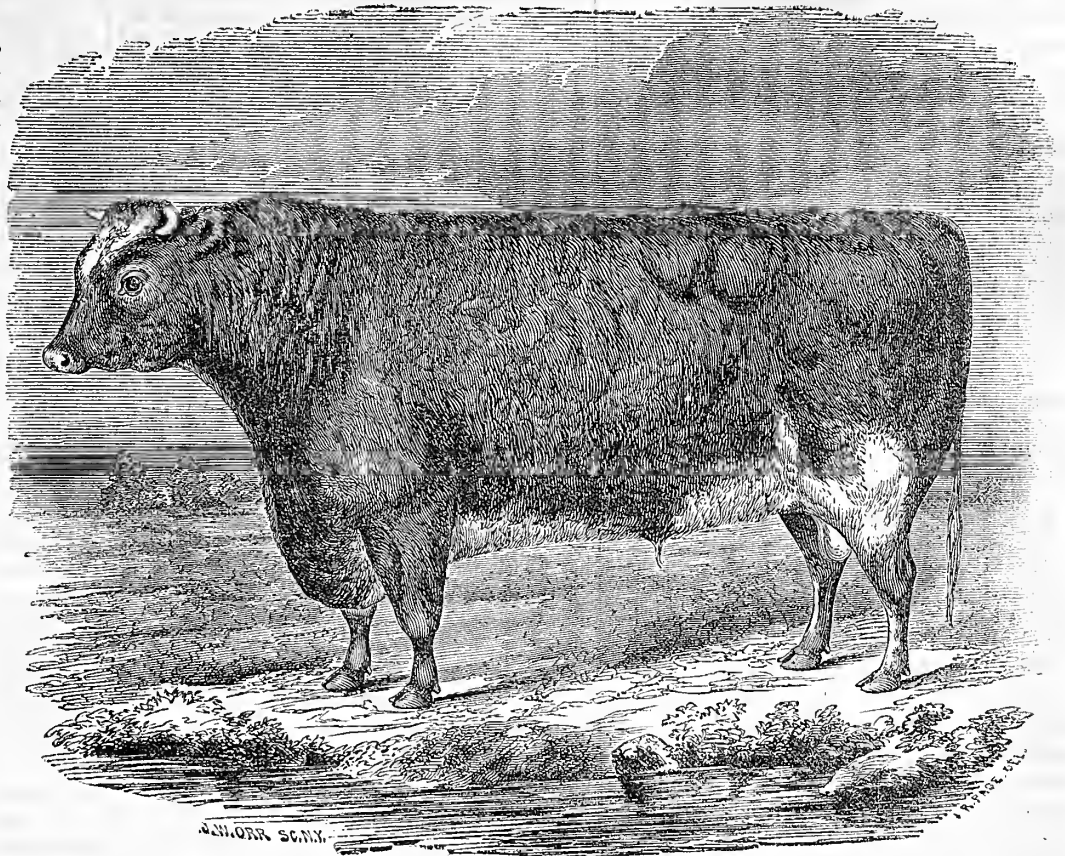
BALCO (9918), winner of the first prize in his class at the New-York State Agricultural Society Show in 1854, is the property of L. G. Morris and N. J. Becar, and was bred by the celebrated breeder, Thos. Bates, of England. He was sold at his great sale in 1850, at 14 months old, to the Earl of Burlington, and brought double the price of any bull of his age. He was used by the Earl of Burlington one year, when the skillful and enterprising breeder, Mr. J. S. Tanqueray, saw his value, and purchased him; and from which gentleman we purchased him, in 1852, to be delivered the next year, with the promise on our part to take him out of the country. We imported him in 1853, and at the Show of the New-York State Agricultural Society of that year, where *Balco* was on exhibition only, the committee on Short Horn breeds recommended, for "special notice, the imported bull *Balco*, belonging to Messrs. Morris and Becar, an animal destined to prove a valuable addition to the Short Horns of the United States, and place that valuable breed upon an equal footing with any which the world can produce."

BALCO is now for sale, as the celebrated *Duke of Gloster*, belonging to us, has arrived here safely, and possesses much the same strain of blood.

L. G. MORRIS.

For advertisement of the above superior bull, see page 334 of this number of our paper. We hope some large breeder will purchase him, as he would be a great acquisition to his stock.—EDS. AM. AG.

DAVY'S DEVON HERD BOOK—*Vol. Second.*—By the politeness of Col. L. G. Morris, of Mount Fordham, we are favored with a copy of the above work. It contains 113 pages, and records animals bred both in England and America, from Nos. 123 to 1140. It is well got up, and does Mr. Davy much credit. These volumes add greatly to the convenience and safety of Devon breeders, and every one who now values his herd should see that his animals are properly recorded, in the third volume, which will probably appear in a couple of years or so. We now ought to have an Alderney Herd Book, which we hope Col. Le Couteur, or some one else, in the Isle of Jersey will take into consideration.



DRILLING BARLEY.

A correspondent from North Carolina thus writes us:

A friend suggests that barley should be drilled here, and the drills wide enough apart to admit the hoe in cultivation. (a) As barley is a new article in this country, I am anxious to give it a fair trial, and therefore suspend operations until I can hear from you. By first mail, therefore, you will please inform me if barley should be drilled, or sowed broadcast? We have not a wheat drill in this country. I must therefore use the plow or harrow and hand, hence we would like to know the distances between the drills.

Is plaster as serviceable to barley as to the other small grains and clover? (b) Is guano beneficial? (c) When should guano be applied? (d) My land is in good heart making 50 bushels of corn to the acre.

(a) ALL kinds of small grain grow better and give a larger yield when sown in drills 6 to 9 inches apart, other things being equal. The reason of this is, that the sun acts more powerfully, and the air circulates better among it. The straw also grows stronger, and resists the wind better; it is therefore not so liable to lodge, neither is it near so liable to rust or mildew. Grain can not be well drilled without a horse drill, costing about \$100. A guano, lime, plaster, and ashes spreader attached to it costs \$30 additional. To plow in the grain makes it come up in rows as far apart as the width of the plowshare, and almost as regularly as if drilled. We use a three share gang plow here generally for this purpose. The shares are set about six inches apart from each other, and of course would make three furrows at a time. If grain be merely harrowed in, it should be sown after plowing, then harrow crosswise, and most will fall into the open space of the furrow, and have something the

appearance of having been drilled when it comes up. It is always best to sow it on the rough plowed ground before harrowing it to make it smoother, then harrow in.

Hoeing the grain when in drills adds to its yield. But in order to make this profitable, a horse-hoe should be used; hand hoeing would be too expensive in this country at the present price of labor. We have seen no good horse-hoes for drilled grain, except in England. The price for them there we believe is about £3 to £5.

(b) Plaster is much more beneficial to a clover crop than to any grain crop.

(c) Guano is highly beneficial not only to barley, but to every kind of crop.

(d) The best way to apply it is to sow broadcast on the land and then plow it in. It may be covered from three to twelve inches deep with the plow. The deeper—especially in a hot climate—the better. Apply from 50 to 500 lbs. per acre, according to the quality of the land and the crop required. Land that will yield 50 bushels of corn per acre, would produce good barley without guano or other manure. We would not advise an application of over 100 lbs. of guano per acre, in any event, to such land.

WHEAT FLY.—It is asserted by those who have tried it, that one bushel of unslacked lime, ground to a fine powder, like gypsum, to the acre, sowed in the spring, just after the frost has disappeared, will effectually prevent the ravages of the fly. The experiment is worth trying.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, on page 334.

PLOWING IN GUANO.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, in reply to an inquiry as to the best method of applying guano on clay land, says :

"I have tried it on clay land which had been in grass for five years. On one half the field I plowed it in to the depth of about seven inches, and on the other half harrowed it in, and planted it all with corn, and staked off an equal number of hills from each part. It all came up equally well, but by the early part of summer there was a marked difference in the two parts of the field, which continued throughout the season; and upon husking, that which had been plowed in, and staked off upon planting, produced nine bushels, while that which had been harrowed in, produced but five bushels, showing the advantage of plowing it in, even in heavy clay soil. The soil was a slate, and the amount used about two hundred pounds to the acre."

KOHL RABI.

INCREASED importance being given in the present age to the products of the kitchen garden by the progress of vegetarian habits, the following remarks are offered on a vegetable which is not so much known as it deserves. The plant meant is the Turnip-Cabbage, Nol-Kohl or Kohl Rabi. My first acquaintance with it was in India, where the seed is brought from the Cape of Good Hope; and I subsequently saw some excellent produce from seed sent to England by a missionary from the same quarter. I have also had seed from Hamburg, but the produce was not remarkably good. There is scarcely a seed shop in London from which the seed is not to be procured; and the produce has been of nearly equal quality. On making inquiries from an agricultural friend, I ascertained that particular attention had been given to the cultivation of the plant by the Messrs. Sutton, of Reading. They grow no great quantity, being only for seed to private gardens in their neighborhood; but they profess to take great pains in the selection of kinds. They recommend their green and their purple, and the price is stated to be 3s. a pound, from which an estimate may be made for writing for small quantities to be sent by post. It is dangerous to presume on tastes; but to a certain extent prices confirm. The dearest, and therefore probably the most valued vegetables are asparagus, artichokes, and except in the height of the season, green peas, and these are the only kinds to which the Nol-Kohl may not be declared superior. Its resemblance is greatest to the bottom of an artichoke, and the upper half is better than the lower, a fact which may be turned to advantage without waste, where there are cattle to consume the rejected halves. It is recommended to sow in February, or as early as possible, and monthly afterward till the end of May. The bulb should be used before it arrives at its utmost growth, as afterward it grows what is called strong. It is better to avoid transplanting as the plants grow irregularly afterward.

A VEGETARIAN.

FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND AN EAGLE.

One day last week, Mr. H. L. Allen, of North Branford, discovered a couple of large grey eagles, tearing apart the carcass of a pig, near his premises—and taking his rifle, he succeeded in shooting one of them, which measured seven and a half feet from tip to tip of his wings, and weighed 10 lbs. Knowing that the other would be likely to return, he fixed a rude trap, with the hope of taking it alive; and the next morning had the satisfaction to see his customer in limbo. As he

approached the trap, however, the bird, by violent struggles, released itself, and with outstretched wings, and open claws and beak, came furiously at Mr. Allen; he caught it by the throat with his left hand, into which it buried one of its talons, and commenced whipping him with its wings, while the other talon gripped around his left arm.

After a hard struggle, which he says kept him unusually busy, he dragged the bird home, where he was soon secured. His wings measure seven feet and three quarters, from tip to tip, and he weighs 12½ lbs. It is said to be one of the finest specimens of the American eagle which has ever been taken. It is seldom one is secured alive.

New Haven Register.

DISTRIBUTING BREAD.—The method adopted by the Five Points Mission Society of distributing food among the destitute poor, is said to be such that imposition is hardly possible. Every person who wishes to avail himself or herself of its benefits, applies to one of the ward or mission visitors, and receives from him a ticket with name, residence and the number of loaves to be given each day, stamped upon it. This ticket is daily presented at the office of the Mission, and the applicant, if worthy, receives a supply of red tickets each of which, may be exchanged at another part of the establishment for a loaf of bread. If the applicant, is a stranger, or unreliable, he receives yellow tickets which may be likewise exchanged for bread, but with this difference; that the man who deals out the loaves, breaks each one into several pieces as he passes it to him. This is because an entire loaf might be pawned for rum. Upwards of a thousand loaves are distributed every day at the Five Points Mission House.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW BREEDS OF ANIMALS INTO FRANCE.—A meeting of the society for introducing foreign domestic and other animals into France, and inuring them to its climate, took place the other day. The society has 550 members. The goats of Angora, which are celebrated for their long, silky hair, and the flesh of which is considered by the Turks as far superior to mutton, have lately been the object of great attention on the part of the society, who have now a flock of forty on their way to France, in addition to sixteen which have been presented to the society by Abd-el-Kader, so that the naturalization of this valuable animal will be tried on an extensive scale, both in France and Algeria. The society is also engaged in procuring from Peru a flock of lamas, and alpacas, the wool of which is found to be so valuable. The introduction into France of the silk-worm known by the name of *Bombyx cynthia* has also been the object of great attention.

SAGACITY OF A HEN.—A Spanish hen, which was a great favorite with her mistress, was accustomed to be fed with a dainty meal every time she laid an egg. Chucky soon found this out, and would go to her nest and sit there a few minutes, and then come forth chuckling as loud as if she had performed a great feat, and for a day or two got her usual reward; but on no egg being found on several occasions, it was suspected that Mrs. Chucky was playing false; and her usual feed being withheld, it was found that for two or three times together on the same day, she would repeat the dodge of going and sitting for a short time on her nest, and then come forth chuckling as loud as she could for her expected reward.

Poultry Chronicle.

WHO IS VICTORIA.

VICTORIA is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was the son of George the III, who was the grandson of George II, who was the son of Princess Sophia, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister of William and Mary, who was the daughter and son-in-law of James II, who was the son of Mary, who was the grand daughter of Margaret, who was the daughter of Henry VIII, who was the son of Henry VII, who was the son of the Earl of Richmond, who was the son of Catharine, widow of Henry V, who was the son of Henry IV, who was cousin of Richard II, who was the grandson of Edward III, who was the son of Edward II, who was the son of Henry III, who was the son John, who was the son of Henry the II, who was the son of Matilda, who was the daughter of Henry I, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror, who was the bastard son of the Duke of Normandy by a tanner's daughter of Valaise.

THE ROYAL BARON OF BEEF.—The baron of beef, which from time immemorial has formed the principal Christmas dish of the sovereign of England, was this year supplied by Mr. Minton, of Peascod street, Windsor, butcher to Her Majesty. It was cut from the carcass of a fine highland ox, fed by his royal highness Prince Albert, at the Model Farm, in the Home Park. The baron weighed precisely 60 stone, or 840 lbs., and judges pronounced the meat to be of very superior quality. The baron was put down before an enormous fire on Saturday afternoon, and for fourteen hours was watched and basted by relays of assistants, under the superintendence of the head roasting-cook. After the baron is taken up and allowed sufficient time to cool, comes the operation of paring and trimming, which materially improves its outward appearance. Placed on a dish as large as an ordinary sized table, it is then decorated. The royal cipher is traced round the edges of the dish; the holly and mistletoe apparently sprout from the outside fat of the meat; the baron is then duly placed on the side-board of the dining room of Windsor Castle, where her Majesty the Queen and the royal circle partake of the Christmas banquet. [London News.]

WEIGHTS OF EXHIBITION POULTRY.—Three years since the Rev. John Robinson exhibited a white gander at Birmingham weighing 29½ lbs., Mr. Terry of Aylesbury, at the Cambridge Show, a fortnight since, exhibited three birds weighing in ordinary condition 57 lbs. The Hon. and Rev. S. W. Lawley, in 1851, at Birmingham, showed Dorking hens of 8½ lbs. Mr. Brand's prize pens of young turkeys at Cambridge, one cock and two hens in each, averaged 50 lbs. the pen. Mr. Mortimer Ford's Aylesbury ducks, at the same show, weighed 22 lb., all but 7½ lbs. each. At Norwich, Mr. Cannell's three old turkeys weighed 54 lbs., and Mr. Fairlie's, 53 lbs. [Poultry Chronicle.]

A TURKEY STORY.—One of our subscribers in Montague, Mr. Alonzo Payne, writes us that a turkey belonging to him was blown from a tree during the storm of the night of December 3d, to the ground, where it was buried ten feet under the snow, and there remained without food for thirty-three days, until the thaw of January 4th, when it was enabled to extricate itself from its long confinement, and the night following to take a respectable seat with its feathered tribe, on that self-same tree, about 25 feet from the ground. Who can tell a larger turkey story? Greenfield Gazette.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

POETICAL.—Here is a short poem of a terribly tragic nature, and the style in which it is written is most frightfully clear and simple :

I saw him bare his throat, and scize
The blue, cold, gleaming steel,
And grimly try the tempered edge
He was so soon to feel.

He raised on high the glittering blade,
Then first I found a tongue—
"Hold, madman! stay the frantic deed!"
I cried, and forth I sprang.

He heard me—but he heeded not!
One glance around he gave;
And, ere I could arrest his hand,
He had—*begun to shave!*

NOT BAD.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, from Burlington, Vt., relates the following :

I am reminded—speaking of cheese—of a little anecdote the stage driver told me yesterday. We were passing an old farmhouse with an untidy yard and dilapidated out-buildings, when he said :

"A Boston man got off a pretty cute speech on the owner of that place t'other day."

"What was it?" I asked.

"Why, he called at the house to buy a cheese, but when he came to look at the lot, he concluded he didn't want 'em, they was so full of 'skippers.' So he made an excuse and was going away, when the farmer said to him :

"Look here, mister, how can I get my cheese down to Boston the cheapest?"

"The gentleman looked at the stuff a moment, and saw the maggots squirming and said :

"Well, I don't know; let 'em be a day or two and you can drive 'em right down!"

It seemed to me the answer was somewhat "pertinent on the occasion."

HAD HIM THAT TIME.—The Boston Post tells the following : Rev. Mr. Foster of Salem, was a facetious man, and usually ready at a joke and repartee. He had a parishioner, a carpenter by trade, pretty well stocked with ready wit, and, withal, somewhat given to boasting. One day, while at work for his minister, hewing a stick of timber, the carpenter was boasting in his usual style of the marvels that he could perform. The Pastor, to put an extinguisher upon him, said, "Governor, (his nickname) do you think you could make a devil?" "Make a devil!" responded the Governor, "why yes, oh yes!" (his broad ax mowing a little more rapidly,) "here, put up your foot—you want the least alteration of any man I ever saw!" It was rare that the minister came off second best in such encounters, but he did this time.

A CANNON CHARGED.—"Who is that lady?" said Blucher to an elbow friend, fixing his eyes upon her.

"That is Miss Sparkle, the daughter of one of our cannons," was the reply; at which the shocking old Field Marshal thundered forth with a roaring laugh,

"A Cannon's daughter! By Jove, I thought so, she looks so well charged with grape!"

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—Couldn't somebody invent a soap which would enable Mammas to get their Daughters off their hands?

[Punch.]

LINES BY MILTON IN HIS OLD AGE.

I am old and blind!
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown,
Afflicted and deserted of my mind—
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong;
I murmur not that I no longer see;
Poor, old and helpless, I the more belong,
Father Supreme! to Thee!

O merciful One!
When men are farthest, then Thou art most near;
When friends pass by—my weakness shun—
The chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face
Is leaning towards me—and its holy light
Shines in upon my lonely dwelling place,
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee
I recognize thy purpose clearly shown—
My vision thou hast dimmed that I may see
Thyself, Thyself alone.

I have naught to fear,
This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing—
Beneath it I am almost sacred—here
Can come no evil thing.

Oh! I seem to stand
Trembling where foot of mortal ne'er hath been,
Wrapped in the radiance of thy sinless land,
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go—
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng—
From angel lips I seem to hear the flow
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing, nothing,
When heaven is opening on my sightless eyes,
When airs from Paradise refresh my brow,
The earth in darkness lies.

In a purer clime
My being fills with rapture—waves of thought,
Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime
Break over me unsought.

Give me now my lyre!
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine,
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire
Lit by no skill of mine.

WHAT IS A LETTER?

What is a letter? Let affection tell!
A tongue that speaks for those who absent dwell;
A silent language uttered to the eye,
Which envious distance would in vain deny;
A link to bind where circumstances part,
A nerve of feeling stretched from heart to heart,
Formed to convey, like an electric chain,
The mystic flash—the lightning of the brain—
A thrill at once through its remotest link,
The throb of passion, by a drop of ink.

THE BLOOM OF AGE.

A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if virtue and benevolence dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring time of life opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet—it never will fade. In her family she is the light and delight. In her neighborhood, she is the friend and benefactor. In the church, the devout worshipper and the exemplary Christian. Oh, who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy—who has been the friend of God and man—whose whole life has been a scene of kindness and love, a devotion to truth and religion? We repeat, such a woman can not grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence.

THE MAN WHO KISSED THE THREE GIRLS.

A young man who boarded at a house in the country, where were three very coy damsels, who seemed to imagine that men were such terrible creatures it was a sin to look upon them, was one afternoon accosted by an acquaintance, and asked what he thought of the young ladies with whom he boarded. He replied that they were very shy and reserved.

"So they are," returned the other, "so much so that no gentleman can get near enough to them to see the color of their eyes."

"That may be," said the good looking boarder, "but I'll bet a million I can kiss all three without any trouble."

"That you nor no other man can do," cried his friend.

The other was positive, and invited his friend to the house to witness the achievement.

They entered the parlor together, and the three maids were all at home, sitting beside their mother, all looking as prim and demure as old John Rogers at the stake.

Our hero assumed a very grave aspect almost to dejection, and looking fixedly at the clock, breathed a sigh as deep as algebra, and as long as a female dialogue at a street-door. His singular deportment attracted the attention of the girls, who cast their slow opening eyes upon his countenance. Perceiving the impression he had made, he turned to his companion and said, in a solemn tone,

"It wants but three minutes of the time!"

"Do you speak of dinner?" said the old lady, laying down her sewing work.

"Dinner?" said he with a bewildered aspect, and pointing, as if unconsciously, with curled forefinger at the clock.

A silence ensued during which the female part of the house glared at the young man with irrepressible curiosity.

"You will see me decently interred," said he, again turning to his friend.

His friend was as much puzzled as any body present, and his embarrassment added to the intended effect; but the old lady being no longer able to contain herself, cried,

"Mr. C——, pray what do you speak of?"

"Nothing," answered he, in a lugubrious tone, "but that last night a spirit appeared unto me!" Here the girls rose to their feet and drew near. "And the spirit gave me warning that I should die exactly at twelve o'clock to day, and you see it wants but half a minute of that time!"

The girls turned pale, and their hidden synpathies were at once awakened for the doomed. They stood chained to the spot, looking alternately at the clock and at the unfortunate youth. He then walked up to the eldest of the girls, and taking by the hand, bade her a very solemn farewell. He also imprinted a kiss upon her quivering lips, which she did not attempt to resist. He then bade the second and third farewell, in the same tender and affectionate manner.

His object was achieved, and that moment the clock struck 12. Hereupon he looked around surprised, and ejaculated,

"Who would have believed that an apparition would tell such a lie! It was probably the ghost of Annanias or Sapphira."

It was some time before the sober maids understood the joke, and when they did they evinced no resentment. The first kiss broke the ice; and thanks to the ghost, they discovered there was some pleasure in a bearded cheek.

NARROW SOULS.—It is with narrow-souled people as with a narrow-necked bottle, the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

When Stuart was painting Washington's portrait, he was rallied one day by the General for his slow work. The painter protested that the picture could not advance until the canvas was dry, and that there must be some delay. Upon arriving the next morning, Stuart turned his canvas and discovered to his great horror, the picture was spoiled.

"General," said he, "somebody has held the picture to the fire."

Washington summoned his negro valet Sam, and demanded of him, in great indignation, who had dared to touch the portrait. The trembling Sam, replied, that chancing to overhear Washington's expression of impatience at the slowness of the work, and the response of the artist that it must be dry before it could go on, he had ventured to put the canvas before the fire. Washington, with great anger, dismissed him, and told him not to show his face again.

But the next day, after Stuart had arrived and was preparing to work, Washington rang the bell, and sent for Sam. He came in abashed and trembling. The President drew a new silver watch from his pocket, and said:

"Come here, Sam. Take this watch, and whenever you look at it, remember that your master, in a moment of passion, said to you what he now regrets, and that he was not ashamed to confess that he had done so."

ENDURING AFFECTION.

The following interesting incident, is from an article by "W.," a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce:

There is a memory of the old church in which we worshipped, yesterday, connected with this old man who will be buried to-morrow, that seemed to me very touching when I heard it related last night. Sixty years ago, there was a voice in the choir that thrilled his heart every Sunday morning, so that he listened to it more than the words of the song. He was a stout, strong man, and yet he was a child in the presence of that country maiden, and he loved her with exceeding joy. He served her father, not so long as Jacob for Leah, yet with no less devotion, and for a while with no more success. One day the farmer's family had gone to visit a friend, some ten miles distant, and not having room in their wagon, they had returned, leaving Lucy to be sent for. And toward evening, the old man, the young man I should say—how strange this tale of his youth seems to me who have always known him as old—the young man was sent for her, and having taken her into the wagon with him, started in return.

Five miles of the road were accomplished, when the gloom of a tempest surrounded them, and a storm burst on them with terrible fury. There was no better shelter for a mile, save the old church, that stood alone on the hill, and thither he urged his horse, with difficulty and no small danger.

They reached the door, which was never closed—for the house of God, in those days, was always open—and the girl found shelter, while he secured the horse in safety under the shed, and returned to her.

He had never told her of his love, and now was a fair opportunity. In the wild flashes of the lightning, the little church gleamed out on the valleys that it overlooked, like a silent, calm mother, to keep all safe in the war of the elements. No one who caught sight of it that night, dreamed that it was occupied; but there were two hearts in it that commenced to beat in unison that night at the altar where they pledged their love to each

other. They were not afraid, not terrified, though the tempest was fearful, and though every window gleamed luridly in the constant flashes of the lightning. With arms folded around each other, they knelt there still. It was a holy night, to which in after years their souls recurred with never ceasing joy.

Yes—sneer—laugh—blaspheme that holy love, poor miserable dogs of the world's whipping, who have never felt the blessedness of pure, warm, woman's love, but know that during the sixty years of Sabbaths that man worshipped God at the same altar, he never forgot that night, nor failed to thank God for that tempest.

And to-morrow when they carry him into the church again, and lay him down prone at the altar foot, whereby he knelt with the maiden he loved so long ago, if his old bones revive not at the blessed touch, if his old heart thrill not with the remembered love, if his old cheek grow not warm with the balmy breath, if his old eyes smile not with the old love, if he be there still, calm, dead, yet I tell you there is an altar, a church, a land, where they two will be kneeling together to-morrow, where their eyes will be radiant with love, where their lips will be eloquent with rapturous song! "Again and yet again," saith Joe Willis, looking over my shoulder as I wrote—"I thank my God for the immortality of our love."

SAGACITY OF AN ELEPHANT.

We passed an elephant working on the road, and it was most interesting to watch the half reasoning brute; he was tearing out large roots from the ground by means of a chain and hook, fastened round his neck with a species of collar. He pulled like a man or rather like a number of men, with a succession of steady hauls, throwing his whole weight into it, and almost going down on his knees, turning round every now and then to see what progress he was making. Really the instinct displayed by the elephant in its domestic state is little short of reason in its fullest sense. There is no doubt they do think and also act upon experience and memory, and their capacity seems to increase in an extraordinary degree from their intercourse with man. The remarkable nicety and trouble they take in squaring and arranging the blocks of hewn stone when building a bridge is incredible, unless seen; they place them with as much skill as any mason, and will return two or three times to give the finishing touches when they think the work is not quite perfect. They retire a few yards and consider what they have effected, and you almost fancy you can detect them turning their sagacious old noddles on one side, and shutting one eye in a knowing manner, to detect any irregularity in the arrangement.

During the last war, a Quaker was on board an American ship engaged in close combat with an enemy. He preserved his peace principles calmly until he saw a stout Briton climbing up the vessel by a rope which hung overboard. Seizing a hatchet, the Quaker looked over the side of the ship and remarked: "Friend, if thee wants that piece of rope, thee may have it," when suiting the action to the word, he cut off the rope and down went the poor fellow to his long watery home!

A married lady found her two sons quarrelling, and in hopes of putting an end to their differences, uttered the following:—"You young rascals, if you don't desist directly, I'll tell both your fathers."

OLIVE OIL FOR SNAKE BITES

SOME months since you published interesting articles on the subject of poisonous snake bites. I concur in the opinion you expressed that the best known remedy for such a sedative poison is whiskey or other alcoholic stimulant—drank to intoxication in most cases.

Another remedy: Apply (when practicable) around the wounded limb a ligature to retard the flow of the poison with the blood toward the heart, give the patient a table spoonful of pure olive oil every half hour until relieved, commencing as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite; at the same time oil is to be rubbed on and about the surface of the wound. An intelligent physician informs me that during his residence on the Brazos River for many years, he used this remedy with uniform success. During one year five or six of his own slaves were bitten by what he believes to have been poisonous serpents, such as moccasins, rattlesnakes, cotton-mouths, &c., and were promptly relieved by the olive oil. The toe of a negro girl, bitten by a cotton mouth serpent, (such is the popular name) sloughed off the day after the bite—the olive oil relieved her. In short, he says he has never known the remedy to fail. I give the information for what it is worth. Let the unfortunate try it, if no better remedy is at hand.

LACON.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

[Scientific American.]

SKRIMPING.—The greatest parsimony in the matter of names, occurred a few years ago in a country village of our acquaintance. A woman quite noted for skrimping her husband as well as her children, having given birth to a child some two or three winter months before, was called on by a neighbor one winter day, and the conversation between the two women naturally enough turned upon domestic matters.—Among other things the name of the infant was asked. The mother at once replied—"Oh, la! Mrs. C., we haven't given it any name yet. I kind o' thought I would wait and see if it would winter through."

HOW TO FIND ONE'S RELATIONS.—An old man named Raddleburn, in New-York, becoming apprehensive that he had not a single relation in the world, published an advertisement desiring that all who could claim kindred with the Raddleburn family should come forward, as there was a fortune of \$150,000 to be divided among them; and in less than 24 hours he was visited by no less than six aunts, nineteen uncles, twenty-nine nephews, ninety-four nieces, and one hundred and seventy-five cousins.

POLITENESS.—While the rain poured in torrents, the umbrella of a gentleman struck the hat of another standing on the sidewalk, and knocked it into the gutter, where it filled with water. The person picked up his hat and coolly said:

"What do you ask for that?"

"I ask your pardon," replied the gentleman, which so well suited the owner of the wet beaver that no further parley was necessary.

HOW TO PROVE A LOVER.—In order to try your lover's affection for you, take an opportunity of dancing some evening continually with somebody else, or of otherwise flirting, while, in the meantime, you snub and slight him. If this conduct does not destroy his regard for you, he loves you indeed sincerely; but he is a fool; and don't you have him.

THE CASHMERE ROSE OIL.—The essential oil, or celebrated ottar of roses, made in Cashmere, is considered superior to any other; a circumstance not surprising, as, according to Hugel, the flower is here produced of surpassing fragrance as well as beauty. A large quantity of rose water twice distilled is allowed to run off into an open vessel, placed over-night in a cool running stream, and in the morning the oil is found floating on the surface in minute specks, which are taken off very carefully by means of a blade of the sword-lily. When cool it is of a dark-green color, and as hard as resin, not becoming liquid at a temperature below that of boiling water. Between 500 and 600 pounds weight of leaves are required to produce one ounce of the ottar.

It is often made a subject of complaint that ministers of the Gospel participate in political matters. An anecdote of a Rev. Mr. Field, who lived in Vermont several years ago, contains a good reply. As the reverend gentleman went, at a time, to deposit his vote, the officer who received it being a friend and parishioner, but of opposite politics, remarked, "I am sorry Mr. Field to see you here." "Why?" asked Mr. F. "Because," said the officer, "Christ said that his kingdom was not of this world." "Has no one a right to vote," asked Mr. F., "unless he belongs to the kingdom of Satan?"

"Recollect, sir," said a tavern keeper to a coach passenger who had only a glass of water, and not remembering the waiter—"Recollect, sir, if you lose your purse, *you didn't pull it out here!*"

"Sal," said one girl to another, "I am so glad I have no beau, now." "Why so?" asked the other. "Oh, cause, I can eat as many onions as I please."

Markets.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 30, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The market was very lively the latter part of last week, and though a little dull this week, it is still much more active than a week ago.

There is no change in potatoes worth mentioning, the supply being good for the prices. We saw some very fine White Mercers, which have just begun to come in market. White Pink Eyes are still very scarce, being mostly bought up for seed. Of turnips there is a superabundant supply. Dealers who bought up large quantities a while ago for the sake of speculation, are not likely to realize much profit. They are holding on, however, in hope of a favorable change. Other kinds of vegetables remain about the same, except being a little more active.

For the apple market the weather has been quite unfavorable of late; it is better to-day, however. There is no variation of any account.

Butter, eggs, and cheese, same as last week.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3.50 @ \$3.75 per bush.; Western Mercers, \$3.25 @ \$3.75; White Mercers, \$3.50; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$1.10 per bush.; N. J. Carters, \$3.50 @ \$3.75 per bush.; Washington Co. do., \$3.00 @ \$3.25; Junes, \$3.50; Western Reds, \$2.50 @ \$2.75; White Pink Eyes, \$3.25 @ \$3.50; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$2.75 @ \$3; Long Reds, \$2.12 @ \$2.50; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes, none; Philadelphia, \$4.00 @ \$4.50; Turnips, Ruta Baga \$1.37 @ \$1.75; White, \$1.00 @ \$1.25; Onions, White, \$4.25; Red, \$2.25 @ \$2.75; Yellow, \$3.25; Cabbages, \$5 @ \$8 per 100; Beets, \$1.25 per bush.; Carrots, \$1; Parsnips, \$1.25.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenberg and Greenings, \$2.50 @ \$3.00 per bush.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2.25 @ \$2.50.

Butter, Orange Co., 21 @ 24c. per lb.; Western, 15 @ 18c.; Eggs, 28c. per doz.; Cheese, 10c. @ 11c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY January 31, 1855.

There is much greater activity in the market to-day, owing to the delightful weather, which contrasts most strikingly with that of last week. The effect is to advance prices full 1c. per lb., a difference which a change of weather may make at any time.

There is about the same number of animals in market as last week; but generally speaking, of very inferior quality. We noticed, however, one superior lot, which deserves particular notice. They were 58 in number, from Ross Co., Ohio, and fed by Dennis McConnel & Sons. Of these, 15 were sold to James Erwin, for \$145 a piece, and three for \$400—for 12c. @ 12 1/2c. per lb. None were sold less than 11c. while the average weight was estimated to be 1,000 lbs. dressed. One pair weighed at home 4,380 lbs. They were shipped at Columbus last Thursday, and came through at a cost of \$15 each. Mr. McConnel informed us that he shall realize 40c. per bushel, for the corn with which they were fed, which he thinks equal to 60c., the home market price. He will bring on as many more next week of the same quality.

Much credit is due this gentleman for honoring the market with such stock, when inferior animals are more profitable; and too great encouragement can not be given to those who, aside from other things, prefer to gratify pride rather than purse.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices: Superior quality beef is selling at.... 10 1/2 @ 11c. per lb. Fair quality do. 9 @ 10 1/2c. do. Inferior do. 7 1/2 @ 9c. do. Cows and Calves..... \$30 @ \$60. Veals..... 4 1/2 @ 6c. Sheep..... \$3.50 @ \$5. Lams..... \$2.50 @ \$6.

Owing to circumstances, Mr. Allerton was unable to furnish us the statistics. The number of cattle in market we should judge to be from 1,400 to 1,500.

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	2464
Beeves.....	393
Veals.....	30
Cows and Calves.....	25

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:

404 Beef Cattle.....	8 @ 10 1/2c.
76 Cows and Calves.....	\$20 @ \$60
4,512 Sheep.....	\$2 @ \$6.
31 Calves.....	4 1/2 @ 7c.

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, January 31, 1855.

The market was good all last week, and still continues the same. The supply has scarcely been equal to the demand, and to-day is quite moderate. The prospect is equally good for the week to come.

The following are the sales by Samuel McGraw sheep, broker at Brownings:

24 Sheep.....	97 00
48 Sheep and Lambs.....	172 37
120 do. do.....	217 50
13 Sheep.....	57 00
62 Sheep.....	262 50
50 Sheep.....	141 75
125 Sheep.....	441 25

Average..... \$3 14 per head.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Flour and Meal—	
State, common brands.....	8 25 @ 8 37
State, straight brands.....	8 37 @ —
State, favorite brands.....	8 37 @ —
Western, mixed do.....	8 37 1/2 @ —
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	8 75 @ 9
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 93 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 62 1/2 @ 9
Ohio, fancy brands.....	— @ 9 12
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	— @ 9 50
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 00 @ 9 75
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 50 @ 11 50
Canada, (in bond,).....	8 62 @ 8 75
Brandywine.....	9 @ —
Georgetown.....	9 @ —
Petersburg City.....	9 @ —
Richmond Country.....	— @ 8 75
Alexandria.....	— @ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	— @ 8 75
Rye Flour.....	6 50 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	— @ 22

Grain—

Wheat, White Genesee.....	per bush. 2 50 @ 2 55
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,).....	— @ 2 20
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 25 @ 2 —
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	— @ —
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 40 @ 2 32
Rye, Northern.....	1 38 @ —
Corn, Round Yellow.....	1 05 @ 1 06

Corn, Round White.....	— @ 1 04
Corn, Southern White.....	— @ 99
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	98 @ 99
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	97 @ 98
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	1 25 @ —
Oats, River and Canal.....	55 @ 57
Oats, New-Jersey.....	48 @ 52
Oats, Western.....	55 @ 57
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	per bush. 2 12 @ —

Lumber—

Timber, White Pine.....	per cubic ft. 18 @ 24
Timber, Oak.....	25 @ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35 @ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	18 @ 22

YARD SELLING PRICES	
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	per M. ft. 30 @ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @ 19 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— @ 40
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @ 42 50
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	25 @ 32
Boards, North River, Box.....	16 @ 18
Boards, Albany Pine.....	per pce. 14 @ 20
Boards, City Worked.....	22 @ 23
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	— @ 25
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	24 @ 30
Plank, City Worked.....	24 @ 29
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	17 @ 24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	per bunch. 2 25 @ 2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ 3
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	per M. 24 @ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22 @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19 @ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17 @ 18
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	15 @ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	20 @ 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	72 @ —
Staves, White Oak Hhd.....	90 @ —
Staves, White Oak Bbl.....	60 @ —
Staves, Red Oak Hhd.....	35 @ —
Heading, White Oak.....	70 @ —

Provisions—

Beef, Mess, Country.....	per bbl. 9 @ 11
Beef, Mess, City.....	10 @ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16 @ —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— @ 7
Beef, Prime, City.....	— @ —
Beef, Prime Mess.....	per tce. 23 @ 24
Pork, Prime.....	12 25 @ —
Pork, Clear.....	14 @ —
Pork, Prime Mess.....	— @ —
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	per lb. 10 @ —
Hams, Pickled.....	— @ —
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— @ —
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	per bbl. — @ —
Beef, Smoked.....	per lb. — @ —
Butter, Orange County.....	24 @ 26
Cheese, fair to prime.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Rice—

Ordinary to fair.....	per 100 lb. 2 62 @ 2 75
Good to prime.....	3 37 1/2 @ 4 62 1/2

Salt—

Turk's Island.....	per bush. — @ 52
St. Martin's.....	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	per sack. 1 20 @ 1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45 @ 1 60
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 62 @ 1 67 1/2

Sugar—

St. Croix.....	per lb. — @ —
New-Orleans.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Porto Rico.....	5 @ 6 1/2
Havana, White.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @ 7 1/2
Manilla.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brazil, White.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Brazil Brown.....	5 @ 5 1/2

Tallow—

American, Prime.....	per lb. 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
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Tobacco—

Virginia.....	per lb. — @ 8 1/2
Kentucky.....	7 @ 10
Maryland.....	— @ —
St. Domingo.....	12 @ 18
Cuba.....	17 @ 20
Yara.....	40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @ 1
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @ 60
Connecticut, Seed Leaf.....	6 @ 15
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.....	— @ —

Wool—

American, Saxony Fleece.....	per lb. 38 @ 42
American, Full Blood Merino.....	36 @ 37
American, t and t Merino.....	30 @ 33
American, Native and t Merino.....	25 @ 28
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....	30 @ 32
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....	26 @ 28

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

EVERGREEN TREES.—JOHN W. ADAMS, PORTLAND, MAINE, will furnish—and forward to any part of the United States—Arbor Vita, Balsam Fir, Spruce Pine, Hemlock, Sugar Maple, and other Forest Trees, carefully packed, at reduced rates. Priced lists gratis to applicants.
February 1, 1855. 73—77n1155

PURE BRED ANIMALS AT PRIVATE SALE.

Mount Fordham, Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall,
New-York, by Harlem Railroad.

Having completed the sale of my domestic animals, as advertised in Catalogue of 1854, (excepting the Short Horn bull BALCO (9918), and at prices highly remunerative—for which patronage I feel grateful, not only to the public of almost every State in the Union, but to the Canadas, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands—I will issue, about the 1st of MARCH next, A CATALOGUE FOR 1855, consisting of Short Horned bulls, and bull calves, (some of which belong to my friend and part associate, Mr. Becar); North Devon bulls, and bull calves, Southdown rams, Suffolk, Berkshire, and Essex swine, now ready for delivery, of almost all ages, and both sexes. This Catalogue will be illustrated with portraits of my Prize animals. Most of the original animals of my breeding establishment were selected by me, in England, in person, and strictly in reference to quality, in my judgment, best adapted to the use of this country. L. G. MORRIS.
January 23, 1855. 73—

SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages—four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan, red, chiefly red; the get of SPENDOR, a son of Vane Tempest and imported Wolsiston, JOHN R. PAGE,
Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y.

PATENT TRUCK CULTIVATOR. THE HOE SUPERSEDED.

The attention of Gardeners and Farmers is invited to a new Machine (patent applied for) for tending by hand all kinds of vegetables that are grown in rows, as soon as the plants can be seen. It cuts up the weeds within a half inch of the growing plant, without moving or covering it or injuring the root.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT ONE MAN CAN DO MORE WORK WITH ONE OF THESE MACHINES THAN SIX MEN CAN DO WITH HOES, and do it better.

Growers of Onions, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, and all garden crops, are invited to inspect a Machine at the store of
73—76n1153 R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—An Englishman who thoroughly understands the growing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; also the management of green-houses and grape-vines, with or without fire. Excellent testimonials as to ability and steadiness can be given if required. Will board in or out of the house. A situation near the city preferred. Address W. SUMMERBEE, Bellport, L. I., where he is at present employed. 72—75

WILLOW PEELING MACHINE.—A few Machines for peeling the BASKET WILLOW, either by hand or horse power, will be furnished next Spring, if ordered immediately.

Also Cuttings for planting, with full directions.
JONESVILLE, VT. Jan. 16, 1855. GEO. J. COLBY,
72—76n1154

LARGE SALE OF SHORT HORN STOCK AT AUCTION.

The undersigned being about to remove his place of residence, will sell, at his present residence, (known as the Ayres Farm,) in Barre, Mass., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, HIS ENTIRE HERD OF SHORT HORN STOCK, as follows:

The high bred, full blood Durham bull DUKE, bred by E. P. Prentice, at Mount Hope, sired by Fairfax, (Coates' Herd Book, 3754); by Sir Thomas Fairfax (5186), which took the following premiums: At Oley, Eng., 3 guineas; at Leeds, 20 sovereigns, and at Yorkshire, 30 sovereigns;—and was never beaten. The dam of Duke was Matilda, (Vol. 5, p. 629,) which took the first prize at the Fair of the American Institute in 1843, sired by White Jacket, (5647); dam Heart, bred by the late Thomas Hollis, Esq., at Blythe, Eng.

FORTY COWS.

About half of which were sired by Duke, the remainder were mostly sired by the celebrated imported bull MONARCH.

The above stock was selected with great care, not only as regards symmetry of form, but also for their extraordinary milking properties; and to guard against the impression that the best will be kept from sale, the ENTIRE HERD will be sold without reserve, and will be sold by catalogue. The age and pedigree given at the sale, offering an opportunity to stock-breeders to purchase animals of rare excellence.

Terms made known at the sale. CALVIN SANFORD,
DANIEL BRACON, Auctioneer,
Barre, Mass., Jan. 15, 1855. 71—72n1153

FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1.50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3.50; 3 barrels, \$5.00; 4 barrels, \$6.00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854.

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:
Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives me, altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.
I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
70—12n1152 BENJAMIN DANA.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.
B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.
70—74

FARM LANDS FOR SALE!!! THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

Is now prepared to sell
OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES

OF
PRAIRIE FARM LANDS,
In Tracts of Forty Acres or upward,
ON LONG CREDITS
and
AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

They were granted by the Government, to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme North to the extreme South of the State of Illinois. The Road passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly six hundred miles of the Company's Railroad throws open their lands for cultivation, they being scattered for several miles in width, on each side of the Road, throughout its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, etc.

The economy in cultivating and the productiveness of Illinois lands are well known. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in the cultivation of new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly-broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and sometimes that of fencing. Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from \$2 to \$2.50 per acre. By judicious management, farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from \$5 to \$25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that from one-tenth to one-fourth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at six per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

Contracts have been made with responsible parties to keep on hand

READY-FRAMED FARM DWELLINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one Living and three Bed Rooms, and will cost complete—set up on the ground chosen anywhere along the Road, \$150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their Road promptly, charging for the cheapest class at the rate of 11 cents for every mile transported.

Special arrangements with dealers have been made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When required an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, post-paid, in English, French, or German, addressed to

CHARLES M. DUPUY, JR.,
Land Agent of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, President.

AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show," held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of AMERICAN Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given. All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y.

As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording-fee for EACH animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject. L. F. A.

Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice. 69—71n1140

DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PE- RUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDETTE, &c.,

for sale by
70—77 R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y.

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano. Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM LAWTON, 57 No 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish

C. B. DeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$4 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain

SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA. Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.
70—62n1151 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

OSIER WILLOW, &C.—The subscriber will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent. Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention. Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application. S. P. HOUGH
Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.
70—67n1149

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

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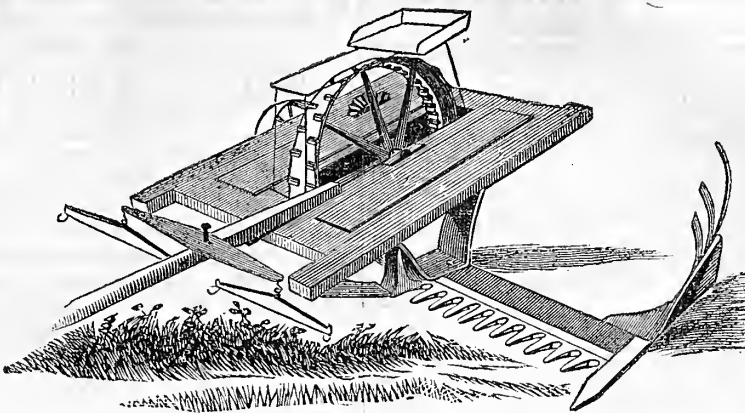
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Agricultural Society, New-Jersey State.....	321
Age, Bloom of.....	331
Affection, Enduring.....	332
Bad, Not.....	331
Bantams, Puny Sebright.....	324
Balco, (Illustrated).....	329
Barlev, Drilling.....	329
Bed-Making.....	321
Beef, the Royal Baron of.....	330
Bread, Distributing.....	330
Cannon Charged.....	331
Chemistry for small and large Boys and Girls.....	329
Cattle and Poultry show at Birmingham.....	322
Currants Pruning.....	326
Farm Experiments.....	324
Fuller, Margaret.....	327
Fight between a man and Eagle.....	330
France, introduction of Animals into.....	330
Elephant, Sagacity of.....	332
Guano, Plowing in.....	330
Guano on Carrots.....	328
Had him that time.....	331
Houses, Balloon.....	325
Hen, Sagacity of.....	330
Hovey's Magazine for January.....	326
Kohl Rabi.....	330
Letter, What is a.....	331
Lover, how to prove.....	332
Man who kissed the three girls.....	331
Mothers, a real blessing.....	331
Milton, Lines by (Poetry).....	331
Manure, Long and Short.....	325
Olive Oil for Snake Bites.....	332
Poetical (Poetry).....	331
Poultry, Weights of.....	330
Politeness.....	332
Relations, How to find.....	332
Skimping.....	332
Strawberries Forcing.....	327
Souls, Narrow.....	331
Sheep, Tartar or Shanghai.....	325
Turkey Story.....	330
Victoria, Who is she.....	330
Work and Wages.....	322
Wheat fly.....	329
Washington, Aneecdote of.....	332

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ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1855.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 74.]

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

For the American Agriculturist.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Dec. 26, 1854.

I propose to tell your readers of some things which have interested me in German agriculture, as I have seen it. These will probably not be new to you, for good observers have been over the ground many times, and given their observations in many forms to reading people; but I think there are many particulars in which you will be interested, and principles of practice which we may with profit apply.

One sees in Germany little of the high, scientific book farming, which we hear of as being so profitable and so much followed by the rich tenants and land-holders of Great Britain, for the people are poor and the land is poor, I mean as to capital, when compared with England. The farmer has much to contend with; and we may probably learn from him by observing how he overcomes his difficulties.

The tone of lecturers and writers on agriculture has been too much that of upbraiding practical farmers for old fogysm, for hanging back and letting the rest of the world get ahead of them in the grand rush, which our day sees, to apply science to the arts of life. Whether it be true or not that farmers are more behindhand than others in this matter, I can not say, but here, as elsewhere, that is the expression of public opinion. People seem not to take into consideration the mass of difficulties which present themselves to the practical man to be encountered. If they do disappear when once grappled with, they appear real enough in the distance. With very many things too, it is just as it is in the case of *shrinking pork*; it is a great deal easier and one is much better contented to account for the fact by supposing that it was killed in the wane of the Moon, than to search for the trouble in his own pot and pork barrel.

In visiting a new country, indeed, in receiving new impressions of men and manners any where, one is apt, unless the good greatly out-weighs the evil, to see at first that which strikes him unfavorably almost to the exclusion of what is really commendable. So when he views here the clumsy

utensils, sees every thing possible done by hand, women and cows laboring in the field, and observes the very inconvenient and unequal division and subdivision of the land, the close crowded villages, and the great number of poor people, all together, these things make the first impression, and one is likely to overlook much that is very pleasant and commendable. I fear it is through these *first* impressions that we in America have received most of our notions of Germans and German farming.

The fact is, a gradual change is taking place almost all over Germany. Farmers are beginning to think more, and so to elevate their profession and themselves. Still this is but a beginning; the mechanical way of producing is still here as it is with us, the rule for the multitude. One finds the same distrust of new ways, the same unwillingness to change or to know the reasons for the ways followed. The advance made by the German farmer is naturally enough in a quite different direction in which we have improved our farming; and consequently it is all the more interesting to notice, and the facts which it has brought out, are all the more important for us to apply if we can.

The dense population consumes most of the agricultural produce, and rigid care is taken by the government that the price of the necessities of life shall not rise above the means of the poorer classes. Speculation in articles of food, fuel, etc., is prevented as far as possible, and the price of bread and many other kinds of food, as well as the quality, is subject to accurate police regulation. Labor is cheap both because of the number of laborers and because no great wages are necessary to live somewhat comfortably. This state of things of course affects all classes of society, the relations of employer and employed, producer and consumer, in fact all the commercial and financial affairs of the State.

In the German language *farmer* is called *econone*, that is, an *economist*; and the rigid economy observed by rich and poor, is a subject of surprise to those accustomed to the fair-and-easy way of living of the New-England farmer. One sees this economy in every thing almost; in food for man and beast, in fuel, in land, in labor of animals, in every thing except what we economise most in—in the labor of man and in time. Labor is cheap, and there is always *time enough*; in fact the reputation which the Germans as a nation have for deliberation, is richly deserved. This economy is shown very strik-

ingly in many farm arrangements. The land is of too great value even to be fenced, for by this means much land is rendered unproductive; and one may travel hundreds of miles through the most highly cultivated districts without seeing any thing of the kind, except inclosing now and then gardens near the villages. When cattle, sheep or swine are pastured, they are always attended by a herder, and they are seldom seen on the plains or cultivated land till the crops have been removed in the autumn. This state of things would naturally lead to the practice here universally prevalent, of stalling cattle throughout the year; but the advantages of this mode of proceeding do not end with the most obvious one of convenience. The same amount of *arable land* supports more animals, by whose manure it is kept in better care, yields greater crops, demands more labor, and thus supports more people; this too, when managed with only ordinary care and skill. The practice is of great advantage besides, in requiring the production of a peculiar series of crops, such as may be cut green and fed to the stocks, and roots to supply the place of green fodder in the winter. The favorite green crops, as you know, are those of the leguminous family, namely, clover, luzerne, zeparzette, several kinds of vetch, etc. Of the roots, the beet is by far more extensively cultivated than any other for cattle; carrots, turnips, etc., are also extensively employed, as are, of course, potatoes; moreover, peculiarly adapted to this purpose, and much praised by those who have used it, is the artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*). It grows often well where hardly anything else will, and besides its roots, the leaves and softer parts of the stems are eaten readily by cattle and sheep, and make a good fodder when mixed with other things. The number of other crops, to the cultivation of which this practice of soiling cattle conduces in one or another district, according to climate, exposure etc., is perfectly immense. The advantage of thus being able to cultivate with advantage many more kinds of standard crops than we do at home, is not to be overlooked. It can not be said to be appreciated here but by very few, and certain it is that in New-England it is far less understood. The subject of *succession of crops* is one peculiarly fascinating, and I would gladly devote the rest of my sheet to it, but I do not want yet to launch into a theoretical subject so deep and wide.

It does seem to me, although the contrary is often said, that the stall-feeding of eat-

tle offers to the farmer in the more thickly populated portions of New-England, many important advantages; these appear to be, that in many cases much, now pasture land, might be more profitably cultivated; that more stock might be kept, they being able to bear the summer better, fattening easier and giving more milk in hot weather; that the amount of manure might be increased; that many crops might be introduced and profitably cultivated which otherwise could not be, and that by the more thorough system of culture, the farmer might become more independent of the variations of the season—drouth and cold.

This necessity for the greatest economy in the use of land gives a value to all means for its improvement—manuring, draining, irrigation, etc. Many a German peasant has opportunity to learn that manure is beneficial in proportion to its quality. You may well believe this when you see land lying on the top of a hill or the side of a mountain, one-eighth of a mile or more removed from any cart-path, heavily manured; the manure having been carried to it on the heads of women and men up the steep, narrow, winding foot-paths. I have seen, many a time, processions of ten or a dozen women and girls, each with her loaded basket on her head, toiling up some steep ascent, winding through grounds of more favored neighbors, till in the distance the row of baskets presented almost the appearance of a miniature train of coal cars. It is pretty evident that it would not pay very well to employ poor, light, sun-dried stuff for the purpose—and it becomes to these people an absolute necessity to have manure in as small bulk as possible. The lesson which they learn on the mountain-side without much urging they apply in the valley. It is seldom, in readily cultivatable mountain districts, that one sees manure drying in the sun, or washed away by the rain. It is often in pits laid in masonry and covered, placed very near to the stall door to receive both solid and liquid manure—and afterward in compact square heaps, placed so as to drain well, and that water may be from time to time poured over them; which operation admirably regulates the decomposition which is ever going on in the heaps, effectually prevents loss from the action of the weather, by removing those substances rendered gradually soluble by the decomposition, and also prevents any deterioration from drying. The liquid extract which flows from these heaps, is collected, where best managed, in cisterns, and applied in the liquid form to the land, and forms a concentrated, quickly-acting and conveniently-applicable form of manure; while the strawy, insoluble portion remaining of the heaps, from the property of vegetable matter in a certain stage of decomposition to retain the salts of ammonia and the alkalies, is found to be almost if not fully equal to ordinary barnyard-manure.

I have several times been pleasantly surprised to find, among common peasants, an intelligent understanding of the use of special manures in rotations—the use of bone-dust, plaster, lime, etc., and almost univer-

sally one is sent interested inquiries in regard to the employment of *guano*, which is but little used so far as I have seen. I have myself seen but little thorough draining, though in many districts it is beginning to be pretty extensively employed. Some fields I have seen which evinced its benefit in a very interesting manner, in the worst period of the drouth last summer. The number of draintile machines sold at the time of the *Exhibition of German Industry* here, was very large I learn—good evidence that the practice finds followers here as well as everywhere, when attention is called to it. One sees irrigation of grassland, I may almost say, wherever it can be done; and it was with no little satisfaction that during the late severe season, when the whole earth else seemed parched and dried up, that I wandered through many a beautiful, green meadow to examine the method by which it was enriched and watered. The methods are so various and so simple that it is hardly worth while taking up space to describe them, yet so effective, that if you are not now impressed with the value of the practice, I must commend it to your attention.

To the political circumstances of the countries of Europe does German agriculture owe its peculiarities, more than to anything else. The bauer has by no means fully recovered from the oppression of the feudal system. His education is very incomplete, in many countries being confined almost to the catechism. Such a thing as for a poor man to have his farm all in one piece is *unknown*; it usually is divided up into one-quarter to one-half or one acre patches, and scattered over the whole village, the different pieces often stuck about here and there over the area of a square mile.

Sugar from the Indies is made to pay such an immense tariff, that the cultivation of the beet for sugar becomes a valuable source of profit. The high price of oil for all purposes, greatly elevated above what it would otherwise be by tariff and tax, induces, indeed requires, the home production of oil for the table, for burning, and for technical applications; thus, in addition to hemp and flax, the rape, the poppy, and several other oil-yielding seed-crops, are made common.

So it is throughout, that these relations of the wants of the community to the agricultural portion, of the land itself to other lands, and of the people themselves to their own country and its laws, give rise to differences in agricultural practice, which it is exceedingly interesting to observe, and though one may be never so familiar with what has been written on the subject, perhaps not uninteresting to consider again.

MASON C. WELD.

GREAT SALE OF JACK STOCK.—The sale of jacks and jeinets, imported recently from Spain by the Kentucky Importing Company, took place at Georgetown, Ky. The prices were remunerative, ranging from \$395 to \$1,550 per head, with the exception of one which sold at \$235. The purchasers were from Scott, Bourbon, and Woodford counties.

For the American Agriculturist.

"PATTON STOCK"

PINE GROVE, Ky., Jan. 19, 1855.

I notice a piece in the *Agriculturist* of the 3d inst., written by L. F. A., in which my name is introduced, and as he has only taken a scrap of what I said some years ago in a letter to Mr. Howard, he has put me in a false position, which I wish to rectify.

In 1783, Matthew Patton, Ringold & Gough, then merchants of Baltimore, imported a parcel of cattle from England. Matthew Patton afterwards moved to Kentucky, and brought with him his division of these, which consisted of the Short Horn bull *Mars*, and the Short Horned cow *Venus*. The cow died, having left but one bull calf in Kentucky. There was afterwards brought to Kentucky, the Short Horn bull *Pluto*, purchased of Mr. Miller, who had become the owner of the remainder of the importation of Messrs. Patton, Ringold and Gough. I do not know what Mr. Harrison means by the term brindle, [probably a deep roan color.—Eds. AM. AG.] applied to him; it can not have the meaning I attach to the term. *Pluto* was a deep red. These cattle were called "milk breed" in Kentucky, to distinguish them from another portion of Patton & Co.'s importation. There were imported with the Short Horns a lot of cattle called the "beef breeds." These cattle had the largest frames I have ever seen. Were large-boned, coarse-jointed, and were six or seven years in getting their growth. These cattle, although purchased and bred by Mr. Miller, were called the "Patton stock," from the original importers, Matthew Patton & Co.

You thus see how two kinds of cattle, possessing very different characteristics, were called by the same name. And these bad bulls were called "Patton bulls," although, so far as my knowledge extends, I do not believe Mr. Patton himself ever bred his Short Horn crosses to any of the "beef breed" bulls. A son of Matthew Patton, brought to Kentucky a bull that was a cross of the "beef breed," and Matthew Patton himself brought some heifers with him that were from both milk and beef breeds from common cows. I have nothing to do with the circumstance of their names, for surely "beef breed" was a bad name for these coarse cattle, for they could hardly be fattened at all.

I still have and am breeding descendants of the "Patton stock," but unfortunately they have crosses of these "bad bulls," but in which there is no trace observable, as they have been bred to good bulls ever since 1817, [meaning, we suppose, good Short Horn bulls.—Eds. AMER. AG.] and they have still transmitted their milking qualities to their descendants.

Now, whatever qualities were desirable in the "Patton stock," they got from the Short Horn portion of his importation.

SAM. D. MARTIN

I would not willingly do Dr. Martin the slightest injustice in speaking of his connection with the "Patton stock." He has set the matter right, as regards himself, in the above letter; and its closing sentence tells the whole story regarding what good qualities they now possess in his hands. He, as I understand, has crossed them for many years back with well-bred Short Horn bulls. Of course, they are, so far as he is concerned, essentially *Short Horns*—the "Patton" blood being bred mostly out, and the "milk quality" of their descendants perpetuated, as, I think, quite as much through the Short Horn crosses as otherwise. Nor do I

see that the *present* character of the "Pattons" proper, as I described them in the article to which he alludes, at all differs from the very equivocal standard of that variety, as they were bred in Kentucky at an early day. I wish that Dr. Martin had particularly named what kind of bulls he has used for crossing into his "Pattons" of late years; but as he is known as a Short breeder, it is fair to infer that he used Short Horn bulls alone.

While on the subject, and to put on record the main facts respecting this variety of cattle, I send you a letter which I received a short time ago from a Kentucky gentleman, a distinguished breeder of Short Horns, one familiar from boyhood with the "Pattons." It will be seen that his authenticity is reliable:

PARIS, Bourbon Co. Ky., Jan. 15, 1855.

LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I send you, as requested, all the information I have in reference to the introduction of the Patton cattle into Kentucky. It is a copy of a letter from B. Harrison to the Editor of the Franklin Farmer.

Respectfully, EDWIN G. BEDFORD.

WOODFORD Co., Ky., Jan. 22, 1859.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer:

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, as well as that of many other friends and acquaintances, who at the present day feel a lively interest in the improvement of cattle, and who express some solicitude to be informed on the subject of the first introduction of English cattle into Kentucky, all of whom seem to have been informed that Matthew Patton, Sen'r, deceased, was the first individual who brought that kind of stock to this State. I make the following communication containing my knowledge and recollections on the subject; I very much fear that your expectations will not be entirely realized. It is true that the relation in which I stand to that individual, being the oldest male relation living, and having been raised in the immediate neighborhood where he first settled in Kentucky, has given me a better opportunity of knowing facts in relation to the stock than any other individual; but you must understand that I was but a boy at that time, and have only to rely upon memory and occurrences in early life as to dates.

As to the description of stock brought to Kentucky by Matthew Patton, Sr., and others, my recollection is distinct, and I think I will be within two or three years of the correct date. The impression that Matthew Patton, Sr., was the first individual that brought blooded cattle to Kentucky, is inaccurate. The facts are, that some two or three Mr. Pattons, the sons, and a Mr. Gay, the son-in-law of Matthew Patton, Sr., brought some half-blood English cattle (so called)—a bull and some heifers—as early as 1785, or thereabouts, and settled near where Nicholasville, in Jessamine County, now stands. The cattle were from the stock of Matthew Patton, Sr., who then resided in Virginia. These cattle I never saw, and knew but little about. I have heard them spoken of as being large at that day, and have always understood that they were the calves of a bull owned by Matthew Patton, Sr., which he purchased of Gough, of Maryland, who was an importer of English cattle. I never saw that bull, but have often heard my grandfather (Matthew Patton, Sr.,) speak of him. He described him as being very large, and of the Long Horned breed. Matthew Patton, Sr., emigrated to Kentucky about the year 1790, and brought with him

some six or more cows, calves of the Long Horned bull before mentioned. I knew these cows very well, for I saw them almost every day for several years. They were large, somewhat coarse and rough, with very long horns, wide between the points, turning up considerably. Their bags and teats were very large, differing widely in appearance from the Long Horned stock of the importation of 1817—some of them were first rate milkers.

About the year 1795, Matthew Patton, Sr., procured from the before mentioned Gough, through his son, William Patton, a bull called *Mars*, and a heifer called *Venus*, both of which were sold by Gough as full-blooded English cattle; but like the importation of 1817, they had no other pedigree. The bull was a deep red, with a white face, of good size, of round, full form, of more bone than the popular stock of the present day, his horns somewhat coarse. The heifer was a pure white, except her ears, which were red, of fine size, high form, short, crumple horns, turning downwards. She produced two bull calves by *Mars* and died. One of these bulls was taken to the neighborhood of Chillicothe, Ohio, by Wm. Patton, and the other to Jessamine County, Kentucky, by Roger Patton. *Mars* remained in the possession of Matthew Patton, Sr., until his death in the year 1803. He was then sold at the sale of his estate, and purchased by a Mr. Preples, of the same neighborhood; but who soon afterwards changed his residence to Montgomery County, taking *Mars* with him, when the bull soon after died. *Mars*, while in the possession of Matthew Patton, Sr., served but five cows beside his own and those of his sons and his sons-in-law, for the reason that he charged the sum of two dollars for each cow served by the bull, which price was, at that day, considered so extravagant that only a few individuals would breed to him. The bull calves that he produced were nearly all permitted to run for breeders; consequently every person in a large section of country had an opportunity of breeding to half-blooded bulls, which effected a great improvement in the stock of cattle in a large portion of Clark County, and a small portion of Bourbon County. *Mars* produced from the half Long Horn cows, which I have before described, stock that would be considered good, even at this day. All the bull calves that were bred by Patton and his family were sold to persons in all the different sections of this State, and some to persons living in other States. *Mars* has been dead 33 years.

In 1803, Daniel Harrison, (my father) James Patton and James Gay, purchased of a Mr. Miller, of Virginia, who was an importer of English cattle, a two-year-old bull, called *Pluto*, who certified that he was got by an imported bull, and came out of an imported cow, but gave no other pedigree. *Pluto* was a dark red or brindle, [by "brindle" we understand deep roan.—Eps. Am. Ag.] and when full grown was the largest bull I have ever seen; with an uncommonly small head and neck, light, short horns, very heavy fleshed, yet not carrying so much on the most desirable points as the fashionable stock of the present day, [meaning Short Horns.—Eps. Am. Ag.] with small bone for an animal of his weight. *Pluto* was kept on the farms of his owners, and served their cows and those of such others as were willing to pay two dollars per cow, which was not many, as the price was still considered too high. He was put upon the cows produced by the Patton bull, *Mars*, which produced stock that has rarely been excelled in all the essential qualities of the cow kind. They were unquestionably the best milkers that have ever been in Kentucky, taken as a stock in the general, and but little inferior, in

point of form, to the most improved stock of the present day, and of greater size.

In the year 1812, or thereabouts, *Pluto* was taken to Ohio, and shortly afterwards died.

In the year 1810, or thereabouts, Capt. Wm. Smith, of Lafayette, purchased of the same Mr. Miller, the bull called *Buzzard*. He was a brindle, very large and coarse, taller than *Pluto*, but not considered so heavy. A number of the *Pluto* cows, as well as the produce of the Patton bull, were bred to *Buzzard*, but the stock was held rather in disrepute on account of coarseness, and the disinclination to early maturity. *Buzzard* was got by the same bull that *Pluto* was, but came out of a different cow, said to be of the Long Horn stock, which Miller had bought of Matthew Patton, Sr.

About the year 1813, a Mr. Inskip came to Kentucky from Virginia, and brought with him a large bull, called Inskip's brindle. He was a large, coarse bull, and I have always understood that he was a descendant of Miller's stock, mixed with the Long Horn stock, that Matthew Patton, Sr., left in Virginia, when he left there.

About the year 1814, Daniel Harrison (my father) procured a bull and heifer from a Mr. Ringold, an importer of English cattle, either of Maryland or Virginia. They were called the "Cary Cattle." They were pied, red, and white; were rather small, light-fleshed, raw-boned stock, and had no claims to merit, only for milking qualities. They were good milkers.

I think, about the year 1814, Messrs. Hutchcraft and Wetton procured from Ohio a large bull called *Shaker*. They either purchased him from a Society of Shakers, in Ohio, or from some individual who did. I have always understood he was a descendant of Miller's stock, but not by Miller's imported bull, as some gentlemen (not his owners) have stated in the pedigree of this stock.

The above is a copy of Mr. Harrison's letter to the Editors of the Franklin Farmer in reference to the English and Patton stocks' introduction into Kentucky, and, I suppose, embraces about all the facts that can be had on the subject. E. G. B.

It will be seen from all this array of evidence, that the "Pattons," so called, as bred in Kentucky, were a *made up* variety, consisting of some of the best and some of the worst blood which had been introduced into the State at that early day; and that their produce was pretty much what it might be supposed as descending from cattle with such conflicting qualities. Thirty-six years ago, I saw, in Ohio, bulls driven from Kentucky—the worst possible kind of brutes of one of these sorts. The people there, in Ohio, called them "Hollow-heads"—and hollow heads and hollow bodied, too, they were, to all intents. They stood up on high timber stilts, with raw, projecting bones all over. You might as well attempt to fat a barn frame as one of these brutes. They touched nothing that they did not defile; and would eat over a whole prairie, and still be lean.

Outside the show-ground, at Springfield, at the late National Show, were two great timber-heeled and timber-framed brutes, brought for "show" outside, and put in a tent. They were 17 or 18 hands high, lean in flesh, with frames like a mastodon. Half a dozen of us, in going across lots from the show-ground to town, fell in with them standing in a fence corner. Every one of our company, I believe, were Kentuckians, ex-

cept myself; some of these gentlemen were six feet and a half high, and none of us were dwarfs, and not one of these could lay his chin on the shoulders of these brutes. We held a long and merry discussion on these same quadrupeds, and the wonder was, of what breed they were? They had *short* horns, and some of the party quizzingly asked if they were not *original* Pattons? They were certainly got by "bad bulls," but whether from descendants of the "bad" Pattons alluded to, was not understood, as there was a fearful lack of pedigree!

So long as neither Dr. Martin, nor any other breeders or advocates of really good cattle, are disposed to breed or recommend the Pattons in their *original estate*, it is hardly worth while to spend more ink on the discussion; and having thus placed them on record, I am disposed to let them slumber. All the milking virtues ascribed to them, are to be found among the Short Horns, when that quality has been sought, and to which we can safely revert when it is wanted. L. F. A.

For the American Agriculturist.

IMPROVED POULTRY.

THE leading article in No. 72 of your valuable journal, on the "Importance of Poultry to the United State," I read with much pleasure, and can fully endorse the views advanced by the writer regarding the importance of this particular branch to the farmer. Many circumstances have undoubtedly combined to cause its neglect, not the least of which, as it appears to me, is the mistaken prejudice in the minds of farmers generally in favor of more bulky produce—that is, pork, and the prevailing habit of allowing the poultry to take care of themselves. Statistical articles, where a fair profit is proved to accrue, though it be on a small scale, it appears to me, may exercise some slight influence in removing so erroneous an impression. It is from this circumstance that I am induced to trouble you with my experience in this line, during the past season.

I commenced the year 1854 with a stock of 25 fowls—a cross of the Shanghai with common barn-yard—which, so far as an experience of three years has gone, seem to me to combine all the qualities that can be desired. From these I have obtained the past season, 2,042 eggs—sold for...\$40.06
Also raised 58 chickens—sold for... 28.47
I have also accumulated manure valued at..... 5.00

My receipts thus averaging.....\$73.53
Expended for food..... 32.29

Profit.....\$41.24

From this, I have not made a further deduction of \$16.35, which includes the interest on house and other expenses not included therein, which reduces it to \$24.89.

For my own part I am fully satisfied that, on a large scale, with the prices of feed reduced to their ordinary level, there is no other branch of business that can be more successfully cultivated by the farmer, both from the comparatively small amount of capital involved, the trifling loss likely to be incurred, and the ready market afforded to all such produce.

I consider it a bad practice to leave much food lying about, and therefore never give more than I think will be eaten at the time. As often as three or four times a week in winter, and oftener when the weather is se-

verely cold, I have been in the habit of feeding a mixture of corn meal and refuse meat, chopped fine; if the latter is not to be obtained, potatoes boiled and mashed will answer as a substitute; and, occasionally, a small quantity of pounded charcoal and lime with boiling water. This may be nothing new to many, but it is certainly very important if you wish your hens to lay well through the winter.

I may have more to say hereafter, with reference to breeding for the *table*, as to size, and quality of flesh, hoping some of your correspondents, who may have had experience with reference to this part of the subject, may be induced to impart it for the benefit of others, through the medium of your journal. W. A. T.

SERAI-TAOOK, OR FOWLS OF THE SULTAN.

As an addendum to the account of the Ptarmigan fowls, in our last number, written by our correspondent, "W. H.," we will give an extract from a letter received from Dr. Burney himself (with permission to publish it), in September, 1853.

"I did not at first," wrote Dr. Burney, "place much value on them, as from their confinement on board ship, their beauty for some weeks or months was not observed in the old birds; but being kept by themselves, their first hatch of chickens soon called forth the admiration of my neighbors, and induced me to pay more attention to their merits, and I have no hesitation in saying they are a most valuable addition to the domestic fowl of this country. They are elegant in shape, and very graceful in their actions, excellent layers, and hardy in their nature. Their habits and appearance are those of the ptarmigan or grouse, being fond of feeding on berries and insects in the woods which surrounded my late residence, but when confined to a yard are contented and happy. As for beauty, they can not be surpassed, having splendid top-knots, profusely feathered legs, and vulture hocks."

Dr. Burney further mentioned that the eggs were of a good size, and the fowls very delicate for the table; that they were good sitters and mothers, having on several occasions hatched unusually large broods, and reared the chickens with care and success; and that they were very hardy. He said that he had them from a gentleman who had been traveling in the north of Europe, and who had brought them to England with him; he supposed them to have come originally from Siberia.

The Serai-Taook, or Sultan's fowls, to which W. H. calls the attention of our readers, in concluding his account, were sent to us by a friend living at Constantinople, in January 1854. A year before we had sent him some Cochin China fowls, with which he was very much pleased; and when his son soon after came to England, he said he could send from Turkey some fowls with which we should be pleased. Scraps of information about muffs and divers beauties and decorations arrived before the fowls, and led to expectations of something much prettier than the pretty ptarmigan, in which we had always noticed a certain uncertainty in tuft and comb.

In January they arrived in a steamer chiefly manned by Turks, we should fancy much dirtier and in worse plight than the arrival at Mount Plym. The voyage had been long and rough, and poor fowls so rolled over and glued into one mass with filth were never seen. Months afterward, with the aid of one of the first fanciers in the country, we spent an hour trying to ascertain whether the feathers of the cock were white or striped, and almost concluded that the last was the true state of the case, although they

had been described by our friend as "bellissimi galli Bianchi."

We at once saw enough to make us very unwilling to be entirely dependent for the breed on the one sad-looking gentleman with his tuft heavy with dirt, dirt for a mantle, and his long, clogged tail hanging round on one side. We wrote directly for another importation, especially for a cock, and to ask the name they had at home. In answer to the first request, we found that good fowls of the kind are difficult to get there; our friends have ever since been trying to get us two or three more, but can not succeed either in Constantinople, or other parts of Turkey; the first he can meet with will be sent. With regard to the name, he told us they are called Serai-Taook: Serai, as is known by every reader of eastern lore, is the name of the Sultan's palace; Taook is Turkish for fowl; the simplest translation of this is, "Sultan's fowls," or "fowls of the Sultan;" a name which has the double advantage of being the nearest to be found to that by which they have been known in their own country, and of designating the country from which they came.

Time very soon restored the fowls to perfect health and partial cleanliness; but it was not until after the moulting season that they showed themselves as the "bellissimi galli Bianchi" described by our Constantinople friend.

They are superior to the ptarmigan in general character, resembling rather our white Polands, but with more abundant furnishing, and shorter legs, which are vulture-hocked, and feathered to the toes.

In general habits, they are much like other fowls, brisk, and happy-tempered; but not kept in as easily as Cochin Chinas. They are very good layers; their eggs are large and white; they are non-sitters and small eaters. A grass run with them will remain green long after the crop would have been cleared by either Brahmas or Cochins, and with scattered food they soon become satisfied, and walk away.

They are the size of our English Poland fowls; but it seems likely that the young ones will be rather larger. Their plumage is white and flowing. They have a full-sized, compact Poland tuft on the head; are muffed, have a good flowing tail, short, well-feathered legs, and five toes upon each foot. One fowl which came over with them was exactly like the ptarmigan; we have met with a very few such from Constantinople, but never saw any of exactly the same kind as our own Serai-Taook. [Poultry Chronicle.]

For the American Agriculturist.

SHANGHAIS.

In your paper of January 24, 1855, is an article on poultry, which contains these words: "A great improvement was observable in many of the choice breeds. The Shanghai, in particular, has been greatly benefitted by his change of country and home. He is gradually exchanging his mammoth height and lank proportions for a size and form more comely, and is becoming a greater favorite with amateurs and breeders."

These observations are founded in error—on a false appreciation of the qualities of the Shanghai fowl, and of all those long, *gangling* breeds, which Asia has from time to time sent here, for the benefit of us outside barbarians. These breeds have been created by the Chinese for a special object, and are the result of long and persevering efforts on their part, in the same way and by the same means that choice breeds of cattle have been obtained, with a particular end in view—some for a precocious taking on of fat, others for milk, &c.

The Shanghai breed is admirably fitted for being made capons of, which is the object the Chinese have in view in raising this description of fowl. His mammoth height and lank proportions are just what are required for making a capon, weighing, when 15 or 16 months old, twelve pounds or over. If the Shanghai be not caponized, and kept the length of time as he ought to be—for a shorter period will not bring him to perfection—but is killed as a chicken, in the same way our native breeds are, he is not worth as much as the latter. This is the experience of every one who has long kept the Shanghai breed. How can his long, bony carcass compare with that of our native breeds, with their compact, handsome shapes—the Bucks County breed, for instance, or any even of our common dunghill fowls—as all these are ready for killing at an age when the Shanghai is a mere ill-formed, gawky, big chicken! But caponize him, and keep him the requisite time, as is the case in his native land, and you see perfection!—his mammoth form and lengthy proportions are filled in with flesh and fat—a wonder and a pleasure to look at. No improvement wanted—just what the Chinese farmers intended.

As the art of caponizing is confined to almost one locality in this country, the peculiar form of the Shanghai cannot be properly estimated; consequently he will be changed and improved in form until he can not be distinguished from our native breeds; then the name of Shanghai will be forgotten, and our poultry amateurs will be busy improving the form of some other variety from Asia, with mammoth height and lank proportions, and with exactly the same results.

I have made capons for twenty years.

J. G.

AMERICAN HORSES.

WE make the following extract on American horses from an address in September last, by Mr. J. Prescott Hall, of New-York, before the Aquidneck Agricultural Society, at Middletown, R. I. It abounds with interesting facts, showing why American horses are so superior, and which is mainly attributed to the abundant infusion of Arab blood in their veins.

And now, Gentlemen, let us say something of the horse—the most beautiful, the most spirited, the most soul-stirring, and perhaps the most useful of all the tribes that came out of the ark.

Observe him trained for the race, exercising for war, or harnessed to the chariot; his eye on fire, his nostrils expanded, his coat glistening like burnished gold, and tell me if he is not a subject for the painter and a model for the statuary?

The Arabs write—"True riches are a noble and fierce breed of horses, and of which God said, the war horses—those which rush on the enemy with full-blowing nostrils; those which plunge into the battle early in the morning."

We had in New-York, some years ago, a most estimable gentleman, who rose from humble circumstances in mechanic life, to fortune and to honor; being successively Mayor of the City and one of its representatives in Congress. In this latter place he became very fond of investigations into taxation, importation, exportation and all the sources of national prosperity and wealth. These subjects he would argue anywhere; in doors and out of doors; in sunshine or in rain: and if he caught a willing ear he would exclaim in exultation—"if there is anything in the world I do understand, it is tanning and political economy!"

My own conceit, as to my own acquire-

ment, leads me in the same direction with my former friend; and I too, can exclaim, if there are any things in the world I do understand, they are—horseflesh and the law!

If I do not understand something of this subject my opportunities have been thrown away; and all in vain have I been President of a Jockey Club.

In my earliest days I was introduced to the horse in his noblest forms; for the Arab fondness which my father cherished for thoroughbreds, he imparted to his son, who has retained that attachment all his days. He had at one time, when I was yet a boy, five excellent and beautiful specimens of the race horse, the Cleveland Bay, and the animal of all work, now known as the Morgan; all of which were kept for the improvement of their respective classes; and the names of Escape, Pacolet, King William and Kochlani, are familiar sounds in my ears.

It was my father who first told me the story of Lindsey's Arabian, a horse well known to him, and in my native country, by the name of Ranger; and I have galloped a grand-daughter of this steed many a mile, weary enough for her, but cheering and pleasant to me.

This beautiful Barb was presented by the Emperor of Morocco to the Captain of an English frigate, who landed him on one of the West India Islands, for exercise and refreshment.

Being playful as a kitten he was turned loose into a lumber yard, and taking it into his head to ascend a pile of timber, he fell and broke three of his legs.

The master of a vessel out of New-London, well known to the Captain of the man-of-war, upon solicitation, received the horse as a present in his crippled and hopeless condition. With much skill and patience the master of the "Horse Jockey" caused the fractured limb to be set, and succeeded at last in bringing the animal home to Connecticut, where he became the ancestor of many brave sons and beautiful daughters.

Some of these being employed during the Revolutionary War in the South as cavalry horses, attracted so much attention that their history and pedigree were inquired into with care; and the result was that General Washington sent Captain Lindsey of the army to Hampton, in Connecticut, to purchase the foreigner; and thus it was that the Old Ranger—beautiful as Apollo, white and shining as silver, went down to Virginia to lay his mended bones there. But before descending to the grave he left specimens of his blood in the form of Tulip and other capital racers; and now it flows to this day in the veins of many a high mettled steed, in that ancient and renowned dominion.

John Blunt, an Arab in every particular, although a thoroughbred American horse, and as good a racer of his size as the world saw, not fifteen hands high, could not contend successfully with Fashion, because her superior height and length gave her a stride which so told upon the little horse, in a race of four miles, that he was compelled to yield the palm to that renowned, and in my opinion, matchless and unrivaled courser.

To come down to practical results then, you may ask, would you have farmers breed and use race-horses? Certainly not thoroughbreds; by which I mean animals whose pedigree can be traced directly to Arab originals; but I would have them never employ any, that were not strongly imbued with the best properties of oriental seeds.

The heavy horses of Europe, including those of England, France and Holland, are wholly unsuited to our habits and purposes, being slow of motion and expensive to keep. For farming draft, oxen must always be preferred in New-England to horses or mules; for when their career in the cart and

plow is run, they have not lost any part of their value, but become food for man, as they were destined finally to be.

Again, the harness of the oxen employed by us, is of the cheapest and most simple description; and I defy any man to contrive a cooler or better mode of coupling this animal to his plow or cart, than by the common wooden yoke which we use and which is equally well calculated for forward traction, or for backing the load.

The horses which you ride and drive daily are, all of them, strongly imbued with the blood of the thoroughbred, and we rarely see in this state a single specimen of the heavy draft-horse of Europe.

When Mr. Birkbeck, the distinguished English Farmer, first came to this country, more than 30 years ago, he wrote and published an account of what he saw; and among other things he remarked, and with some astonishment, that the American horses were all blood horses, or so crossed with that race as to cause its predominance to be seen wherever he traveled; and he pronounced them superior to those of Europe.

Even in Pennsylvania, their strong wagon horses have lost their heaviness; and while they are of the largest size, they have also blood, compact bone and good action. An English cart horse carries as much hair upon his fetlocks as he does upon his mane; while the legs of the Canestoga may be found as clean as those of the Barb.

We have bred in this country from the best originals; and our trotters, including the Morgans and Black Hawks, owe their speed and endurance entirely to their eastern blood. Old Messenger, one of the best racers that England ever lost, was introduced into this country shortly after the Revolution. He was the sire of Mambrino, a thoroughbred trotter, who could knock off a mile in three minutes in his twenty-first year when I saw him; and he transmitted his blood to the famous Lady Suffolk who could go the same distance in two minutes and twenty-six seconds!

He and she had the hardy color of Old Messenger who gave to them the speed and endurance of the trotter; while the same Patriarch imparted to Eclipse his swiftness as a racer.

Trustee, who not long ago astonished all England by going over a course of twenty miles within the hour in harness, was a son of imported Trustee—a thoroughbred race-horse, whose price at one time was three thousand guineas.

Mr. B., of London, when in this country had so strong a desire to see the animal that performed this feat, that I took him to his stable in Houston-street, where we saw him harnessed to the baker's cart which he daily drew through the streets of New-York.

He was a chesnut, fifteen hands two inches high, and exactly the kind of horse which we should breed and raise.

During the Canadian rebellion, the English sent over to those provinces a considerable body of cavalry. Many of these horses died on the voyage from stress of weather, and they were compelled to mount their men by purchases in New-York, Vermont, and New-Hampshire, all along the borders of Canada.

These animals I saw in Montreal in exercise. They were specimens of the middling sized Morgan, with striking marks of blood; and Col. Shirley, of the 7th Hussars, informed me in 1842, that they were the best cavalry horses for all work that he had ever seen; so good he said, that they were not to be sold when the regiment went home, but to be taken to England for use, as one would take coals to Newcastle.

Believe me, gentlemen, we of Rhode-Island should breed our own horses, and breed them larger and better than we do now. It

costs no more to rear and keep a good horse than a bad one; while their relative capacity for service can scarcely be estimated.

I saw when I was abroad, the horses of France, and found they had, among others, a middling-sized racer, remarkable for toughness and condition, which are easily maintained; but to improve their breeds the government makes constant draughts upon the English thoroughbreds.

Now, we have no need to go abroad for this kind of stock. As a general rule our roadsters are much better than the English, and the stories about twelve miles an hour in post-chaises, as an ordinary pace, are not to be credited.

I found, when in England, that the rate of speed depended upon the roads. From Southampton to London you may easily go at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour; but it took four beautiful bays two full hours to transport myself and four others in a light carriage without luggage, from Dover to Canterbury, a distance of only eighteen miles; and I bribed the Post Boys "*at that*," holding my watch to see what English horses could do on a hilly road.

Between Hastings and Brighton, over the sandy downs and wolds of Sussex, two horses in the same carriage, with only three persons in it, could hardly average five and a half miles the hour; while I was once taken with a party, without notice to the proprietors, or preparation on their part, in a common stage coach, weighing 1,800 lbs., from Rochester to Lockport by the way of Lake Ontario, a distance of 63 miles, in seven hours, with ease.

I "timed" the race-horses of England at Goodwood and at Newmarket; comparing horses, weights and distances with our own, and came to the conclusion, that their coursers are not superior to those of America; while in *sailing*, all the world knows we can beat their yachts and ships to death.

No! gentlemen, you have only to look about—use the elements within your grasp, and the trotters and gallopers of Rhode-Island may be as famous in time to come, as the pacers of Narragansett once were.

There is a Jackson Morgan in Newport, that may yet rival the famous Old Snip, who, it is said, when pacing his match over a certain road, with a bridge twelve feet wide across it, was never known to touch that bridge with his foot!

He was caught wild, as the report goes, on the Narragansett shore, and was evidently a descendant of those Andalusian Barbs, which the Spaniards carried to Cuba, and which our officers probably brought from that Island upon the return of the ill-fated expedition against it in 1741.

And if you rear horses, farmers of Rhode-Island, be sure that you keep them well when young.

The stories of Arab colts, fed until their fourth year upon camel's milk, are a perfect delusion; animal life can not be sustained, expanded and developed, except by food, and that bestowed by no sparing hand.

Mr. Burckhardt, the only man who ever traveled in Syria, Mesopotamia and Arabia, with a competent knowledge of the languages there used, is the author upon whom I rely in this particular, and he says, "it is a general but erroneous opinion that Arabia is very rich in horses; but the breed is limited to the extent of fertile pasture grounds in that country, and it is in such parts only that horses thrive, while those Bedouins who occupy districts of poor soil rarely possess any horses."

"It is found accordingly, that the tribes, rich in horses, are those who dwell in the comparatively fertile plains of Mesopotamia on the banks of the river Euphrates and in the Syrian plain."

"Horses can there feed for several of the spring months upon the green grass and herbs produced by the rains in the valleys and fertile grounds, and such food seems absolutely necessary for promoting the full growth of the horse."

"The best pasturage places of Arabia not only produce the greatest number of horses, but likewise the finest and most select race."

Certainly this must be so, and common sense teaches what Burckhardt expressly asserts. If you will redeem your former fame in this regard, farmers of Rhode-Island, I will for the present take leave of the horse.

Horticultural Department.

PEAR CULTURE.

NUMBER 1.

WE are going to discuss pear culture pretty much as General Jackson discussed the Constitution—"as we understand it"; for with all the invitations which we have at various and sundry times made to our friends and readers, to give us their observations on the subject, we have, thus far, only been met with a plentiful lack of information. Pears are not only the best of the *permanent* fruits which we of the northern States raise, when in their perfection, but the scarcest, also; and those with which their cultivators have met the most formidable difficulties in the various diseases to which the trees are subject, and in the obstacles which they have to encounter. True, the nurserymen tell a different story, and which story the public have believed, as the fortunes which the aforesaid nurserymen have made in the propagation and sale within the last dozen years will testify; but from the studied silence of those who have purchased their trees, and the bare fruit-stalls of our public markets in the show of the pears themselves, we fancy another sort of tale is to be told by the *cultivators*.

Now, gentlemen of the nurseries, take no umbrage at what we have said or are about to say, for we are your very good friends, as we trust you are ours, for the propagation and rearing of young trees is a very different thing from orchard culture afterwards; and although you have done much good in the world, and will do a great deal more, we trust, before you have done with it, the drift of what we have to say, if heeded, may enable you to effect a much greater good in your future labors. We think there are existing errors in the *sweeping* rules which are laid down in the books for pear cultivation; and these books, one and all, that we know of, by American authors, are written by nurserymen. Not that we doubt that the rules laid down for cultivation by you are correct, so far as fortified by your observation, but that that observation is too limited in range for the guidance of cultivators to any considerable extent on the farm. Let us look at it.

For the better understanding of what we have to say, we shall divide our subject into two separate parts, viz: that of pears upon their own individual stocks; and that of pears on the quince, and confine our remarks to the cultivation of the trees themselves,

and not to the merits of the particular varieties of the fruit—although of these we may have something to say hereafter.

All of us who have paid any attention to fruit culture have vivid recollections of old pear trees standing in somebody-or-other's orchard, in our boyhood—great, strong, healthy, vigorous, *old* trees, which bore quantities of fruit, which we, in our boyish appetites, called *good*. Whether we should now call them so is another question. But the fact that the trees existed, as we state, and that many of them yet exist in health and vigor, will not be disputed. Those trees were chiefly wildlings, or natural stocks; and if grafted with the better kinds of pear at all, were so grafted at, or near, the branching point, above or below. Nor will any of us remember that those trees had any *particular* cultivation; usually standing, when in orchards, with other trees, or near a fence, or in the garden, or by the side of an out-house, or in the door-yard. It is also a fact that there still exist, in the old French towns of Illinois, and in the old French settlements along the Detroit river, pear trees of immense size, and along the Niagara also, but less than on the Detroit, which annually yield, with no cultivation whatever, great quantities of fruit; some of them even fifty bushels to a tree, at a single crop. These old French trees are more than a hundred years old; and from what we know of the habits of the early settlers who planted them, it is quite certain that they never had any careful cultivation. The pursuits of those early settlers were chiefly hunting, trapping, and fishing, and their agriculture was of the rudest kind, and they had orchards of apples as well as pears; but the fruits were of the wild or natural kinds, as the remaining specimens show. The Illinois trees we have not seen; but the others we have seen; and the soil around many of the most fruitful of them is in a sadly neglected state—bound down in grass, mowed, and pastured, or occasionally plowed, and carelessly at that, with poorly-tended crops upon it. So is the usage of the soil in many other places, in New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, where such trees yet remain in undiminished health and vigor. Many trees cotemporary with these have, doubtless, died from disease, neglect, and hardship of various kinds; but after all, the old standing trees tell the story, that our country is friendly to the pear in its *natural* state; and we can readily draw the inference that they may still be cultivated as well as ever, if the seeds of premature decay, by disease, or inherent weakness, be not *worked* into the constitution of the tree itself, in its infancy.

So much for the *natural* stock of the pear. Now let us look at the nursery cultivation of the *improved* varieties, or the finer kinds of table pears, which, after all, to the present refined tastes, are the only kinds worth propagating. With the exception of a few really good native American pears, for the production of which we are indebted to chance or accident, our finest varieties are chiefly of English, French, or Belgian origin.

With few exceptions, the wood of these pears, although vigorous and succulent with high cultivation when young, is small in growth when at maturity, tender in habit, and exceedingly liable to disease always. They are capricious in their choice of soil, position, and climate. To this fact, the various opinions and discussions in our pomological meetings is proof. Removed from the nursery, where they grow finely in their infancy, and set out in orchards as standards, they frequently *spot* on the trunk in large black blotches, canker, mildew, and die; and all this under good cultivation, in good soils. Many are struck with *fire-blight* when in apparent health and vigorous growth, for which no certain cause or certain remedy has yet been found in the thousand-and-one experiments and examinations that have been made. The question, then, may fairly be asked, is not the difficulty in the *propagation* of the tree? We think so.

As an inference that this is so—for we do not wish to appear too positive—we have seen several cases where large, old, *natural* trees have been grafted high among the branches, with the choicest of our foreign varieties, which took a vigorous growth, and bore the finest specimens of fruit year after year, and in great abundance—thus showing that where the stock pushed up a healthy, free, full flow of sap, the ingrafted wood could perform its office in fruiting to entire perfection, full in quantity, and perfect in quality. And this leads us to our next proposition: that the common mode of nursery propagation is wrong.

The ordinary mode of propagating nursery pears on their own stocks is this: The seed is sown; the young trees come up natural, or wildlings; left to themselves, they grow up thorny, rough, and twisting. Some grow vigorously, and show strong constitution; others are small, with contracted sapvessels, and indicate natural feebleness; and whether they be seedlings of American origin, or imported seedlings from abroad—as have lately been introduced into our nurseries to a great extent—these habits apply to them equally alike. As soon as these seedlings are of sufficient size, they are grafted, or budded, with the fine varieties, *at or near the root*; consequently the stock *above* ground is all, or nearly all, of the new variety of wood thus worked upon them. Now, we believe it will be admitted by all observing men, that in such situation the root of the original stock, and the stem of the worked stock above, bear about an equal proportion of growth, as each is equally dependent on the other for sustenance. If the root of the wildling be worked with the wood of a weaker variety, it will accommodate itself to it, and so of the opposite. Thus, if the new wood is unable in its original constitution, of which it can not divest itself, to withstand the vicissitudes of our climate, soils, or treatment, it becomes subject to attack in its vital part, the body, while the root below may perform all the offices of a healthy and vigorous plant, but which, the body failing, the root acting sympathetically, will, in time, cease to do. Is not this rea-

sonable? If we ask why trees are thus propagated, we are answered, that it is the *readiest* and *cheapest* way to raise them; and that is the end of it. Self-interest lies at the bottom of the whole, and probably millions of trees are propagated and sold without the thought of any better way for the permanent welfare of the tree ever being suggested to the propagator. We certainly intend to blame nobody.

Now, what is the remedy for these evils, and how are we to get strong, healthy, hardy, long-lived trees? We will state our belief, simply, based upon what observation and experience we have been able to exercise. Use none but healthy, hardy, vigorous, *natural* stocks. Dig out of the nursery and throw away every one that indicates natural feebleness of constitution or growth. Let them be well cultivated and pruned, in the nursery, until they are of sufficient size to transplant into the position where they are to remain for life. Then bud or graft them with the desired variety, at the point where the branches are to be formed, or, if branches at the proper height be already made, let those branches be so budded, or grafted, and the top of the tree be trimmed into its proper shape. The influences of our fierce, burning suns, and our intense frosts, which we believe—good cultivation always being preserved—are the main causes of disease in the bodies of our fine varieties of pear, will be less prejudicial to the stock thus grown, as it is a *natural* stock of our own soil; having its own corresponding root upon which its body can act in sympathy. If the exotic worked upon it be less vigorous, by immediately branching out at its junction with the main stock, it has a greater draft upon the natural stock below, and if it be equally vigorous, they act in harmony. If less hardy to the influences of the sun and frost, its own leaves and spray give the wood a partial protection. At all events, we have a multitude of examples for this mode of cultivating the pear, with entire success, against thousands of unsuccessful attempts under the common root cultivation of the nurseries. A year or two after the stock is so budded or grafted, the tree may be taken out of the nursery and transplanted to the orchard, or wherever else it is permanently to remain. Even if it be transplanted in its wildling condition, after it has taken growth in its new position it may be quite as successfully budded, or grafted, as when in the nursery, and throws up its branches for bearing. Such a mode of culture we believe, from observation, to be a much surer one for permanent trees than the ordinary method of nursery propagation which we have described.

We shall consider the propagation of pears on quince stocks hereafter.

FASHIONABLE.—The latest style of coats is really beautiful. With the waist of the garment between his shoulders and the skirts sweeping the flagging stones, the happy possessor makes a beautiful exhibition. It is unfortunate, however, for the *novelty* of the style, that nearly every Irish gentleman who comes to this country, has a coat of the same fashion which was made twenty years ago!

For the American Agriculturist.

HINTS FOR FEBRUARY.

FROSTED PLANTS.

WHEN plants, through accident or neglect, get frozen, they should be well syringed or sprinkled overhead, through a fine, rose watering-pot, with cold water. Great care must be observed in shading them from the sun till the frost is thoroughly drawn out, which should be done as gradually as possible. Standing them on the floor of the house is the best plan that can be adopted. Care must be taken that they do not again freeze after syringing. It seems not to be generally understood that frost merely suspends, but does not entirely destroy vegetation; and, unless plants are very tender, with careful treatment they may, generally, be saved.

GRAPE VINERY.

Vines breaking should be kept syringed, morning and evening, in fine weather. Keep a moist, gentle heat, and as regular as possible. Those started early will now have made good growth, and the temperature may be raised to 65° by night, and 70° by day, with sun-heat. Only one bunch should be allowed to remain on a shoot, as they will set much better than when more are left. The border must be carefully attended to, and a proper temperature kept up, in order to correspond with the interior.

STRAWBERRIES.

A succession should be kept up by placing some in a green-house, wherever there is room.

SEAKALE AND ASPARAGUS.

Plants may now be put in, and treated as the earlier ones.

FRUIT TREES.

Espaliers and other dwarf trees, should now be pruned and trained, if required. If the ground is poor, a good dressing of well-rotted manure should be applied to the surface, and, where opportunity offers, slightly forked in.

HOT-BEDS.

Manure may now be brought together and thrown up in form of a ridge, to become heated and prepared for use.

GREEN-HOUSE.

All plants requiring a shift, should now receive it, as a pressure of work coming on in a few weeks, may prevent its being done at that time; cleanliness must also be kept in view. All plants that require training should now be attended to. Admit air at every favorable opportunity.

BEDDING PLANTS.

Cuttings of the various bedding plants may now be taken, wherever the means are at hand. It should be borne in mind that one good plant is worth three bad ones at the time of bedding out. W.

ANOTHER MUSICAL PIGEON.—The editor of the Lowell News, upon reading the paragraph which has been going the rounds of the papers about a pet pigeon which dances to the sound of the harp, recalls to mind the following: "We remember seeing many years ago, a pigeon belonging to the late Dr. Wm. L. Richardson, of Boston, which was singularly affected by the sound of a flute. If a person commenced playing a slow air upon this instrument, the bird would fly to the person's head and remain there till the music ceased, unless the time was hurried or a more lively air commenced, in which case it would descend to the person's shoulder and stretch out its neck toward the instrument, with evident delight. It made no difference with the bird if the flute was played by an entire stranger."

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number.

Volumes XI and XII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound.

The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first twelve volumes \$13.

No new edition of the volumes above the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

CAYUGA LAKE AND ITS ENVIRONS.

AURORA, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1855.

Editorial Correspondence.

THERE are few more attractive farm locations in the United States, than are to be found in central New York, upon the borders of those beautiful lakes—the Cayuga, the Seneca, the Canandaigua, the Crooked, the Skaneateles, and the Owasco. These vary in length from eleven to forty miles, and from nearly four to less than half a mile in width. On both banks the land rises in a gentle slope for several miles, the ascent being generally about one hundred feet to the mile. It is upon these slopes that we find the farms referred to. The natural fertility of the soil has enriched the proprietors, and enabled them to beautify their homesteads and add to their attractiveness by neat and tasteful dwellings and out-houses, and by surrounding them with appropriate gardens, shade-trees and shrubbery.

We are now looking out from the window of one of these rural mansions—that of Mr. Thos. Gould—situated near the village of Aurora, and back from the lake just one mile. Within our present view, perhaps fifty of these farmer's homesteads lie spread out upon the opposite bank of the lake. We have looked upon this scene at midsummer, when the fields of waving grain, the green herbage of the pastures, and the foliage of the clumps of forest-trees which intersperse the landscape presented, perhaps, a more grateful aspect; yet the thick mantle of spotless snow that now covers all the eye can behold, is a bright and beautiful sight. The view at this season calls to mind the real comforts only known to the farmer. With his barns, granaries and cellars well filled, his wood-shed stored with well corded piles of prepared fuel, his stock well housed, he spends his days and nights in comparative leisure, free from the anxieties and cares that trouble and harass his city brethren—his days occupied with attendance upon his horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, &c., and his evenings in reading, visiting, going to lectures and meetings, or around the fireside with his family in social conversation, or discussing the merits of a basket of Greenings, Spitzenbergs, Baldwins or Swaars. If he does not enjoy life, who does?

Last evening we met, by invitation, a company of just such farmers, at Springport, six miles north of this, and occupied an hour in throwing out various hints upon the best means of improving upon the present methods of cultivating the soil, and preserving and using manures. To-night we are to do

the same in this village. We find the farmers here waking up to the importance of becoming better informed in regard to their occupation. Agricultural books and periodicals are rapidly increasing in the extent of their circulation. Improved implements are coming into more general use. The better breeds of animals are supplanting the less profitable natives and mongrel herds.

On our way to this village from the Railroad depot at Cayuga, we entered into a little conversation with the driver of the stage, who appeared to be somewhat intelligent, though perhaps not fully up with the most advanced themes of "book-farming." Passing by the residence of a farmer, (Mr. W. R. Grinnell,) he remarked that "that man had made no money at farming, because he expended all the proceeds of his farm in draining, manures, &c. He did not believe he had a dollar more on hand than when he first came upon the farm."

But we soon found out, from our informant himself, that this same farmer had actually made several thousands of dollars. By a judicious system of improvements, he had so improved much of his land, that with the same labor and expense in cultivation, he now obtains double the amount of crops formerly produced, so that for all practical purposes his land has doubled in value, and indeed its market price is now about double what it cost the present owner, and nearly double what it would have been had he not made these improvements. This is but one of a multitude of instances which go to prove that the best investment for the surplus products of a farm, is in the farm itself; and further, that the amount of money laid up by the farmer is not always a true indication of the profitableness of his labor. Every dollar added to the value of the land, is to be set down to the profit of the labor expended upon it.

Among others in this vicinity, we may mention Mr. Thomas Gould, who, though but a young farmer, is making considerable effort to advance the cause of agricultural improvement in his neighborhood, through the instrumentality of farmers' associations, lectures, improved stock, &c. He has quite a number of valuable animals, which we have just examined with no little pleasure. One of these is a fine three-year-old Black Hawk stallion. Mr. G. says he has refused two thousand dollars for him, finding it more profitable to keep him for home use, especially so, as the farmers in this vicinity are making no little effort to introduce a better class of roadsters. He has a three-year-old Durham bull, which took the first premium in his class at the last New-York State Show. He has nine Devons, including a two-year-old bull, bred by Mr. Lewis G. Morris; five young breeding cows, and three autumn calves. The pedigrees of the six older animals are given in the second volume of Davy's Devon Herd Book. One of the breeding cows—a three-year-old—is a very superior animal. Mr. Gould is also breeding Leicester sheep, Suffolk swine (from Mr. Morris's importations), several varieties of poultry, Madagascar rabbits, English ferrets, Guinea pigs, &c.

The coldness of the weather and the depth of the snow, prevents our making many observations upon the farms in this vicinity, but we hope to visit this section of the country again, at a season when we can better make observations upon the soil, productions, and methods of farming. The drouth of the last season diminished the crops here as elsewhere, but the prices now obtained more than counterbalance the loss from this source. Wheat delivered at the villages along the Cayuga lake now brings \$2 to \$2 12½ per bushel. We saw several loads of oats sold to-day for half a dollar per bushel, of 32 lbs. As the lower part of the lake is frozen, these and other grains must lie upon the hands of the purchaser until the opening of lake and canal navigation in the spring. A short outlet from the lake into the Erie canal enables boats to load at any point on this lake, and go direct to New-York without transhipment.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—20 TONS TO THE ACRE.

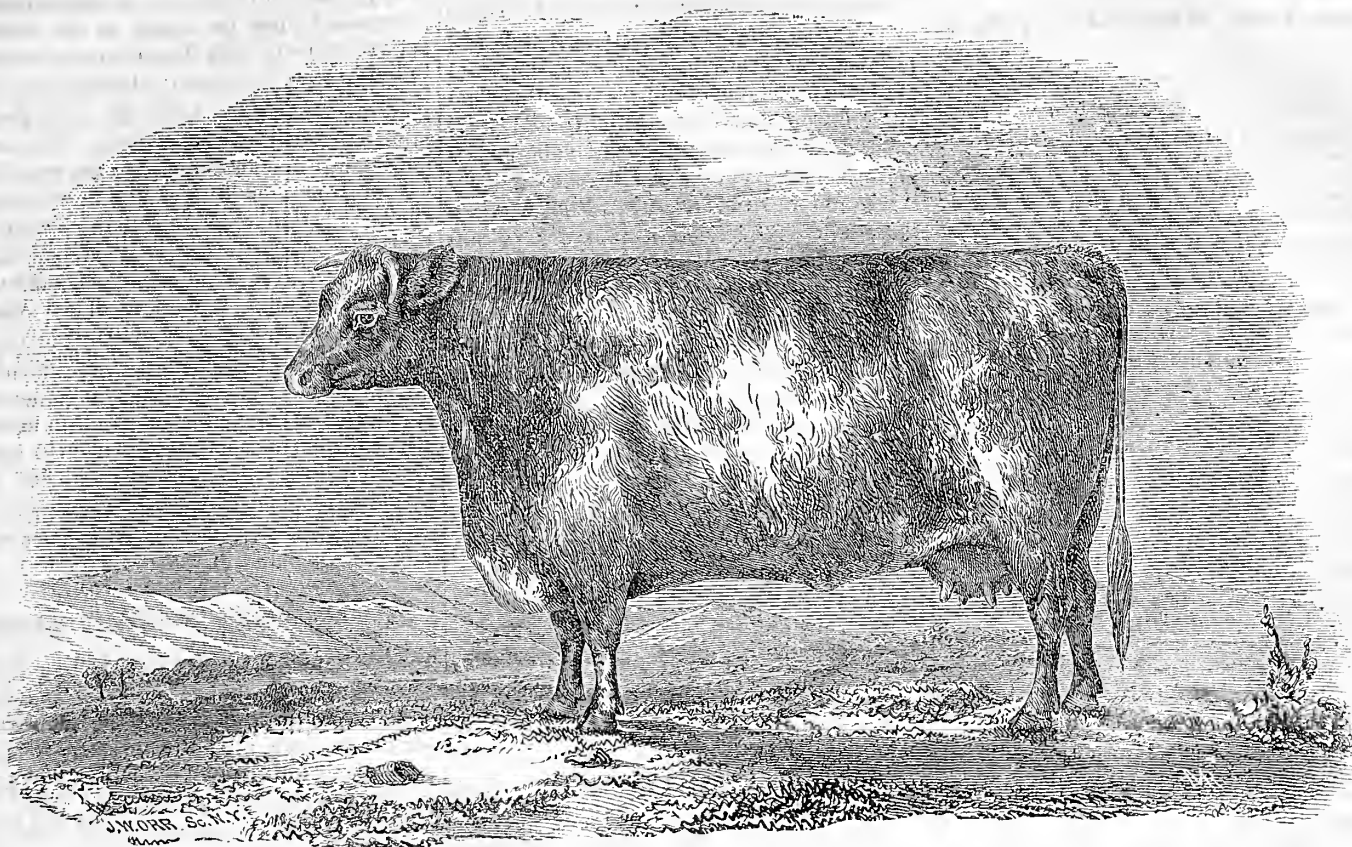
MR. MOORE, President of the Monongahela Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society, referring to the account we copied from an English paper, page 131 of our present volume, of the story of 20 tons of rye grass having been grown to the acre, asks if it would be half as productive here. We will answer that we do not believe it would be, or even *one-quarter* so productive in our dry climate.

When we copied the article alluded to, we prefaced it with cautionary and explanatory remarks, and left our readers to infer, that we had no faith in this great story. Since this, the account has been carefully sifted in England, and it turns out that the grass *was not cured into hay*, but that it was weighed *green and wet*, and the amount of dry hay it would make guessed at! Mr. Caird, who gave an account of this great yield, before a large assembly of highly respectable farmers at Mr. Mechi's annual agricultural gathering last summer, has been much censured for it, and we think very deservedly. It is time such stories of incredible yields of grass, grain, &c., were put an end to in the agricultural community, and that accurate, well-attested weights and measures alone be given hereafter. All know that if grass be cut during a wet day and lies a short time, absorbing the falling rain, that it may weigh twice or thrice as much as if cut on a dry day. Now who knows whether those 20 tons guessed at, were cut on a dry or wet day?

With respect to rye grass in this country, it is no better than good common American rye for pasture, and not so good as wheat. We have tried them all effectually, side by side.

Ray grass is sometimes confounded with rye grass among us, but they are entirely different. The latter is a perennial, and yields a good annual crop, though not equal to American orchard grass. The former grows up rank and tall, like rye, but bears cutting better. Some kinds are annual, others are biennial.

LADY MILLICENT.



THE above is a portrait of a Short Horn cow imported, by Mr. Jonathan Thorne, the past season. She is considered one of the most valuable of his different importations, being large in size, and finely developed in all her points. Annexed we give her pedigree :

Lady Millicent, roan, calved May 26, 1847. Bred by F. H. Fawkes, Farnley Hall, England. Imported by Jonathan Thorne; the property of Samuel Thorne, Thornsedale, Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, N. Y. Got by Laudable (9282); dam, Millicent by Gouchy (6051); Fair Frances by Sir Thos. Fairfax (5196); Feldom by Young Colling (1843); Lily by Red Bull (2838); Lily by son of Holling (2131); by Partner (2409); by R. Alcock's bull (19).

Lady Millicent is in calf by Lord of Brawith (10,465). Her dam Millicent is out of Mr. Ambler's celebrated prize heifer, Miss Frances.

Our readers will recollect the notice we gave of Mr. Jonathan Thorne's stock, at page 369 of our last volume. Since this, Lady Millicent and several others have been imported by him, for the purpose of increasing his herd, and giving it still greater variety of blood. His son, Mr. Samuel Thorne, being very desirous to become a farmer and breeder of choice stock, Mr. Jno. Thorne disposed of all his Short Horn cattle and South Down sheep to him last November. Having ample means and accommodation, the public may be assured that this celebrated herd and flock will lose nothing by the transfer; but that they will continue to be bred with great care, and in the best and most scientific manner.

It is now snowing, and very eold.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society, during the past summer, leased five acres of river bottom, and inclosed the same with a high fence, at an expense of over \$500, beside paying their premiums; and they have now a surplus in the treasury which will enable them to offer more liberal premiums at their next fair. The present officers are :

D. MOORE, President.

J. W. SMITH, Recording Secretary.

BRADFORD ALLEN, Cor. Secretary.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

John A. Hopper, Geo. V. Lawrence,

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James Sansom.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—From Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., of Paris, France, we have received a pamphlet entitled "*Recherches sur le Sorgho Sucré*," par M. Louis Vilmorin. We shall look this over soon, and if we find it sufficiently interesting to our farmers and planters, will translate it for the columns of the *American Agriculturist*.

Addresses before the Aquidneck Agricultural Society.—Some attentive friend has sent us three of the above. One by Nathaniel Greene, delivered September, 1852; one by Thomas R. Hazard, September, 1853, and one by J. Prescott Hall, September, 1854. The latter we had noticed, in an exchange paper, and made some extracts from it; the two former we shall look over soon.

Messrs. Fowlers & Wells, 308 Broadway, have sent us a work entitled "The Ways of Life," by the Rev. G. S. Weaver, author of "Hopes and Helps." The work bears a

high moral tone throughout, and may be read profitably by all classes. Price 50c. in cloth.

PRACTICE VS. PREACHING.

It is very easy to keep house on paper. Good rules may be given for rising and retiring, for cooking and washing dishes; yet nothing, after all, can take the place of practical common sense and experience. If everything in our domestic arrangements moved on like clock-work, and never got out of order, we could live by rule, and it would all be very easy—but, unfortunately for such an experiment, babies will not always go to sleep at the right time, and they will sometimes wake long before the proper moment. Children will tear their clothes just when they should not, and they will fall down in the mud, and require a change of garments, at a time appropriated to some important domestic duty. Sometimes, too, they will be ill, and they must be attended to, even if they do manage in such a disorderly way; and sometimes, also, the housekeeper herself breaks all her good rules, and does nothing but lie still and take medicine from morning till night.

It is very easy, too, to bring up children on paper. They can be made quite perfect little beings. Their faults disappear so readily before a gentle reproof, that it is difficult to imagine they belong to the same race as ourselves, for we must be conscious that it often requires more than one effort to overcome a bad habit. Full-grown men often find it more than they have resolution to accomplish to give up self-indulgence in some of its forms, but a mere child, on paper, can do what man scarce dares attempt. If he is choleric, all you have to

do is to say, "My dear, you should control your temper," and the work is done. If prone to other faults, they are as readily overcome.

I pity any woman who has so little flexibility of character that she cannot conform to circumstances, and make her cherished plans conform also. A love of order and method is truly desirable, but it should never lead to vexation of spirit, or make others unhappy. Books are useful assistants, both as it regards housekeeping and the education of children—but they are only assistants. Each mother must judge for herself what course of discipline it is best to pursue—and each housekeeper must choose for herself the method best adapted to her circumstances.

I have no love of untidiness, and I must confess I have no very great love for the excessive neatness which reduces some women to slavery, with a scrubbing brush for a master. "There is a beautiful medium," as a Shaker acquaintance of mine once said, "which is the perfection of all virtue" in housekeeping.

I do not suppose all women can be equally good housekeepers. "It is no more reasonable," I heard a gentleman of some distinction remark, "to expect all women to be good housekeepers, than to expect all men to be good lawyers." Yet as women's sphere of labor is generally within the domestic circle, it is her duty to exert herself to make it as pleasant as possible both to herself and others. She should not look upon household cares as beneath her attention. Nothing which affects our health or comfort is of trivial importance. A healthy mind can scarcely exist in an unhealthy body. Our children should be taught to make themselves useful. Our daughters should early be initiated in the mysteries of housekeeping, and should grow up with a willingness to do whatever they find necessary to be done. It is mistaken kindness in a mother to toil wearily from morning till night, and permit her daughter to sit in the parlor to entertain company, and to busy herself with embroidery, or with the last novel. No daughter who remembers the "commandment with promise," can be happy in such selfish indulgence, for she does not honor her mother. She does not appreciate what has been done for her, and sooner or later, retribution will come.

The daughters of farmers should be taught to respect their fathers' occupation—the most independent on earth—they should dignify it by a proper performance of the duties it devolves upon them, and by a proper cultivation of their minds, such as circumstances permit. Their manners, too, should not be neglected. They should be civil and polite in their treatment of their associates, and avoid everything which is ill-bred or vulgar. They can learn much from books, which may aid them, but let them beware of affectation—nothing is more offensive to good taste.

ANNA HOPE.

Of seven thousand children who are every year brought into the celebrated foundling hospital in Paris, not 200 are alive at the end of ten years.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Prof. de Lavergne, in his Rural Economy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, states that the value of agricultural products in France is about one thousand millions of dollars; that of the United Kingdom, eight hundred millions of dollars. Of these the animal products of France are only three hundred and twenty millions, while those of the United Kingdom are four hundred millions of dollars. M. de Lavergne thus infers, that the system of agriculture in France is more exhausting than that of the United Kingdom, because, we suppose, more manure is made from the larger number of animals kept by the farmers of the latter. We doubt this, however, as the French are more saving of their poudrette than the English, Scotch or Irish. We think, also, they are more careful in gathering together other materials of fertility, which run to waste among the latter.

We are rather surprised to find so many small farms still left in England. M. de Lavergne states that there is no less than 200,000 persons there holding farms of an average of 150 acres. He further adds, that

"In France there are about 100,000 landed proprietors, who pay upwards of 300 francs of direct taxes, and whose fortunes average those of the mass of the English proprietors. Of these 50,000 pay 500 francs and upwards. Estates of 500, 1,000, and 2,000 hectares are frequently to be met with, and territorial fortunes of 25,000 to 100,000 francs and upwards of rent are not altogether unknown. We may have, probably, about 1,000 large proprietors, who, for extent of domain, rival the second grade of English landlords, by far the most numerous of the class. It is true we have proportionable fewer of them than our neighbors, and immediately following our chateaued gentry swarm the host of small proprietors, while the English gentry have at their back the immense fiefs of the aristocracy. To this extent, but only to this extent, it is correct to say that property is more concentrated in England than it is in France. The parent in either country may devise his property as he chooses, and this is frequently done; besides, other common and more urgent reasons induce a deviation from that appropriation which is provided by law. In France, dowries to married daughters reconstitute in part what the law of succession destroys. In England, if real property is not divided, moveable is; and in a country where personal property is so considerable this division cannot fail, through sales and purchases, to exercise an influence upon the partition of fixed property. The more rapid increase of population with our neighbors is, in its turn, another element which distributes property. In fact, properties are being constantly divided in England, and every day new country residences are constructed for new country gentlemen; at the same time many properties are being reconstituted in France, and the assessment returns show that the increase in the number of the large is greater than that of the small.

THE Repository and Whig, under the head "Quilligraphs and Sissorings," inserts the following:

"No family should be without it. Our remark has reference to the Whig."

Very handsomely and truly said.—Eps.

WILL GOOD BREAD EVER BE A COMMON BLESSING IN THIS COUNTRY?

We fear not till some more efficient steps are taken by the managers of the various agricultural societies than they seem as yet to have even dreamed of. Something more is needed to reach the root of the difficulty than the award of a premium for the best bread at an exhibition. Particulars are as important in such a case as a minute description of the process of making butter, such as has frequently been given to country societies by successful competitors for prizes. The kind of practical knowledge that shall enable others to attain the desired result, is the very thing most needed, and which seems thus far to have been overlooked.

A recent exhibition in London shows that in this matter of bread making as well as many other of the arts of life, "knowledge is power." It was by a French firm in that city, showing the method by which, by a peculiar modification of the fermenting process, the amount of bread from a given weight of flour could be increased at least fifty per cent. Two sacks of flour were used, one being manipulated in the ordinary way, the other by the French manufactures. The first sack converted into bread by the usual method, produced ninety loaves weighing 360 lbs. The second bag of flour placed in the hands of the French bakers, produced one hundred and fifty-four loaves, weighing 520 lbs.—an increase which, it is asserted, could not have arisen from any weighty substance being mixed with the dough, by the French bakers, as no extraneous ingredient could be discovered in the loaf by the most rigid chemical analysis.

There is unquestionably a great lesson to be learned in the economy of the use of flour, as well the production of a palatable and wholesome article of diet made from it, of our French neighbors. It has for years been the uniform testimony of travelers in all parts of the country, that at all public houses, and even in the meanest way-side inns, the bread furnished is invariably of excellent quality. It follows as a matter of course that their knowledge on this subject is very superior to that of the great majority of our own people, and that a friendly interchange of ideas would very much promote our comfort and increase our happiness. [Cambridge Chron.

SETTING HENS.—In setting hens, thirteen eggs are enough to give them; a large hen might cover more, but a few stronger, well hatched chicks are better than a large brood of weaklings, that have been delayed in the shell perhaps twelve hours over the time, from insufficient warmth. At the end of a week, it is usual, with setting turkeys, to add two or three fowl's eggs, "to teach the young turkeys to pick." The plan is not a bad one; the activity of the chickens does stir up some emulation in their larger brethren. The eggs take but little room in the nest, and will produce two or three very fine fowls.

[Dr. Kirtland, Albany.

HOW TO REAR PIGS.—I have a fine Suffolk sow, which lately had a litter of ten pigs; in the course of forty-eight hours after the pigs were born, she killed six of them, by over laying and smothering them. I was relating and lamenting the loss, in the presence of an Irish girl that lives in my family, and she immediately said, if they had been in her country, all would have been saved. I said, Mary, how do they manage pigs in your country? "Dear a me!" she replied, "we put them all in a box, so the mother can't hurt them." "Well, how do you feed them?" I inquired. "O bless my soul," said she, "we put them with the mother several times during the day, until they are a week old, and then they can take care of themselves."

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

MY ONLY ONE.

The following lines were copied from the back of a one dollar bill:

And thou must go, my beautiful,
To pay remorseless dun,
And pass forever from my hand,
My cherished, only "1."

Thou wert as good as X or V,
For thou wert all I had;
And now, to lose thee in this way,
Confound it, 'tis too bad!

The rich have scores of larger bills,
And double eagles, too,
But they can't feel the love I felt,
My poor, poor one, for you.

But go away! I can not smile,
For really 'tis no joke
To think I am, when thou are gone,
Decidedly "dead broke!"

WHITTIER.

Blackwood, it seems, after having read a tragedy purporting to emanate from Shakspeare's spirit, has heard of another drama which Shakspeare has also lately promulgated, and which is called, "The Two Loafers of Arkansas." The following extract is given:

Tarnation seize me, if I bear the taunt
Of this young loco loco!—Skin a coon!
'Twere easy. Ay!—and ask me to do more—
To whip my weight in wild cats; or to dive
For alligators in the turbid stream,
And having ta'en them by the rugged throats,
To wrench their entrails from their jagged jaws,
And fling them on the bank—why, that were but
A summer evening's play! There's not a boy
Within Arkansas but might do the same,
And after, clamber to the squirrel's nest,
And rob it of its nuts. Shall the base loafer
Than whom the June-bug which the night-hawk cracks
Is in creation greater of account,
Chaw me so catawampously? Away—
'Tis night—be red, my bowie-knife, ere day!

EPITAPH.

A Jersey poet desires us to publish the following:

"Weep, stranger, for a father spilled
From a stage-coach and thereby killed;
His name was John Sykes, a maker of sassegers,
Slain with three other outside passengers."

NOT SO VERY GREEN.—A young and apparently verdant slip, who gave his hailing place as "old Varmount," found himself surrounded, upon a certain occasion, by a crowd of quizzing upstarts, who seemed bent upon displaying their own smartness, at the expense of the Yankee.

"Hello, Jonathan!" says one, "where you bound?"

"Deoun to Bosting, on a little tramp," was the reply.

"What's your business in Boston?" continued the inquisitive gentleman.

"Oh, I'm deoun arter my pension money," responded greeny.

"Pension money!" ejaculated whiskeree—"how much do you get, and what are you drawing pension money for?"

"Oh!" answered the countryman, "I get four cents every year—tew mind my own business, and tew let other folk's business alone!"

The crowd had no more remarks to offer. The answer was entirely satisfactory.

PUSH ON!

BY HENRY J. SARGENT.

AWAKE! and listen. Everywhere—
From upland, grove and lawn,
Out breathe the universal prayer,
The orison of morn.

Arise! and don thy working garb;
All nature is astir;
Let honest motives be thy barb,
And usefulness thy spur.

Stop not to list the boisterous jeers,
(He would be what thou art,)
They should not e'en offend thine ears,
Still less disturb thy heart.

What though you have no shining hoard,
(Inheritance or stealth;)
To purchase at the broker's board,
The recompense of wealth—

Push on! You're rusting while you stand;
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

Don't blush because you have a patch
In honest labor won;
There's many a small cot roofed with thatch
Is happier than a throne.

Push on! The world is large enough
For you, and me, and all;
You must expect your share of rough,
And, now and then, a fall.

But up again! act out your part—
Bear smilingly your load;
There's nothing like a cheery heart
To mend a stony road.

Push on!

Jump over all the *if's* and *but's*;
There's always some kind hand
To lift life's wagon from the ruts,
Or poke away the sand.

Remember, when your sky of blue
Is shadowed by a cloud,
The sun will shine as soon for you
As for the monarch proud.

It is but written on the moon
That toil alone endures;
The king would dance a rigapoon.
With that blithe soul of yours.

Push on! You're rusting while you stand,
Inaction will not do,
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

"Julius, 'spose dere is six chickens in a coop, and de man sells three, how many is dere left?"

"What time of day was it?"

"What has that got to do with it?"

"A good deal. If it was arter dark dere would be none left; dat is if you happened to come along dat way."

"Look heah, nigger, stop dem pusson-al'ties, or I'll shy a brick at dat head of yours."

"Dick, I say why don't you turn the buffalo robe the other side out—hair is the warmest."

"Bah, Tom, you get out. Do you suppose that the animal himself don't know how to wear his hide?"

A CLEAN TOWEL.—One of the most amusing incidents of the late excursion to Rock Island is thus related in the Utica Telegraph: "A gentleman in the wash-room said to the captain of the boat, 'Can't you give me a clean towel, captain?' 'No,' said the captain, 'more than fifty passengers have used that towel there, and you are the first one that's said a word against it.'"

I DIDN'T SAY BRISTLES.—The Louisville Journal relates the following anecdote:

We remember that some years ago, Roger M. Sherman, and Perry Smith, were opposed to each other as advocates in an important case before a court of justice.

Smith opened the case with a violent tirade against Sherman's political character. Sherman rose and very composedly remarked:

"I shall not discuss politics with Mr. Smith before the Court, but I am perfectly willing to argue questions of law, to chop hairs or even to split hairs with him."

"Split that then," said Smith, at the same time pulling a short rough looking hair from his own head, and handing it over toward Sherman.

"May it please the honorable court," retorted Sherman, "I didn't say bristles."

SHERIDAN AND HIS SON TOM.—Sheridan had a great distaste for anything like metaphysical discussions, whereas Tom had taken a liking for them. Tom one day tried to discuss with his father the doctrine of necessity. "Pray, my good father," said he, "did you ever do anything in a state of perfect indifference—without motive, I mean, of some kind or other?" Sheridan, who saw what was coming, and by no means relishing such subjects, even from Tom or any one else, said: "Yes, certainly!" "Indeed!" "Yes, indeed!" "What, total indifference—total, entire, thorough indifference?" "Yes, total, entire, thorough indifference!" "My dear father, tell me what it is that you can do with—mind—total, entire, thorough indifference?" "Why listen to you, Tom!" said Sheridan. This rebuff, as Tom told me, so disconcerted him, that he had never forgotten it, nor had he ever again troubled his father with any of his metaphysics.

Moore's Memoirs.

COQUETTES.—The ladies!—bless them!—are, as a general rule, coquettes from babyhood upward. Little shes of three years old play little airs and graces upon small heroes of five; simpering misses of nine make attacks upon gentlemen of twelve; and at sixteen, a well grown girl, under encouraging circumstances—say, she is pretty, in a family of ugly elder sisters, or an only child and heiress, or an humble wench at a country inn—is at the very pink and prime of her coquetry; they will jilt you at that age with an ease and arch-infantine simplicity that never can be surpassed in maturer years. [Frazer's Magazine.]

THE CHIEF END OF GIRLS.—Young women generally do much better when set up with men, than when set up in business. The two arrangements are quite different. If there is one thing more than another that the female institution was cut out and finished for, it is the other half of a courting match. [American Paper.]

DIVERTING DIALOGUE.—"Mamma, can a door speak?" "Certainly not, my love." "Then, why did you tell Anne, this morning, to answer the door?" "It is time for you to go to school, dear."

"What are you about there" said a gentleman to a boy whom he had found in his orchard, disposing of a few apples to the best advantage, viz: in hat and handkerchief, for pockets he had not.

"I'm about going," replied the boy.

"If you don't give me a penny," said a young hopeful to his mamma, "I know a boy that's got the measles, and I'll go and catch them, so I will."

THE LONDON MERCHANT.

John Oakheart and Son are Baltic merchants. Young John entered his father's office as a clerk at sixty pounds a year, of which he paid his mother forty for his board, lodging and washing, and clothing himself with the odd twenty. Do not imagine that Mr. Oakheart's establishment required this assistance. The old gentleman desired to make his son feel independent—he was a man, he earned his own livelihood, and should feel that he supported himself. At 25 years of age, young Oakheart marries, receiving with his wife a moderate sum of money. He wants to purchase a share of his father's business; they cannot come to terms. Young John can make a better bargain with a rival house in the trade. The old man hesitates; he likes the sound of J. Oakheart & Son; but business is business. Had his son married a penniless girl the father would have given him what he now refuses to sell; but now business is business he thinks, and as after calculation he can't do it. So Young John becomes chief partner in a rival firm to that which must one day be his, and trades against the old man, whose only aim is to lay up wealth for his son.

Every day, at 4 o'clock, leaning against a particular corner on 'Change, stands the elder merchant, his hands deeply sunk into his dog's eared pockets. A young city man approaches; they exchange a quiet, careless nod:

"Feel inclined to discount for 1,200 at long date?"

"What name?" asked old John.

"My own. I will give 4 per cent.

"I should want more than that, as money goes—say 4½."

"The brokers only ask 4½," replied the young man.

"Then give it." And they separate with an indifferent nod. That was father and son.

Every Sunday, young John and his wife dine at Russel Square, in the same house where old Oakheart has lived for thirty years. His name has been cleaned out of the brass plate on the door. This house young John still looks upon and speaks of it as his home. All the associations of his childhood are there—every piece of furniture is an old friend—every object is sacred in his eyes, from his own picture, taken at four years old, with its chubby face and fat legs, to the smoke-dried print of General Abercrombie. They form the architecture of that temple of his heart, his home.

After dinner the ladies have retired. The curtains are comfortably closed. The crackling fire glows with satisfaction, and old John pushes the bottle across to his son, for, if old John has a weakness, it is for tawney port.

"Jack, my boy," says he, "what do you want with 1,200 pounds?"

"Well, sir," replied young John, "there is a piece of ground next to my villa at Brixton, and they threaten to build upon it—if so, they will spoil our view. Emily," meaning his wife, "has often begged me to buy it, and inclose it in our garden. Next Wednesday is her birth-day, and I wish to gratify her with a surprise; but I have reconsidered the matter—I ought not to afford it—so I have given it up."

"Quite right, Jack," responded the old man. "It would have been a piece of extravagance," and the subject drops.

Next Wednesday, on Emily's birth-day, the old couple dine with the young folks, and just before dinner, old John takes his daughter-in-law aside, and places in her hands a parchment—it is the deed of the little plot of ground she coveted. He stops her thanks with a kiss and hurries away.

Ere the ladies retire from the table, Emily finds time to whisper the secret to her husband. And the father and son are alone. Watch the old man's eyes, fixed on the fire for he has detected this piece of affectionate treachery, and is almost ashamed of his act, because he does not know how to receive his son's thanks. In a few moments a deep, gentle feeling broods upon the young man's heart, he has no words—it is syllabled in emotions that make his lips tremble, he lays his hand upon his father's arm, and their eyes meet.

"Tut, Jack, sir! pooh! sir, it must all come to you some day. God bless you, my boy, and make you as happy at my age as I am now." In silence the souls of these men embrace. But who is that seraph that gathers them beneath her outspread angel wings? I have seen her linking distant hearts, parted by the whole world. She is the good genius of the Anglo-Saxon family, and her name is HOME.—*Mr. Bartlett's Sketches of European Society.*

ALBERT SMITH ON READING IN BED.

I plead guilty to the very bad habit of reading in bed—always, at any hour, under any circumstances. It has become such a second nature, that I cannot go to sleep without it; and so, in strange houses, I am driven sometimes to desperate shifts to gratify the propensity, both as regards the light and the book. The arrangement of the light is very troublesome at times. If you put the candlestick on the pillow, occasionally it falls back and sets the curtains on fire and burns the house down, and then the owner gets annoyed and don't ask you again. If you build up a contrivance with the chair and water-jug, it tumbles over equally, and goes out at once, cutting short an interesting bit. It is not much safer balanced on the double top of the towel horse. The best arrangement, on experience, is a long drawer, pulled out and turned up on its edge. With respect to the book, it is my own negligence to blame if I have not got one: but I have been so destitute of anything to read that I have even unfolded pieces of newspapers, in which different things in my portmanteau have been wrapped up, and studied the *Gazette* of weeks ago; or an honorable member's speech whose name had been torn off; or the list of distinguished personages whose corns have been cured; or some unimportant French news—"the greater portion of which appeared in our impression of yesterday"—until heavy eyelids warned me to put out the candle. I had no book one Christmas-eve night. I could have gone down to the book-shelves, but I did not care to disturb the house creaking up and down stairs; and so I hunted about the room, and at last, in the drawer of the dressing table, I found a local railway guide. It was not a very promising pamphlet. Even Bradshaw flags in sustained interest if you read it through continuously; unless it be that you marvel at that wonderful map occasionally introduced among the advertisements, of the position of a particular London hotel, where you turn round to the right on Oxford-street, and to the left into Cheapside, and cross over the way to the London bridge terminus, and walk out at the back door into Regent's park. [Mark Lane Express.]

BOYS, LOOK AT THIS.—That "honesty is the best policy," was illustrated some years since, under the following circumstances:

A lad was proceeding to an uncle's to petition him for a sick sister and her children, when he found a pocket wallet containing \$50. The aid was refused, and the distressed family was pinched with want. The boy

revealed his fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed his good resolution, and the pocket book was advertised and the owner found. Being a man of wealth upon learning the history of the family, he presented the \$50 to the sick mother and took the boy in his service, and he is now one of the most successful merchants in Ohio. "Honesty always brings its reward—to the mind, if not to the pocket," but it always does in the long run, to the pocket as well as to the mind.

SUNNYSIDE.

THE following interesting particulars of "Sunnyside," the residence of Washington Irving, we find in the *Detroit Tribune*:

The house at "Sunnyside," in which Washington Irving resides, is one he built some three years ago. It is about two and a half miles below Tarrytown, directly on the Banks of the Hudson. It is built on the site of the "Van Tassel House." In fact, the new structure includes a portion of the old walls. At an earlier day it was called Wolfert's Roost—Wolfert Acker being one of the Privy Councillors of the renowned Peter Stuyvesant. Afterward it came into the possession of the Van Tassels. It was here that the quilting party and dance took place so graphically described in the *Legends of Sleepy Hollow*. It was here that the unfortunate Ichabod Crane and Brown Bows unequivocally met, both being suitors for the hand and heart of Kate Van Tassel. Your readers will recall the amusing incidents of that story, and especially the last appearance of Ichabod Crane. A weather cock of miserable appearance is perched upon the gable end of the main building. It was once the ornament of the old Stadt House of New-York, in the time of the old Dutch rule. The House is surrounded by trees—some wild and some planted by Irving. The buildings are nearly covered with vines and creepers. The Trumpet-flower and Ivy-vine are the most conspicuous of them. The ivy, that grows unusually rank, has a peculiar interest. It was brought from Melrose Abbey, near Abbotsford, Scotland, some twenty years ago. It was brought by a Mrs. Trenwick, an intimate friend of Mr. Irving, and planted at "Sunnyside" by her own fair hands. This lady was a Miss Jean Jeffrey. Her father was a minister, and it was of this lovely girl, then about 17, that Burns wrote the beautiful stanzas among the gems of his poetry.

REV. MARK TRAFTON.—The Manchester (N. H.) Democrat has the following:

Among the Members of Congress elect in Massachusetts is the Rev. Mark Trafton, whom many will remember as a lecturer in several of our churches two years ago. He is six feet two inches in his stockings. Mr. Trafton is a prompt, self-reliant speaker, and an incident is told us of him, while in London several years ago, which indicates that he will not be afraid of Senator Douglas. Wishing to enter the House of Lords (a favor never granted to ordinary travelers,) he walked up to the porter—

"Is Lord Brougham in his seat?"

"He is."

"Ask him to come to the door—a gentleman wishes to see him."

In a few moments the porter returned with his lordship.

"I am Rev. Mark Trafton, of Massachusetts, and ask of your lordship the favor of looking upon the House of Lords in session."

It is hardly necessary to add that he was very cordially ushered in.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

The icy bonds which have hitherto controlled the waters of our streams and lakes are beginning to dissolve, slowly and reluctantly, in the genial warmth of our midday suns. The swelling buds, and the rosy rays of parting day which with every succeeding sunset linger to a later hour upon the summits of our hills, announce to us that spring, in all her glorious beauty, comes bounding to greet us from her Southern home. The delightful season of sugar making is at hand. The nourishing sap has already sprung from the earth and begun to course through the veins of the forest trees, and the farmers and their families, in many sections of New-England, will soon be occupied in gathering from the abundance of their maple orchards, generous supplies of the delicious liquid. Sugar making is one of the most profitable occupations of our New-England farmers, and is carried on to a considerable extent in all of our Northern States. In 1850 there were manufactured in the United States more than thirty-four million pounds of maple sugar, and forty million gallons of molasses. Of this amount New-York contributed ten million pounds of sugar, Vermont five million, and New-Hampshire one and a half million pounds.

The manufacture of good, white maple sugar, simple as it seems, is perhaps not so generally understood as it should be. One of the most important points of the process is to keep all the apparatus which is used in the manufacture, perfectly sweet and clean. The most approved method of boiling down the sap is in shallow tin pans, placed in a sugar house; and the quicker it is boiled to syrup the better.

"Then (says a practical manufacturer) take it off the fire, and put it in wooden tubs, to cool and settle over night; then pour off all but the settlings; strain through a fine cloth strainer into a brass kettle, and put it over the fire. The fire should only come to the bottom of the kettle; this prevents burning on the sides of the kettle. The natural color of sugar is white, and if kept clean in the manufacture, and not burned, it will be perfectly white. Add to the syrup, when warming, two eggs well beaten, and one pint of new milk, which is sufficient for fifty pounds; skim well just before it comes to the boiling point; then boil to tub sugar; put it in wooden tubs; let it stand a few days, until the grain has done forming; start the plug in the bottom of the tub and let the molasses drain off; keep a wet cloth on the top of the sugar while draining; and the operation is done. Sugar is made in this way equal in color and whiteness to double refined loaf sugar. For most families, it is preferred without draining. Sugar made this way is free from the rank, nauseous smell of cane brown sugar. The sap of the maple varies in sweetness. Two and a half to four gallons will make one pound of sugar."

POPE'S SKULL.—William Howitt says that, by one of those acts which neither science nor curiosity can excuse, the skull of Pope is now in the private collection of a phrenologist. The manner in which it was obtained is said to have been this: On some occasion of alteration in the church, or burial of some one in the same spot, the coffin of Pope was disinterred, and opened to see the state of the remains; by a bribe to the sexton of the time, possession of the skull was obtained for the night, and another skull was returned instead of it. Fifty pounds were paid to manage and carry through this transaction. Be that as it may, the skull of Pope figures in a private museum.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour of the lower and middling brands is unchanged, but the fancy stand 25 to 50 cts. per bbl. higher than at our last. Wheat no change. Corn has fallen 2 to 4 cts. per bushel.

Cotton, Rice, and Sugar, a small advance.

There is at last a great ease in the money market, and loans can be now made outside of the banks, all the way from 6 to 15 per ct., dependent entirely upon the securities offered, and the length of time for which the cash is wanted, good stocks are gradually advancing.

The weather has been intensely cold for several days past. The thermometers of our city marked all the way from 3 to 10 degrees below zero this morning, which has not happened here we believe for many years past. At Ogdensburg, it is said to have fallen 33 degrees below zero. We intend to give Mr. Merriman's official statement as soon as it appears. There is still great suffering for want of work among the laboring classes in all the northern cities of the Union.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 6, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The weather of late has been exceedingly cold and appears to have come to a climax to-day. The market, in consequence, has been more lively than last week, though the supply is about the same. Owing to the state of the money market, it is not thought possible for produce to rise higher; at the same time, should this weather continue, the supply of good potatoes will be limited, it being now impossible to bring them to market. In fact, it is dangerous to move potatoes now, lest they be frozen or chilled, which always gives them a sweet taste. Parsnips, it will be seen, have advanced considerably, being frozen into the ground. Beets and Carrots, too, are somewhat higher.

Not much is doing in the Apple market in consequence of the weather; the supply is abundant for the present.

The supply of Butter is a little short, and tendency upward. Eggs and Cheese remain about the same.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3 75@ \$4 00 per bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3 25@ \$3 75; White Mercers, \$3 50; Nova-Scotia Mercers, \$1 10 per bush.; N.J. Carters, \$3 50@ \$3 75 per bbl.; Washington Co. do., \$3 00@ \$3 25; Junes, \$3 50; Western Reds, \$2 75@ \$3 12; White Pink Eyes, \$3 25@ \$3 50; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$2 75@ \$3; Long Reds, \$2 25@ \$2 50; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes, \$5 50; Philadelphia, \$4 00@ \$4 50; Turnips, Russia, \$1 50@ \$2 00; White, \$1 00@ \$1 25; Onions, White, \$4 50; Red, \$2 50@ \$3 00; Yellow, \$3 25; Cabbages, \$4 @ \$8 per 100; Beets, \$1 75 per bbl.; Carrots, \$1 75; Parsnips, \$2 25.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$2 50@ \$3 00 per bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2 25@ \$2 50.

Butter, Orange Co., 23@26c. per lb.; Western, 18@20c.; Eggs, 21c. per doz.; Cheese, 10c.@11c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY February 7, 1855.

There is only a moderate supply of cattle on hand to-day, which, together with the favorable weather of late, continues to give the market an upward tendency. The animals, with a few exceptions, are merely ordinary quality, though ranging in price mostly from 8c.@11c. per lb.

The best lot of cattle were from Hardy Co., Virginia, owned and sold by Joseph Williams. They were inferior to those spoken of last week, though in excellent condition, and selling from 11c.@12c. We noticed, also, three choice animals from Columbia Co., fed and owned by P. J. Conklin. They were thoroughbred Durhams, purchased in Kentucky, two years ago; a pair four year old, for \$400, and one three-year-old for \$100. Since that time they have been fed by Mr. Conklin at a cost, he estimates, of \$1,000. The three-year-old weighed 3,200 lbs., and

the other two, 7000. When we came away they were unsold.

The cattle spoken of last week as coming into market to-day, were detained on the road on account of the snow, and will probably be on hand next week.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Superior quality beef is selling at.....10½@11c. per lb.
Extra quality at.....11c@12½c.
Fair quality do.....9@10½c. do.
Inferior do. do.....7½@9c. do.
Cows and Calves.....\$30@ \$60.
Veals.....41c.@6c.
Sheep.....\$3@ \$7 50.
Swine.....31c.@6c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,.....1498	1169
Cows,.....46	—
Veals,.....207	—
Sheep and lambs,.....746	—
Swine,.....1657	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves.. 319

Swine.....1657

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves.....387

Veals.....207

Cows.....47

Sheep and Lambs.....594

By the Hudson River Railroad.....530

By the Hudson River Steamboats.....—

New-York State furnished.....429

Ohio, ".....417

Virginia, ".....34

Connecticut, ".....25

The report of sales for the week, at Brownings, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....2116

Beeves.....397

Veals.....73

Cows and Calves.....25

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:

389 Beef Cattle.....8@11c.

65 Cows and Calves.....\$20@ \$60

3,747 Sheep.....\$2@ \$6.

34 Calves.....4½@7c.

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, February 7, 1855.

The market during the last week has been on the improve, and appears equally favorable to-day. The supply has been limited—good sheep especially being very scarce, and bought up immediately. Ohio dealers can now bring on their stock with almost a certainty of good profits.

The following are the sales by Samuel McGraw sheep, broker at Brownings:

23 Sheep and Lambs.....	\$143 75
3 do. do.....	16 00
6 do. do.....	35 00
10 do. do.....	57 50
10 do. do.....	60 00
7 do. do.....	55 00
10 do. do.....	75 00
69	\$443 25

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Cotton—	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	7½	7½	8	8
Middling.....	8½	8½	9½	9½
Middling Fair.....	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair.....	9½	10	11	11½

Flour and Meal—	
State, common brands.....	8 25 @ 8 37
State, straight brands.....	8 37 @ —
State, favorite brands.....	8 37 @ —
Western, mixed do.....	8 37½ @ —
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	8 75 @ 9 —
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 93 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 62½ @ —
Ohio, fancy brands.....	— @ 9 12
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	— @ 9 50
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 00 @ 9 75
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 50 @ 12 00
Canada, (in bond,).....	8 62 @ 8 75
Brandywine.....	9 — @ —
Georgetown.....	9 — @ 9 —
Petersburg City.....	9 — @ —
Richmond Country.....	— @ 8 75
Alexandria.....	— @ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	— @ 8 75
Rye Flour.....	6 50 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	— @ 22 —

Grain—	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 50 @ 2 55
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,).....	— @ 2 20
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 25 @ 2 —
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	— @ —
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 40 @ 2 32

"SHE'S A SEWING GIRL."

WE have frequently heard the above remark, when it excited in our mind a feeling of ineffable contempt for the worthless piece of humanity that uttered it. It is a source of deep regret to us that it should ever be our duty to deal harshly with any portion of the fair sex who maintain a reputable standing in society; and there are some, and not a few, who, although their fame may be unspotted, are so deeply imbued with envy, jealousy and hatred toward those of their sex, who happened to be less favored of fortune, but not more perfectly molded and finished by nature than themselves, that their heads are gall, their souls are wormwood, their breath is pestilence whenever they can make it convenient to speak to them. These are they, who, with a sarcastic leer and scornful turn of the nose, stigmatize as "nothing but sewing girls," such young females as have the moral courage and virtue to work with their hands for an honest livelihood, rather than be dependent, destitute or disreputable.

It is sometimes applied opprobriously to married ladies, after the following manner: "Did you ever see the like how Mrs. — dresses herself and children of late?" "La, yes, I've seen many like her—I knew her when she was a *sewing girl*, and her husband when he was a poor carpenter and worked for my father. Now they have got a little something in the world, they stick themselves up for mighty somebodies." "It is just so almost always with such creatures. As soon as they get a little start in the world they forget the poverty they sprang from, and begin to put on airs of gentility. I can't bear that for my part."

Reader, if you are a young man, and hear anything like the above sentiments uttered by a young lady to whom you are paying your addresses, let that be your last visit. Even if you were under promise of marriage, it would be better to break off, and incur the penalty of a breach of promise, than to be united to one so utterly devoid of that kind-hearted sympathy for those of her own sex thus virtuously struggling with adversity; and who holds it disreputable in a young lady who is without fortune or able friends, to draw for support upon her own physical faculties, in an honest and useful vocation.

We can not conceive any evidence more conclusive, that a young female possesses in an eminent degree, that innate principle of virtue which would set at defiance every seductive wile of libertinism, than see her adorned with all the native graces of her sex, heroically braving the sneers of the proud and scornful, and steadily plying her needle, as a means of independence. Such a one rarely, if ever, fails to possess an amiable disposition, and seldom, if ever fails to make a virtuous, affectionate, and prudent wife, and a good mother.

Good.—The Sunday Mercury thinks that Dr. Townsend should place the following motto upon his new place in this city:

Sarsaparilla
Built this villa.

Advertisements.

TERMS.—(Invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUTH 16 years of age is desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with agriculture, and wishes to connect himself with a competent, practical and energetic Farmer. He is robust, healthy and strong, and has received a good common English education. He is respectfully connected, and wishes to remain with a pleasant family where he will have plenty of farm-work and good treatment until he is 21 years of age. His object is to become a farmer. Address YOUTH, at this Office.

PURE BRED ANIMALS

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Mount Fordham, Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall, New-York, by Harlem Railroad.

Having completed the sale of my domestic animals, as advertised in Catalogue of 1851, (excepting the Short Horn bull BALCO (9918), and at prices highly remunerative—for which patronage I feel grateful, not only to the public of almost every State in the Union, but to the Canadas, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands—I wish, about the 1st of MARCH next, A CATALOGUE FOR 1853, consisting of Short Horned bulls, and bull calves, (some of which belong to my friend and part associate, Mr. Becar); North Devon bulls, and bull calves, Southdown rams, Suffolk, Berkshire, and Essex swine, now ready for delivery, of almost all ages, and both sexes. This Catalogue will be illustrated with portraits of my Prize animals. Most of the original animals of my breeding establishment were selected by me, in England, in person, and strictly in reference to quality, in my judgment, best adapted for the use of this country.

January 23, 1853.

L. G. MORRIS.

SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan, roan chiefly red, the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tempest and imported Wolston.

73—

JOHN R. PAGE,
Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y.PATENT TRUCK CULTIVATOR.
THE HOE SUPERSEDED.

The attention of Gardeners and Farmers is invited to a new Machine (patent applied for) for tending by hand all kinds of vegetables that are grown in rows, as soon as the plants can be seen. It cuts up the weeds within a half inch of the growing plant, without moving or covering it or injuring the root.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT ONE MAN CAN DO MORE WORK WITH ONE OF THESE MACHINES THAN SIX MEN CAN DO WITH HOES, and do it better.

Growers of Onions, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, and all garden crops, are invited to inspect a Machine at the store of
73—76th St.

R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—An Englishman who thoroughly understands the growing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; also the management of green-houses and grape-vines, with or without fire. Excellent testimonials as to ability and steadiness can be given if required. Will board in or out of the house. A situation near the city preferred. Address W. SUMMERBEY, Bellport, L. I., where he is at present employed.

72-75

WILLOW PEELING MACHINE.—A few Machines for peeling the BASKET WILLOW, either by hand or horse power, will be furnished next Spring, if ordered immediately.

Also Cuttings for planting, with full directions.

Jonesville, Vt. Jan. 16, 1853.

GEO. J. COLBY,
72-73th St.

LARGE SALE OF SHORT HORN STOCK AT AUCTION.

The undersigned being about to remove his place of residence, will sell, at his present residence, (known as the Ayres Farm,) in Barre, Mass., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, HIS ENTIRE HERD OF SHORT HORN STOCK,

The high bred, full blood Durham bull DUKE, bred by E. P. Prentice, at Mount Hope, sired by Fairfax, (Coates' Herd Book, 374); he by Sir Thomas Fairfax (5186), which took the following premiums: At Otley, Eng., 3 guineas; at Leeds, 20 sovereigns; and at Yorkshire, 30 sovereigns; and was never beaten. The dam of Duke was Matilda, (Vol. 5, p. 629), which took the first prize at the Fair of the American Institute in 1843, sired by White Jacket, (5617); dam Heart, bred by the late Thomas Hollis, Esq., at Blythe, Eng.

FORTY COWS,

About half of which were sired by Duke, the remainder were mostly sired by the celebrated imported bull MONARCH.

The above stock was selected with great care, not only as regards symmetry of form, but also for their extraordinary milking properties; and to guard against the impression that the best will be kept from sale, the ENTIRE HERD will be sold without reserve, and will be sold by catalogue. The age and pedigree given at the sale, offering an opportunity to stock-breeders to purchase animals of rare excellence.

Terms made known at the sale. CALVIN SANFORD.

DANIEL BRACON, Auctioneer.
Barre, Mass., Jan. 15, 1853. 71-72nd St.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDERETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1 50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3 50; 3 barrels, \$5 00; 5 barrels, \$8 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1851.

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:
Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from 200 barrels of POUDERETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure. (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

70-12th St.

BENJAMIN DANA.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Scabright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.

B. & C. S. HAINES,

Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

70-74

AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been required of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show," held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuation of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of AMERICAN Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchasees' names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y. As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording-fee for each animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1853, on receipt of which, the pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1851.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject.

L. F. A.

Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers, thus giving them notice.

DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PE-

RUUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDERETTE, &c.

for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y.

70-77

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano.

Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON,

No 51 Wall-st., New-York.

GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS

WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DEBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Superphosphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish.

C. B. DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain

SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.

Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

C. B. DEBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME

Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DEBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

70-62nd St.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

OSIER WILLOW, &c.—The subscriber

will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

70-67th St.

S. P. HOUGH,
Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

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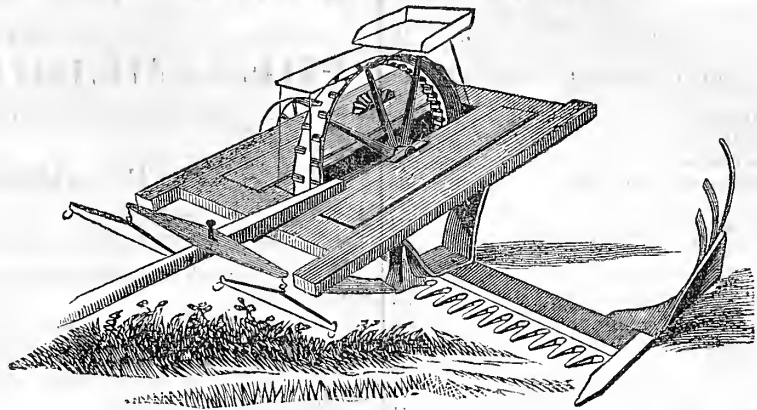
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"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. [67-68]

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledgments.....	345
Agricultural Statistics, etc.....	346
Agriculture, German.....	337
Agricultural Society, the Monongahela Valley, etc.....	345
Bread, etc.....	346
Bristles, I didn't say.....	347
Boys, Look at this.....	348
Cattle—Patton Stock.....	338
Cattle—Lady Millicent (Illustrated).....	345
Coquettes.....	347
Cayuga Lake and its Environs.....	344
Dialogue, Diverting.....	347
Epitaph.....	347
Fashionable.....	343
February, Hints for.....	343
Green, Not so very.....	347
Girls, their chief end.....	347
Girl, She's a Sewing.....	350
Good.....	350
Grass, Italian Rye, etc.....	344
Horses, American.....	341
Merchant, the London.....	348
One, my only (Poetry).....	347
Pigeon, another Musical.....	343
Pear Culture.....	342
Push on (Poetry).....	347
Pope's Skull.....	349
Poultry—Hens setting.....	346
" Serai-Taook, etc.....	349
" Shanghai.....	340
" Improved.....	340
Pigs, how to rear.....	346
Practice vs. Preaching.....	345
Sheridan and his Son Tom.....	347
Stock, Great sale of Jacks.....	338
Smith, Albert, on reading in bed.....	348
Sunnyside.....	348
Sugar, making maple.....	349
Towel, a clean.....	347
Trafton, Rev. Mark.....	348
Whittier.....	347

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ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

Published Weekly by Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

{ UNDER THE JOINT EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
A. B. ALLEN & ORANGE JUDD.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1855.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 75

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN FARMERS FOR 1855.

There never has been a brighter prospect opened for any class of citizens, than looms up before the farmers of the United States for the coming, and probably many successive seasons. Three of the leading commercial nations of Europe, and a fourth—a second-rate power—embracing over 200,000,000 people, are engaged in mortal combat, striving, by every possible means, to reduce the products and resources of each other, and render them unavailing for their own use, or that of neighboring nations. Already they have shut up the interior of a continent, that has hitherto supplied no inconsiderable share of the European demand for wheat and other breadstuffs. The immeasurably extended and fertile plains of Austria and Southern Russia, are hermetically sealed against the export of a single cargo of the staff of life, and they may thus remain till the close of the present European war. In addition to the comprehensive hostilities that now prevail abroad, Austria assumes the attitude of "the fretful porcupine." She stands bristling with 500,000 sabres and bayonets; and on the dawn of spring, it would not be surprising to find all Europe marshaled on one side or the other of this hostile fray.

It is inevitable, in the withdrawal of the immense amount of human labor from the cultivation of the soil, which these operations insure, that every article of consumption must continue at very high prices, if they do not exceed the present exorbitant rates. Almost every eatable, flesh, grain, vegetables, are worth nearly double their average rates, and this, too, when manufactured and other articles of necessity are unusually cheap, and probably below their customary value. Thus while the farmer is getting twice as much for his crops as he has been accustomed to, he is paying less for every necessary article required for his consumption.

Labor is the only exception to the advantages the farmer has now in his hands, and this he may reduce to the most inconsiderable point, by the introduction and use of the many labor-saving machines, invented and perfect-

ed within these late years for his especial benefit.

He may now plow and harrow with vastly better implements; he may plant his corn and other seeds, or sow his grain, with the most perfect and accurate seed sowers; he may cultivate his crops with implements adapted to every conceivable purpose; he may cut his grass with a mowing machine, and his grain with a reaper, and rake both with a revolving rake; he may thresh and winnow his grain and shell his corn by machinery; all these and innumerable other operations about his farm, he may accomplish by horse or steam power, with a slight superintendence, and aid of human intellect and labor; thus placing it in his power to become, in a great degree, independent of increased wages. Let no man complain then of high-priced labor, till he has first supplied himself with every labor-saving machine he can possibly use with advantage on his farm.

But the advantages we predict for our agriculturists, can be realized only by the intelligent and the industrious. If you don't raise the crops, you will surely not be paid for them. Set vigorously to work at once, and prepare your field as soon as the frost will permit; provide your manures, and if you have not enough already to give an ample dressing to all your cultivated acres, procure them elsewhere; ashes, plaster, guano, bone-dust, superphosphate of lime, and whatever your own experience or that of your neighbor indicates as best suited to your proposed crops, and which can be readily procured; *get the best seeds and the best implements to be had*; adopt the most judicious systems of cultivation; and put every idle hand you have about you to the plow and the active labors of the farm, and our word for it, you will have no cause to complain of the occupation, or the times, for any lack of success you will encounter.

Farmers of the United States! You have the most honorable calling that ever engaged a class in any nation, ancient or modern—you have now an opportunity of making it the most lucrative—it will be your own fault if you do not improve it. Do not, with the foolish expectation of seeing your sons or dependents succeed better elsewhere, drive or allow them to be drawn away to other more promising, (*but only promising*) pursuits, mercantile, professional or otherwise. Attach them to your own honorable calling, and let them impart to it whatever they can bring to its aid, of intellect and muscular

vigor, and you will be liberally rewarded in their certain and abundant success.

To assist our readers in carrying out these suggestions, and raise the greatest quantities of produce at the least cost, we shall give a series of articles on the ordinary American crops, in the successive numbers of our paper, commencing in our next with Spring Wheat, and following with the other important products in their season. We shall feel greatly obliged if our observing and intelligent friends will aid us in this desirable work, by giving us any new and successful practices which they have adopted, not hitherto generally known. They need not apprehend producing an over-supply. Our granaries, and those of Europe, are now so much exhausted, that there is no danger of filling them to repletion for two years to come, even if a universal peace were proclaimed to-morrow. What may be contributed by one will be available for all, and thus each contributor will be likely to receive his share of benefit in return for what he has conferred on others.

TOO MANY SHADE-TREES INJURIOUS.

WE take the following article from the Rural New-Yorker, as expressing the same opinion that we have heard from Mr. Dickinson himself. In order that the application of the facts he states may be properly understood, we may remark that Mr. D.'s own farm, and the other pastures which he occupies, lies upon the high rolling lands of Steuben, sloping towards the valley of the Susquehanna; profusely watered by springs and running streams, and a moister country than the Lake Ontario slope, lying a few miles north of him. Steuben County is composed principally of shale and gravelly soils, while that on the northern slope is based mostly on limestone. This may affect the practice more favorably of which he speaks; but we think in a very hot, dry climate some shade is essential.

Mr. A. B. Dickinson, of Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y., one of the most extensive and thoroughly practical farmers in the country, in a conversation with the writer a few days since, advanced many ideas which are not in accordance with the received notions of farmers generally, and among them *one* at least that was decidedly distasteful. It was that no farmer can *afford* to keep shade-trees elsewhere than by the way-side, and hardly there. Mr. D. carries on a number of farms; his home farm consisting of some 2,500 acres, upon which, by great expense and labor, he has saved a large number of the finest shade-trees—but he is now cutting

them all down, for he farms for profit, and cannot let them stand. The injury they do to a crop in taking up the moisture for some distance around, and leaving the growing plant to famish, or, at best, attain a stunted growth, is least in importance with him. It is mainly in their effect in fattening cattle that his trees have become so obnoxious in his eyes, and are falling at the hands of the vandal ax-man.

Mr. D. buys about 1,000 head of steers every spring to fatten on his farm, assigning to each field just the number it will keep during the season, never changing from one field to another. He has two fields of 30 acres each, as nearly alike in the amount and quality of pasture they furnish, as two lots well can be, where he alleges he has by repeated and varied experiments tested the damaging effect of shade. His mode has been to select a sufficient number of cattle of as nearly equal quality as possible for each lot, and in the fall when he came to draw for the market, he has invariably found that while the open lot furnished a goodly number in suitable condition for the first draft, it was not till the second or third drawing that any could be found in the requisite condition as to flesh in the shaded. He has also, by actual weighing found a difference of 15 lbs. per head increase a month in favor of open fields, and avers that, other things being equal, a lot of steers will gain as much in an open field in four months of summer as they will in five months in a field where they have access to shade. The cattle in the first instance feed at all hours of the day upon dry and fattening grass instead of standing under the trees, as in the second instance, until driven out by hunger, and filling themselves only in the morning and evening with wet, flashy food. And, therefore, it is that he cannot afford to keep his trees, and is hewing them down.

Mr. D. mentioned that having directed his foreman to prostrate all the shade trees in a certain lot, he returned, saying, "I have cut all but two—they are *too handsome*, and cost too much to destroy—if you want them felled you must do it yourself, *I won't!*" "But," added Mr. D., "they must come down."

I could not but think the foreman was in the right of it, and manifested a praiseworthy spirit, and would ask Mr. D., is profit the only thing for which we labor? Is the gratification of taste of no account? Shall a landscape, made beautiful by groves, and clumps, and isolated trees, be changed to open and arid waste for money? And to increase our gain shall we forget to "be merciful to our beasts," and compel the poor animals to roast beneath a midsummer sun? Methinks if the dumb creatures themselves could speak, they would ring in the Senator's ears, in such imploring tones,

"Woodman spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough,"

as to deter him from further prosecuting his ignoble work. W. B. P.

PRATTSBURG, Nov. 17, 1854.

Mr. Dickinson is a man of long experience, and has devoted many years to cattle feeding—principally grazing—and as profit has been the sole object of his labors, his experience may be reliable, so far as that has formed his opinions; and being an earnest man, he profoundly believes what he says. As these facts which he states—there being little of theory about them—are in contradiction to the general belief, we have something further to say on the subject, which is truly an important one, in the way of profitable results.

That trees injuriously affect growing crops beneath them, every one who will examine

can readily see, by the stunted herbage on the ground wherever the roots or shade of the trees extend. The roots not only soak up the moisture of the soil, but they exhaust the nutriment wherever their strong and hungry spongioles are spread, thus feeding the tree at the expense of the crop, whether it be of grain or grass; hence no good grain farmer permits many trees in his cultivated fields. On pasture-grounds it has been more the practice to have trees in greater numbers standing, either singly or in groups, for the supposed comfort of the cattle, or other animals grazing upon them, without reflecting that to the same extent is grass affected, in its quantity and quality, as are grain crops. We are partial to trees ourselves, as beautifying the farm, and in our process of clearing and cultivation, have left copses of them in favorable localities, and cherished the growth of others which have sprung up in different places, for the same object. But in our experience, in an economical view, we believe Mr. Dickinson is right, although we are inclined not to cut down our own trees, even for the profit suggested. Neither cattle nor sheep will graze under trees when good pasture grows on the exposed lands in the same inclosures, because the grass in the open sun is firmer and sweeter. It may appear that the cattle and sheep are more comfortable during the heat of the day, in a fierce sun, under the trees where they usually congregate; yet the flies follow them as closely there, and annoy them as severely as in the open grounds, for the very reason that the shade is as grateful to the insects as it is to the cattle. This, any close observer will remark, and in the vicinity of trees the grass is always last to be eaten, the rankest in growth and the worst in quality.

Another fact was stated to us by Mr. Dickinson, not above noted, which is, that open streams of running water, or ponds, are injurious to the growth and fattening of cattle, inducing them to stand in them during the heat of the day, thus giving their hair a rough, staring look, and enticing them from feeding in the middle of the day, where, in the absence of moisture, the grass is most nutritious and beneficial to them. Such appear also to be facts, which may as well apply to dairy cows and other grazing animals.

These views have recently been corroborated in our mind by information we have received from several Kentucky and other western graziers, who have long been accustomed to leave numerous trees in their pasture-grounds, to such an extent that "the woodland pastures of Kentucky" have become a term pregnant with associations of landscape beauty, as of herds of noble cattle. These graziers tell us that as the value of their lands have increased in late years, they are extensively cutting down their trees and laying their pastures open to the sun, thus getting double the feed they formerly yielded, and ripening their cattle for market in a much shorter time than before.

Another fact, as stated by Mr. Dickinson, equally contrary to usually received opinion, we believe to be quite correct, which is,

that frequent change of pasture, from stale to fresh, is not beneficial to thriving animals. Not that changing cattle from pastures that are eaten down to nothing into rank feed, is injurious to them; but that, not over-stocked, the permanent pastures are best, is certainly reasonable, and in accordance with the natural habits of the animals themselves. All observing farmers will notice that when a sudden change is made from a closely pastured field to a fresh one, a looseness of the bowels is at once apparent in the animals. The cattle overgorge themselves with the fresh, flashy grass, and a declension of appetite and flesh is the consequence for several days, in feeding cattle, and in the richness of their milk, and a deterioration in the quality of their cheese or butter, is followed in the cows. Mr. Dickinson tells us that his habit is to cut his hay, which is several hundred tons every year, in the very pastures where his cattle graze, so important does he consider it to have them in full feed continually! This is certainly new doctrine to the generality of farmers; but in rich lands, where the pastures are of equally good soil as the other parts of the farm, we see no lack of economy in its practice. We have frequently done so ourselves, in limited inclosures, where the depastured animals were unable to consume the overgrowth of the grass.

This subject will bear reflection and examination by such of our graziers, stock-breeders and dairymen as enjoy the advantages for its trial, and their future practice may perhaps be altered to their advantage.

For the American Agriculturist.

POULTRY.

I was much pleased with the article headed "Importance of Poultry to the United States," which appeared in your journal a few weeks ago. There is certainly nothing on a farm which, with so little trouble, will pay as well as some of the improved breeds of poultry. Yet how little has the attention of farmers been called towards the subject. They have, for the most part, been satisfied with anything that would lay eggs. Fortunately the getting up of poultry societies, and the hue and cry that has been raised by the admirers of Shanghais, has opened the eyes of some of the more intelligent ones, and I think that in future the raising of poultry will claim much more attention than ever heretofore.

I have always had a great fondness for the feathered tribes, and during the past few years have tried several of the different breeds of poultry. The Black Spanish, Dorking, Game, Black Poland, and Shanghai, have all had their turn and each their merits.

For the farmer who does not wish to give much time or attention to his fowls, there is, according to my opinion, no breed equal to the Game. They are hardier, less liable to disease, keep fat with less feed, and raise more chicks with less care, than any other kind. They are not as great layers as some, but fully equal to the average.

To the farmer who is willing to devote

some of his time to the poultry-yard, I would recommend the Dorkings. They are great favorites in England, and bring the highest prices there, both among breeders and in the market. They have more white meat than any other breed—resembling the partridge very much in their long, plump bodies. They are good though not great layers, and capital mothers. I prefer the grey to the white variety, as they are larger, hardier, and fat more readily, yet the flesh and fat of the white has more of a tendency to yellowness.

Next to the Dorking I place the Black Spanish. They are better layers than the former, but not as large-bodied nor as good meated—although they are by no means bad. Their eggs are perhaps larger than those of any other fowl's. The Black Polands are great layers; but from their never being inclined to set they would answer the fancier's turn better than the farmers.

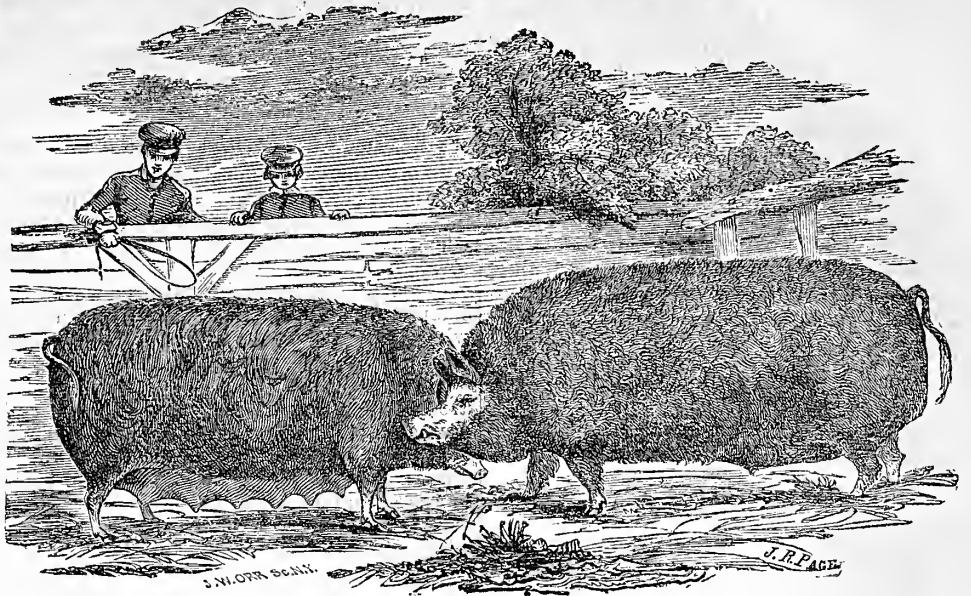
Last, though not least—in size—comes the Shanghai. As layers, they are unequalled, laying in the coldest days of winter, as well as in the finest days of spring. Notwithstanding their great egg-making powers, I very much doubt whether they are as profitable as some of the other breeds, it being a conceded point that it takes much more feed to keep them. For the table, they are inferior to all the above-mentioned. They are a breed which is capable of being much improved, and should remain two or three years longer with the fancier or professional breeder.

Now, as to the management and raising of chickens: When first hatched, if very choice ones, I feed them for the first day or two on hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine; if not, I give them bread-crumbs; then cracked wheat, then whole wheat, and then dry cracked corn, which, with an occasional feed of wet Indian meal together with onions or onion-tops chopped fine and mixed with it, I continue until they are able to eat whole corn. A few meals of cooked fresh meat, cold, is also serviceable. I much prefer cooked to raw, as raw meat, I fancy, makes them more inclined to fight and pick each other. They should have by them, at all times, clean, fresh water. I raised over two hundred chickens last year, and did not lose one out of that number with the gapes. I consider the great preventive of that malady is dry feed, with plenty of clean, fresh water.

T. R. S.

DEPTH VS. DROUTH.—We frequently come across facts with a bearing on this case. Mr. Hall, of Bradford, at the first Legislative agricultural meeting in Boston, said he visited a New-Bedford nursery last summer, and found the young trees, particularly the pears, in a remarkably thrifty state, large and vigorous. He asked the proprietors if they did not manure highly, and was told that they did not; but instead, double trenched all their ground. It is an expensive process, costing \$200 per acre. A few weeks since he again saw one of the proprietors of the nursery, and inquired about the drouth in his vicinity. He said it was very severe, but he could not perceive that it had injured his nursery much if any. *Rural New-Yorker.*

LADY BERK AND SIR ROBERT.



BERKSHIRE PIGS,

The property of L. G. Morris, Mount Fordham, N. Y.

THE boar, winner of the first prize in his class, as "large breed," at the New-York State Show in 1854.

The sow was on exhibition with ten pigs, and received commendation from the committee.

The Berkshire swine, such as I have imported, are of as large a breed as this or any country should desire; possessing great length and rotundity of body; very prolific, and a skin and hair well calculated to stand any climate. They are very hardy and easy keepers, and will weigh, when matured, in proportion to keep, from 400 to 600 lbs.

L. G. MORRIS.

GUANO AT THE SOUTH.

Dr. Cloud, in the *American Cotton Planter*, gives an excellent method of applying guano to cotton and corn, which we copy below. We, however, prefer that of our southern correspondent, which we published at page 290, January 17th, of the current volume of our paper. It would undoubtedly be still better, at least for corn, to spread the guano broad cast upon the land in November or December, and plow it in six to twelve inches deep, and then replot in the spring just before planting. But we know this double plowing, or even so deep plowing, will be looked upon as perfectly absurd by most planters, so we will not press that question on any except the "fancy few."

I have thoroughly tested guano for the last ten or twelve years on every variety of crops that we cultivate at the South. Its analysis sustains this position had we no experience in its use. The best mode of application that I have found for using it is, first, to pulverize it, then add to it gypsum (sulphate of lime) in the proportion of one pound gypsum to two pounds of guano. For small grain, 200 pounds of such compost harrowed in with the grain after thoroughly plowing the land, produces a good crop. A heavier application will greatly improve the crop. For corn, 250 to 300 pounds drilled along in the row, and then two furrows listed on it, and when you get ready to plant, open the ridge with a scooter and drop the corn and cover as you desire. Thirty to forty bushels will

be the produce per acre on land that without the guano might produce 10 to 15 bushels. For cotton I have found it best to apply it in this way—first run off the rows and then ridge with two scooter furrows by running round the row, upon this ridge scatter 300 to 400 pounds of the compound, guano and gypsum, and then bed out the rows with turn plows, then when ready plant your seed. Much of the success of using guano depends upon applying it early in the season, that it may become incorporated with the soil previous to the growing season. It may be applied equally successful without the gypsum—the gypsum, however, being cheap, can be used to advantage with it, as its application is perhaps always valuable.

For the *American Agriculturist*.

COUCH OR TWITCH GRASS.

There have been several articles in the *American Agriculturist*, on the subject of what constitutes "Couch or Twitch grass." A Philadelphia correspondent, "R. R. S.", says it is the *Triticum repens* of botanists, while others say that it is of the *Agrostis* family. The fact is, several plants are known, among different persons, by the same name, and the same plant is known under several names. I have known this same *Triticum* to have, in different localities, the names of Couch grass, Twitch grass, Quack grass, and Bitch grass; and have also known at least two or three different grasses known by the name of Quack grass, all of which spread, like the *Triticum*, by creeping root-stalks.

The plant most commonly known (I think) in central and western New-York, as Quack grass, is not a *Triticum*. It seeds less abundantly than plants of that genus, but multiplies as rapidly by the roots, which are creeping and very tenacious of life. The stolons, or creeping root-stalks, have often a light pink or reddish tinge. I can not give the botanical name, but think it the *Agrostis alba* var. *stolonifera*. It grows best on moist grounds, and thorough draining is said to extirpate it.

The *Triticum repens* is the "Couch or Twitch grass" of all our standard botanists. It grows of various heights, from a few inches to two and a half feet, according to the

soil. The lower part is curved from a horizontal root-stalk, the lower joints with roots striking out above the ground, the upper part of the stalk erect, surmounted by several (generally three to five) slender spikes of flowers, all starting from the summit of the stalk, spreading, two or three inches long, with little spikelets containing the seeds growing upon them, alternating on the two sides. Leaves broader but not as long as those of the cultivated grasses, flat, somewhat hairy on the upper side. The plant multiplies very rapidly, and from its tenacity of life is a vile nuisance. The roots live several years.

I have avoided technical botanical terms, so that any one may understand the description, and recognize the plant from it.

OTIS, N. Y.

WM. H. BREWER.

For the American Agriculturist.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURE.

My farm lies on Buckeyeland creek, Albemarle County, Va. This creek heads or rises on the eastern side of the Southwest Mountains, running a north-eastern direction through a beautiful valley varying in width from 300 yards to three-quarters of a mile, and extending about nine or ten miles to the Rivanna river. The low grounds generally are very level; in some so much so as to tax the energies of the most skillful drainer to effect his purpose. The soil varies, some being very productive red clay, some black, and much of it cold, stiff, white, crawfish lands, with the different shades between. The hills vary quite as much, both in color and productiveness, being a mixture of white rock and gravel, black rock, blue slate, and the pale yellowish slate—which is always thin land—hard to improve, and as hard to keep so; all sloping gently to the low-grounds—in many places so much so as to render it quite difficult to tell precisely where the lowgrounds commence.

These lands have varied quite as much in value, at different periods. When first settled they were the highest-taxed lands of the County, but from bad management they declined to about the lowest; and they had a poor set of farmers, I assure you, if they were entitled to the name of farmer at all. When I settled here, about twenty years ago, there was not a single acre of land drained. There were many ditches, but not one to answer the purpose intended. For instance, in one field which I purchased, the many ditches were so arranged as to convey the water to the center of the field, from which it had to leak out as best it could, forming a kind of lake, from which the neighbors procured their ice. This tract of 154 acres I purchased for \$3 20 per acre, which, years before, had sold for \$15 per acre. This decline was owing to its being thought impossible to be drained. I thoroughly drained it in three days with a farm-hand, greatly to the astonishment of my neighbors; and I have drained my farm, of about 300 acres of flat-land, so as to entirely alter the character and appearance of the soil, and its productiveness.

When I came here it was more subject to frost than any place I knew in the county. My crops were often destroyed, both spring and fall, by frosts—my wheat never weighing more than 55 lb. per bushel. Now that it is thoroughly drained, my crops escape the frosts that frequently destroy those of my neighbors. My last crops of wheat weighed from 61 to 63 lbs.; and for years my mountain neighbors would finish their harvest eight or ten days before I could com-

mence; and I would often hire hands from the mountains, after their harvest was over, to cut mine. For the last several years I have commenced before my mountain neighbors, and in two seasons I finished before some of them had commenced. This I attribute to draining, and deep plowing with three or four-horse plows.

These lands are better adapted to grass than any lands I know east of the Blue Ridge. It produces good crops of corn, oats, tobacco, and wheat where sufficiently drained. There is a vein of limestone running through its entire length, and where it has been used has invariably answered well. On such lands, well limed, I was told by an old wheat-buyer, that he had purchased wheat weighing 69 lbs. per bushel. I know of no lands more easily improved. These lands are now worth from \$10 to \$30, when well drained and put in nice order. They will stand in grass for many years; while the mountain-lands require a great deal of labor to keep them clean of the tall briar, sassafras, locust and persimmon.

The mountain-lands will require a third, if not a half, more labor than ours; and yet they command from \$25 to \$50 per acre, which, I am well satisfied, is to be attributed entirely to the tilling, and not to the soil. Now I am convinced that if a few good practical farmers were to settle on this creek, these lands would rapidly regain their former high prices—and we would welcome any such, let them hail from any portion of the globe they might.

As to laborers, we work chiefly slaves; not because they are cheaper, but rather because they are the only reliable labor we can get. The whites here engage to work for less price than the blacks can be got for; yet they will not work well, and rarely work out the time specified. If any of your friends come here, and wish to work whites, I would advise them by all means to bring them with them; for our white laborers are far inferior to our blacks, and our black labor is far inferior to what we read and hear of your laborers.

This is, I think, one of the very best grazing portions of eastern Virginia. Send over a few pioneers and let them report.

You ask us to write of what we are doing. From this you will please excuse us for a year; during which time we look to you to tell us what our brothers of the North are about, for which we hope to repay them the next year, by writing how we excel them. If we can so write, it will be gratifying to you, and to them, as it will be chiefly due to our improvements upon their present good management.

And now, can you, or any of the numerous readers of your paper, give any mode by which the pyralanthia, holly and cedar seed can be vegetated? I tried a plan, given in the American Farmer of last year, and did not sprout a single seed out of half a bushel. What is the quickest mode of procuring a hedge? What will make the best hedge? What is the best time to set out the roots and slips? How would a thin piece of new ground do for pumpkins and cymilins, manured in the hill with guano? C. G. G.

The Country Gentleman states that the following remedy for the foot-rot in sheep, has been used with great success by H. Howland, of Aurora, Cayuga Co., for the last thirty years:

"Mix flour of sulphur with the salt given to the sheep, in a proportion just sufficient to discolor perceptibly the salt, or about one-eighth part. Sulphur may be had at a wholesale price at a cost of not over two cents. Where local applications are necessary, we should much prefer a solution of chloride of lime, to any other application.

TREATMENT OF THE LEGS AND FEET OF COLTS.

Considering the important functions assigned to the legs and feet, upon which a great portion of the horse's value depends, it is a matter of some surprise that more attention is not bestowed on the subject. There are many breeders who never think of inspecting them till the animals are about to be broken, or, if they observe any imperfections, they leave the remedy to its fate. The legs of young horses may be justly compared to willow twigs; you may train them to almost what form you please. By careful and judicious treatment many defects may be relieved or corrected, if attacked in the earliest stage, before the parts have assumed an unyielding texture. Many of the imperfections to which the form of the leg is susceptible, may be traced to a portion of the hoof having been broken, worn away, or chipped off. In the event of such an accident, the opposite side of the foot grows more luxuriantly, and the weakest portion, or lower side, having to sustain an increased weight, an uneven bearing for the foot is established. This will assuredly cause the leg to grow crooked, and very probably occasion to a turning in or out of the toe. The irregularity of shape is often seen in one leg, while the other is well formed. The pastern joints, in many cases, evince a disposition to grow too upright, or on the other hand to assume too much obliquity. The same principle which accidentally causes a limb to take an unfavorable growth or form may be adopted to restore it to its proper shape, providing it is attended to in time. Thus, if the inside of the near forefoot of a colt or young horse be broken off or worn down, it will cause the animal to tread more heavily on the inside than on the out, and the leg will become bent in consequence. To correct this it is only necessary to reduce the superabundant portion of the foot with a drawing knife or carp, so that the limb may have an even bearing. When the pasterns grow too upright, the heels require to be lowered; and the toes of those which are too oblique must be shortened. The texture of the hoof varies considerably in different animals. In some measure it is constitutional; and it is likewise affected by the state or condition of the land upon which the animal is reared. Before shoes are applied, if the land be dry, the hoof is very liable to be broken off at the edges; and if neglected they will shell off, and frequently occasion soreness—sometimes even inflammation. To obviate this, the part should be rounded a little with the rasp, and the foot dressed with ointment composed of tallow, fat, or lard two parts, tar one part, and treacle half an equivalent of the latter. These being melted together and applied warm on the soles and hoofs of horses at any age, will be found to promote the growth and toughen the parts effectively. If the land be very dry, it is advisable to throw water on some particular spot, where the animals may be induced to stand occasionally in order to keep their feet in a healthy state.

By adopting a regular system, and examining the legs and feet of every horse, young or old, once a month, attention to these little matters becomes habitual. When the vast importance of healthy feet is considered, the trifling item of trouble must necessarily vanish. Incipient lameness is very frequently established at an early period; although it may not be detected till the animal is shod and put to work, when the unfortunate blacksmith, shoes, and all such devices, are summarily condemned. Thrushes are not unfrequently a predisposing cause of lameness; but they are commonly thought lightly of, unless they give palpable evidence of inconvenience. Exposure to wet and filth

will often produce them; and they are in some measure similar to the footrot in sheep. At the same time they are more controllable and subservient to appropriate remedies. When the properties of the frog, the seat of this disorder, are considered, no surprise can exist that they should be very frequently the predisposing source of foot-lameness. A thrush may be briefly described as an ichorous, fetid, and corrosive discharge, proceeding from the frogs. When this exists for any length of time in the foot of a young animal, it interrupts the ordinary secretions and development of the sensible frog; by its discharge it promotes absorption, causing the internal part to assume an unhealthy degree of hardness or consistency and thereby affects its elasticity. The frog, it must be observed, is destined to prevent concussion, which in its healthy state it is admirably adapted for; but if it is injured, so that its character and nature is changed, when the horse is put to work soreness of the feet ensues, and often inflammation, which gradually increasing, the animal becomes quite lame, and is therefore nearly useless. As attention to the feet of young horses involves the necessity of handling, and such familiarities as will render them docile and tractable, two important objects are secured.

Mark Lane Express.

Cecil.

For the American Agriculturist.

CULTIVATION OF SQUASHES.

Many of your readers are anxious for me to give them a few remarks on the cultivation of those large squashes spoken of through the columns of your paper last fall. My method is as follows:

As soon as the ground is warm enough to insure quick germination, I dig, on a southern exposure, holes two feet deep and two feet each way, excluding the bottom soil, and retaining the top. The holes should be filled up within six or eight inches of the top with good hog-pen or stable manure; the former I prefer. The holes should be filled up with the richest soil that can be obtained, and be allowed to remain a few days till the hills are thoroughly warmed, before planting the seed. Care should be taken to plant the seed at the proper depth, to insure their coming up; in a warm, dry soil, from two to three inches, in a cold, wet soil, from one to two is sufficient. As soon as the plants appear above the surface, place instead of bricks, blocks of wood or a small box, large enough to set a pane of window glass upon; this will force them along rapidly, and protect them from the depredations of the bugs, &c. They should be watered once a day, being careful not to apply cold spring water, or while the sun shines upon them.

I think one good healthy plant in the hill is sufficient, as it will produce larger squashes. When the plants begin to cover the ground, cut off all the runners from the main vine, except two or three nearest the root, as these will set first and produce the best. Not more than one or two should be allowed to grow on one vine. The best application that can be put around the root while growing, is soap-suds, or liquid manure, being careful not to apply it too strong. The above method may be resorted to with any vines.

J. McKee.

Bristol, Addison Co., Vermont.

P. S.—Many of those writing to me for seed, inquire what my charges are; which I leave entirely to them. I can assure them it is some trouble and expense to me to put up those seed and mail them. I have received some of the California onion seed, I would like to send to any one wishing. J. McK.

Agricultural Fair—Farmers' daughters.

CHINESE YAM.

SINCE the account of the Chinese yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*) which we gave a few weeks since, a further report by M. Decaisne upon the result of last year's experience in France has reached us. It appears from this statement that the root has excited the greatest interest in that country, that it is already regarded as a sufficient recompense for the disasters which attended the potato disease, and that the public establishments are overwhelmed with applications for it from all parts of the country. The substance of M. Decaisne's statement is as follows:

About the middle of April, when he considered the danger from frost to be over, he planted out in the garden of the Museum of Natural History some pieces of the roots. Some were taken from the upper and smaller part of the tubers, others from the thicker part. The first were scarcely as thick as the little finger, and averaged 2½ inches in length; the others were much larger, and formed slices or cross sections of a cylinder, each 1½ to 1¾ inch thick on the edge. Three tubers weighing from 10½ to 14 ounces were planted whole, in order to compare their produce with that of the cut sets. The plantation was made in an open border on the level, and not on ridges, as ought to have been done, a circumstance, however, which in no way affected the growth of the tubers; it only rendered the taking up difficult. The distance between the plants was 19½ inches every way; this was another mistake, for, according to the judicious observations of M. L. Vilmorin, they should have been much wider apart. The short time which has elapsed since the introduction of the Chinese yam prevents M. Decaisne's determining what may be called a good or a bad year for it; the future alone will show under what conditions of climate it best succeeds. All that can at present be said is, that in 1854 the growth of the plants was uniform, that their long twining stems grew vigorously, and were thickly covered with leaves, that abundance of flowers were produced (they were all males) about the beginning of August, and finally that vegetation ceased and the leaves began to acquire a yellowish tint after the middle of September, thus indicating that the tubers had nearly come to maturity.

M. Decaisne regards the Chinese yam as superior in quality to the potato. Although no comparative analysis of the two has been made, he believes that the Chinese yam is much the richer in point of nutritive principles. Its roots are white as snow in the interior; they neither contain visible fibers nor tough woody matter, and when boiled they become so soft that a slight pressure converts them into a paste, which he can only compare to that of the finest wheat flour. Cooked by steam or roasted, they look and taste like the best potatoes. They have one advantage, which every one will appreciate, namely, the short space of time required for cooking. Two pieces of tubers, of the size of a hen's egg, one the Chinese yam, the other the *Batate blanche*, were both put into boiling water at the same time with a Dutch potato of the same size; the first and second were done in ten minutes, the third in 20 minutes. And we must recollect that the facility with which the potato may be cooked is one of the causes which have greatly contributed to the popularity of the potato in a culinary point of view, as it requires but little fuel.

Another point of great importance to cultivators is, that it may be kept easily for a year, and perhaps longer. We all know that the potato is certain to sprout in spring. The Chinese yam is wholly free from this

disadvantage; it is neither affected by cold nor heat, and perhaps not even by moisture. Left in the ground, it remains alive through the winter without injury, as has been proved by a root which passed there the last severe winter, and pushed freely in spring; so that it is a hardy plant in the widest acceptance of the term.

Gardeners' Chronicle.

FIRST MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MODEL FARM.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 31, 1855.

THE Southern Farmer having been constituted the organ of the Virginia and North-Carolina Union Agricultural Society, for the publication of its proceedings, it becomes my duty, through its columns, as Superintendent of its Experimental Farm, to lay before the members of the Society, a report of the proceedings on the farm since the commencement of its operation. As is already known to the members of the Society, their Executive Committee have purchased a portion of that tract of land known as Indiana, lying immediately west of the corporate limits of the city of Petersburg, and embracing an area of one hundred acres, situated south of Cox's road, and bounded by it for upward of half a mile. In this purchase there is a considerable variety of soil, a portion of which has been slightly improved by former applications of manure and lime; but as a whole, its present condition affords an ample field for experiments in the improvement of worn out land, by the judicious applications of manures, deeper and more perfect tilling, subsoiling, under-draining, &c. My first report must necessarily be brief and imperfect, as in all new undertakings, difficulties in starting are unavoidable. For farm operations, four men, a boy, and a woman, have been hired for the current year; and four young and superior mules purchased. As there are no buildings on the farm, temporary accommodations have been prepared for the laborers and teams at the fair grounds of the Society. A selection of necessary implements for present operations has been made, each of which is the best of its kind procurable in the city.

Operations on the farm were commenced on the 6th, and confined for a few days to the cleaning up of fence lines and other preliminaries. After the partial breaking of the young mules to work, the use of a wagon was obtained, and the collection of manure from the city was begun, and has since steadily continued. The plowing has also been commenced, but in consequence of much unfavorable weather, and operating with as yet only partially broken animals, progress up to this time has been slow, and as might be expected, the work rather imperfectly executed. These difficulties will, however, soon be surmounted, so as to secure the more speedy and perfect performance of all operations.

As a preparatory step toward the erection of suitable buildings on the farm the Executive Committee have very properly offered a premium of \$100 for the best plans for a cottage residence for the superintendent, and necessary farm buildings. These plans were to have been submitted on the 15th day of this month, but the time was subsequently extended to the 15th of February, in the hope of drawing out an increased number of competitors. The result will be embraced in my next monthly report. In the meantime the building committee have selected an eligible site on a gentle eminence nearly in the center of the farm, to which the necessary roads have been laid off, partially formed with a plow, and a satisfactory contract entered into for their proper grading and ditching. Connected with these arrangements, the farm has been subdivided into fields of an average area of nearly five acres, the divid-

ing lines being at right angles to the road running east and west through the entire length of the farm, having at the same time some regard to the diversity of soils. These divisions are so arranged that they can with facility be cut up into smaller divisions when necessary for experiments.

The committee on fences have had the duties of their particular department under consideration, and the fencing operations will be begun at an early day. Preparations are also being made by the committee on horticulture for the procuring a collection of the best varieties of fruit trees; and the planting of forest and other ornamental trees on the road-sides, &c., will receive due attention as opportunity offers.

Mean range of thermometer for the Month.....41½°
Highest, on the 7th, at 4 P. M.,.....71°
Lowest, on the 31st, at sunrise,.....23°
Southern Farmer.

MAPLE SUGAR.

THE following is an account of the process adopted by Mr. Woodward, who obtained the premium from the State Agricultural Society, in 1846, for the best article of maple sugar:

"In the first place, I make my buckets, tubs and kettles all perfectly clean. I boil the sap in a potash kettle, set in an arch in such a manner that the edge of the kettle is defended all around from the fire. This is continued through the day, taking care not to have any thing in the kettle that will give color to the sap, and to keep it well skimmed. At night I leave fire enough under the kettle to boil the sap nearly or quite to syrup by the next morning. I then take it out of the kettle and strain it through a flannel cloth into a tub, if it is sweet enough; if not, I put it in a chaldron kettle, which I have hung on a pole in such a manner that I can swing it on and off the fire at pleasure, and finish boiling, then strain into the tub, and let it stand till the next morning. I then take this and the syrup in the kettle, and put it altogether in the chaldron, and sugar it off. To clarify 100 lbs. of sugar, I use the whites of five or six eggs, well beaten, about one quart of new milk, and a spoonful of saleratus, as well mixed with syrup before it is scalding hot. I keep a moderate fire directly under the chaldron until the scum is all raised; then skim it off clean, taking care not to let it boil so as to rise in the kettle before I have done skimming it; when it is sugared off, leaving it so damp that it will drain a little. I let it remain in the kettle until it is well granulated; I then put it into boxes made smallest at the bottom, that will hold from fifty to seventy pounds, having a thin piece of board fitted in two or three inches above the bottom, which is bored full of small holes to let the molasses drain through, which I keep drawn off by a tap through the bottom. I put on the top of the sugar in the box, two or three thicknesses of clean, damp cloth, and over that a board well fitted in, so as to exclude the air from the sugar. After it has nearly done draining, I dissolve it, and sugar it off again, going through the same process in clarifying and draining as before."

CURE FOR WARTS ON CATTLE.—I have made a discovery in the cure of warts on cattle. I have a young cow that had twelve or fifteen warts on the neck varying in size, from half an inch to two inches in diameter. The largest were quite sore, and frequently discharged blood.

Remedy.—Slack a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg, add four tablespoonfuls of soft soap; stir the same until well mixed. Apply the same to the warts. They will dis-

appear in a few days, and the skin become smooth, as I have found by experience.
LENOX, 1854. A. H.

Horticultural Department.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.

THE editor devotes an article to the late meeting of the American Pomological Society, in Boston, which has already been fully noticed, and the report reviewed in our columns. Wilson Flagg continues his plea for the birds, and certainly makes out a very plausible argument for the crows and blackbirds, which have so long been put under ban by the sapient legislators of New-England. It is among our earliest recollections, living in the family of a Justice of the Peace, that the farmers' boys brought young crows by the basket-full, to receive the bounty upon them. The cry of those poor birdlings, just taken from their nests in the deep forests, and with the down of infancy upon their half-covered skins, haunted our boyish imagination for months after the sacrifice. It seemed a most inhuman butchery. The bounties so thinned out the crows, and insects increased to so great an extent, that some of the States were obliged to offer counter rewards for the protection of the crows.

The red-wing, crow and blackbirds live to a great extent upon grub-worms, caterpillars, and other larvæ—the silent, but deadly enemy of all vegetation; and whose secret and insidious attacks are more to be dreaded than the combined mischief of all the feathered tribes put together. It is reported that when the locusts had been accidentally introduced into the isle of Bourbon, and had spread so as to destroy vegetation, a few grackles introduced from India, soon multiplied so as to exterminate them. The woodpeckers and the night-hawks are also shown to be very useful birds.

Who would grudge the common robin his feast of cherries, or the blackbird his grains of corn, if he were once convinced that the services of these birds, and others, are all that can save our crops from destruction, and the world from famine. They are profitable servants, who glean a tribute from our orchards and corn-fields, as the wages of their labor; and if we could make an exact estimate of the amount of service they perform, we should find that they are abundantly worthy of their hire. If the poor bird who is outlawed for a little mischief he is supposed to do, should present his bill, containing an emuneration in figures of the amount of grubs and insects he had destroyed, we should probably be startled at our own indebtedness, and be willing to pay him more liberally than he pays himself for the continuance of his services. We commend this plea to all legislators, or candidates for the duties of that office. In Connecticut there is a very stringent law for the protection of the birds; and it is the fault of the cultivator himself, if they do not multiply so as to check the ravages of insects.

Professor Russell, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, writes upon Winter

and the flora of northern regions. He considers the *red snow* of the Arctic regions as the lowest form of plant life, the first and primitive vegetation of the most northern regions; and, perchance, the most primitive form of vegetable life on our planet. These myriad little specks of carmine tints exhibit each a definite contour—each a distinct organism—each a separate vitality—each a prospective continuance, and all serve to gladden the desert ice-field, the lofty glacier, the Arctic summer, with their singular beauty. The whole article is overflowing with enthusiasm at the beauty of plants, wherein we think the reader will want the genius of the writer, as well as his microscope, to see all that he seems to see. He recognizes no such facts as absolute barrenness and sterility; while equally in summer or in winter, forms of vegetation on rock and iceberg, on the limits of perpetual snow, and beneath the Northern Ocean vegetation and vegetative life reign victorious and supreme. So, growing a crop on an iceberg is no longer an admissible figure illustrating natural impossibilities, and Sahara henceforth is a poor type of barrenness. Notice this, ye florid gentlemen in your future rhetoric.

Andrew Gray, of Savannah, has an article upon southern gardens. He notices the difficulty in cultivating lawns there in ornamental grounds, most of the grasses devoted to this purpose failing in the drouth of summer. They have in flower, in the open ground, (Dec. 16th,) camelias, roses, chrysanthemums, alyssum, and narcissus.

Mr. Simpson gives us in this number, his process of growing grapes, so as to have them ripen in December. The vines are pruned and started in August—say the first. There is no delay in the starting of the buds after pruning; in a week they will require tying to the rafters, and soon after the fragrant blossoms will give you assurance of a good crop. To retain the heat in the border as the cold weather came on, he covered it with meadow hay about a foot in depth, and about six inches of wool-waste and manure on top of this, to absorb the rain, which freezing, made a still more perfect protection. This answered the purpose, the heat passing away from the border only about three degrees a week; after the 1st of December, at which time it was 60°, the fruit ripened perfectly. It was generally supposed that he would fail in the flavor and color of his grapes, as well as in size, from the want of sun in December; but the experiment does not show it. Though he has got two crops from his vines in one year, he does not recommend this, as it would be likely to overwork the vines. His present judgement is, that one crop in two years would be better than two in one. He regards the advance made in horticulture by his experiment, as chiefly this, that we shall be able to supply ourselves with delicious grapes in mid-winter, which has heretofore been considered impractical by our best grape-growers. The success of Mr. Simpson will be hailed with great satisfaction by our amateurs. What Boston notion may we next look for.

In the Pomological gossip, the Black Barossa grape is said to be proved a most valuable variety. A bunch weighing four pounds has been exhibited in London. It is one of the latest keeping grapes.

The Omar Pacha pear is a new variety, introduced by Mr. Leroy, of Angers, the present year. It first fruited in 1853. It is a first-rate fruit, of fair size, and ripens at the end of August and beginning of September. The Beurre Clairgeau is noticed, and its excellence vindicated by numerous authorities from across the waters. M. Jonghe, the eminent Belgian pomologist, says that from five to twenty years is the period, from the first production of a new fruit, before a definite opinion can be given of the real merits of the variety. This should never be forgotten by any one who is at all interested in new varieties, and if his advice is followed, it will put an end to the practice of grafting over such trees as soon as they have borne one crop.

Wilson Flagg gives us the first number of his studies in the field and forest. If the following are of the same type with the present, we shall be happy to share his pleasures in his winter rambles. The article on sheltered garden seats gives us a diagram, and shows how to make them ornamental, and at small expense. In the monthly gossip it is stated that many trees, perfectly hardy in England, are not able to endure our winters. On the other hand, our summers are so much brighter, longer, and warmer than those of England, that some of our indigenous plants can only be cultivated in a greenhouse. The *Sabbatia stellaris*, common in all our wet meadows, from New Jersey to Massachusetts, was exhibited among the varieties of the season last year, at the Cheswick show. There are many very beautiful flowers in our woods and swamps not yet domesticated. Here is a rich field open to our florists, that might yield gems, as fair as any thing brought from the distant shores of China and Japan.

There is a very appropriate obituary of the late Mr. Thomas Hogg, so long and so pleasantly known to our citizens. He came among us when plants, and a taste for them, were equally rare. By his example and conversation he encouraged both. His patrons always received with their plants ample instructions for their care; and he was particularly anxious to encourage the amateur, by imparting to him whatever knowledge he possessed himself. He was the first in New-York to import novelties from Europe, and earned the reputation of having one of the best general collections of plants in the United States. At different times he procured from South America fine collections of rare plants, chiefly *Orchidææ*, of which he sent many beautiful specimens to Europe. In short, he took a deep interest in everything which could exalt his profession and extend a love for the beautiful objects of his care. He was amiable in all the relations of life, a useful citizen and an honor to his profession. We are happy to add our testimony to this just tribute to one who so loved and honored his calling, and whose name has so

long been associated with the floriculture of our city and vicinity.

THE HYBRIDIZATION OF GRAPES.

THE production of new varieties of fruit, by fertilizing one with the pollen of another, is a process so comparatively recent that we have no term to express it; and the title of our article is not authorized by Webster as good English. There is need, however, of the terms hybridize, hybridizing, and hybridization, in the vocabulary of horticulturists, to describe a process which is every year gaining favor with fruit growers, and which has already resulted in some of the choicest fruits upon our catalogues. The knowledge of this process gives to the pomologist almost a creative power. He can avail himself of certain laws, which God has stamped upon the constitution of plants, to originate new varieties with certain peculiar qualities as permanent as the varieties from which they are deduced.

The production of new varieties of grapes from the seeds alone, is a very uncertain process, not one in a hundred proving to be an improvement upon its parent. There is no inducement for pomologists to look to this source longer for improvement. Mr. Bull, of Concord, after years of patient toil, and the production of any quantity of vines fit only for fuel, has only gained one new grape that proves valuable, and that he presumes to be a hybrid.

As we are to look to hybridization, mainly, for our future improvements in this delicious fruit, it is worth our while to study the process very carefully. We find in the last report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a detailed account of the mode by which J. F. Allen of Salem, secured his new hybrids. For the parent vine he took the Isabella, that being the most hardy stock, and cultivated farther north than any other good grape. It was planted in a vinery devoted to peaches and nectarines, so that it should not be exposed to any chance fertilization, when in flower. To be sure that bees or no external cause could effect the impregnation, and thus defeat his efforts, the vine was forced in January, and blossomed before vegetation commenced in the open air. When the embryo bunch approached the time of blossoming, he selected a few of the strongest and cut away all the other bunches in the vicinity. The buds were thinned out before they opened, leaving only a fourth part for impregnation. As they expanded, they were closely watched, and the anthers cut away at once with sharp scissors. With a soft brush the pollen from the European kinds was then applied. This was collected from a forcing house, and was mixed together in a box, having been taken from Chasselas, Black Prince, and Black Hamburg; when the impregnation took effect, the embryo swelled at once; when otherwise it remained as it was. Thus he was assured that any seed obtained must produce a hybrid vine. When the fruit ripened, the seed was collected and planted in a soil where no other grape seed could have been sown accidentally. The young vines were kept constantly

under his own care. The seedlings after they had become somewhat grown were exposed to the winter, and all the tender ones killed out, leaving about twenty that prove hardy. The "Allen's Hybrid," which has been fruited, is white, though the parent is black; a fact that is paralleled in Mr. Longworth's experiments, who has produced white seedlings both from natives and from the Catawba.

The amateur will see in this process of Mr. Allen, that it is no holiday business to produce hybrid grapes. There must be a great deal of painstaking and expense, and the closest personal attention, in order to originate a variety whose parentage he can certify. To gentlemen of wealth and intelligence who have a taste for fine fruits, and leisure to devote to their cultivation, this process of hybridizing must be very fascinating. We rejoice to see a field so promising of grand results fairly entered by our pomologists. Rich harvests, we doubt not, are soon to be gathered here, and American fruit growers will here win their proudest laurels; for after centuries of vine culture, it is said that it has hardly occurred to the vine-dressers of Europe that new varieties could be originated by this process. We trust the day is not distant when we of the frigid north may sit under our own vine—and a better than our own fig-tree.

AMMABROMA, OR SAND FOOD OF SONORA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1855.

I have just seen an interesting drawing of a very remarkable plant discovered by A. B. Gray, Esq., in his recent explorations across the Continent for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of constructing a railway to the Pacific. It is a parasitic plant, a large and fleshy root; a parasite, which Professor Torrey, of New-York, to whom Mr. Gray submitted it for examination, finds to constitute "a new genus of the small group or family represented by the little known and anomalous *Corallorhiza* of Kunth and the *Pholisma* of Nuttall; in the floral structure and the scales, more like the latter, from which it is distinguished by its woolly, plumose calyx, and its singular cyathiform inflorescence." It was found in abundance through a range of naked sand hills skirting "Adair Bay" near the head of the Gulf of California, furnishing an isolated band of Papigo Indians with an important article of food. The fresh plant is cooked by roasting upon the hot coals, and resembles the sweet potato in taste, having much saccharine matter about it. It is likewise dried and mixed with less palatable kinds of food, such as musquit, beans, &c. It is represented to be a very delicious vegetable, and could it be transplanted, Mr. Gray believes that it would constitute an important acquisition to the table, probably not second in demand to the sweet potato or asparagus. I understand, however, that Professor Torrey thinks it can not be grown elsewhere, unless the root or shrub, which is entirely under ground, &c., to which it attaches itself, can be also transplanted. Professor Torrey is now preparing for Mr. Gray a botanical description of this interesting plant, under the name of "*Ammabroma Sonora*" which will signify Sand Food of Sonora.

Cor. of the Journal of Commerce

As sure as we are in love, we pardon more faults in love than in friendship.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number.

Volumes XI and XII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound.

The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first twelve volumes \$13.

No new edition of the volumes above the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

THE ACORN SQUASH.

Alas! for the glory of all things earthly, the flowers fade and so do the squashes. We have reached the last sample of the goodly pile of Acorns, laid in for our winter stores. The attacks of the housewife were far more dangerous than the rot; and the surviving Marrows tell more of her preferences than of the poor keeping-qualities of the Acorns. The 24th of January is a respectable age for so good a vegetable. After three years' trial, we think this squash a little improvement upon the Marrow in quality, though its shape is not quite so desirable. It is a little more solid, fine-grained, and mealy, and quite as sweet. It is the perfection of "pumpkin pies," and ought to be an "institution" as universal as the Thanksgiving of the Yankees. It is quite as hardy as the Marrow; the only difficulty with either being the bugs, for which there is a sure remedy.

THE LARGEST PIG IN AMERICA.

Mr. Edward A. Lawrence, of Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., killed a pig last week which weighed dressed 981 lbs. This is an astonishing weight when we consider that he was only two years old past, had very fine, thin white hair, and was extremely fine in his head and limbs. He measured from the tip of his nose along his side to the end of the rump, 8 feet 5 inches; girthed 6 feet 4 inches round the heart; and was 4 feet 1½ inches high. This pig, Mr. Lawrence informs us, was of no particular breed that he knows of, but came from stock his father had long bred on the farm. We have often seen these swine, and they resemble the best Yorkshires. They were undoubtedly of English origin.

A WORD ABOUT BREAD.—Last week a copied article upon BREAD, found its way into our columns, page 346, without the deserved criticism which should have accompanied it. The idea of producing 520 lbs. of bread from 240 lbs. of flour is all "French moonshine." To contend that this 520 lbs. of bread contains any more nutriment than 360 lbs.—the amount usually obtained from 240 lbs. of flour—is only asserting that the extra 160 lbs. of water absorbed in the new process is nutritious. We took occasion to explode this "Humbug," on page 168 of last volume, and it was purely an oversight that the article now referred to appeared, though we are sorry to say it has gone the rounds of the press quite extensively.

Reported for the American Agriculturist. THE BEDFORD FARMERS' CLUB.

MAKING BUTTER VS. SELLING MILK.

The Bedford Farmers' Club held their monthly meeting on Friday, Jan. 29th, at Katonah. The subject of discussion was, "The Relative Profits of Selling Milk and Making Butter." Previous to the discussion, the President, Mr. Dickinson, informed the Society that their new library was now in possession of over 100 volumes; 40 having been presented by Judge Jay and his son, John Jay, and several other contributors.

It was then resolved that a suitable building be erected at Katonah, for holding public meetings, having a room to be appropriated to the use of the library. Already a large sum has been subscribed towards the stock, which is to consist of \$10 shares.

On the subject of discussion, Mr. Dickinson said that he had been selling milk from his dairy for six or seven years; but for two or three years past, he had been negligent of keeping accounts of receipts and expenditures. His cows, however, paid about \$60 a year, at our present prices of 2½ cts. per quart, in summer, and 3½ in winter. Mr. Dickinson spoke in favor of butter-making, since it allows the cows time to rest in winter, whereas milking as long as possible causes them to sink in flesh. Mr. D. is acquainted with several farmers who are becoming sick of the milk business, in consequence of the loss on cows, a source of general complaint among farmers in this section.

Mr. Holmes thought butter-making the most profitable, and proceeded to read some extracts from the American Agriculturist and Genesee Farmer, in support of his arguments, which were very strong. Mr. H. then gave a very clear account of his receipts for two or three years past. He keeps 12 cows, besides two for the use of his family. In 1852, each cow and calf paid \$31.56. The same season he got \$9 for pork, which he estimates at \$40.50 for each cow. In 1853, each cow paid \$46.00; and this season, from 10 cows, he sold 1296½ lbs. butter, and fed 1000 lbs. of pork, worth \$6 per cwt.

Mr. Walker said, under existing circumstances, in his section, he was decidedly in favor of selling milk, the cows kept by the farmers generally being unsuitable for butter and cheese making. For instance, of 60 cows kept on Judge Jay's farm, many good milkers were ill adapted to butter making, while they were good for making cheese. In 1853, they had a very poor lot of cows, averaging each about \$60, the extra feed costing about \$200. To insure profits from butter-making, you must have either Ayrshire or Devons from which to breed calves, and in this way keep up your stock.

Mr. S. M. Miller said that according to last year's accounts, his proceeds from selling milk were \$55 on each cow.

He thought cows did not suffer in value from selling milk, if they were properly taken care of during the winter, and *not milked too long*. With the Connecticut farmers it was agreed that carrots were the best food for milk cows, but that they were

very expensive, much more so than turnips. After some further remarks about the Library, the meeting adjourned.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The third annual meeting of this Society will be held in Washington, D. C., on the 28th of the present month.

We would direct attention to the advertisement of the Wool Grower and Stock Register.

CHEMISTRY

FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHAPTER V.

This series of articles will—as happened last week—sometimes be interrupted until the lecture season is over.

H	C	O	N	S
P	Cl	Ca	K	Na
Mg	Fe	Al	Si	Mn

53. When we wish to describe the composition of a compound body, it is often convenient to simply write down signs or symbols for the atoms, thus: HO stands for water, and shows that one atom of Hydrogen and one atom of Ox-y-gen are united together to produce water. NO₂ (that is NOO) stands for air; SO₃ (that is SOOO) for oil of vitriol; NaO.CO₂ (that is NaO.COO) for our cooking Soda, &c. Chemists have a short symbol for all the known atoms. These will be seen in the table below.

54. We have as yet considered the atoms out of which bodies are made as all being little round bodies, though we can not tell exactly what is their form, nor whether the different kinds of atoms have different shapes or forms. We have good reason for believing, however, that they differ very much in size and weight. Thus, the hydrogen atoms in box H are supposed to be the smallest that exist, and the weight of all the others is reckoned by comparing them with H. Each C atom weighs six times as much as an H atom; an O atom eight times as much as H; an N atom fourteen times as much; a P atom thirty-two times as much, &c.

55. We will now give you a list of all the different kinds of atoms that have yet been found. Do not be at all frightened by this list of hard names, for we shall not need to refer to them all again. Indeed we introduce them here partly as a matter of curiosity, for the first four constitute the great mass of all animal and vegetable substances, and the first fifteen constitute or make up our soils, rocks, and all things we usually see. The first column gives the name; the second gives the symbol, which we generally use instead of the name; and the third column gives the comparative weight—or, in other words, it tells us how many times heavier these atoms are than the Hydrogen atoms (53). All the substances are me

als except those marked with a *. The names of most of the metals end in um.

[This table should be carefully preserved for future reference.]

TABLE OF ALL KNOWN
ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

Name.	Symbol.	Comparative weight of atoms.
1 *Hydrogen	H	1
2 *Carbon	C	6
3 *Oxygen	O	8
4 *Nitrogen	N	14
5 *Sulphur	S	16
6 *Phosphorous	P	32
7 *Chlorine	Cl	35.42
8 Silicium	Si	21.35
9 Aluminum	Al	13.68
10 Calcium	Ca	20.00
11 Potassium	K	39.20
12 Sodium	Na	23.00
13 Magnesium	Mg	12.10
14 Iron	Fe	28.00
15 Manganese	Mn	27.57
~~~~~		
16 Antimony	Sb	64.52
17 Aridium	Ar	
18 Arsenic	As	75.00
19 Barium	Ba	68.67
20 *Boron	B	10.88
21 Bismuth	Bi	106.40
22 *Bromine	Br	78.26
23 Cadmium	Cd	55.74
24 Cerium	Ce	47.26
25 Chromium	Cr	28.24
26 Cobalt	Co	29.52
27 Copper	Cu	31.65
28 Didymium	Di	49.60
29 Erbium	Er	
30 *Fluorine	F	18.83
31 Glucinum	G	6.97
32 Gold	Au	98.22
33 *Iodine	I	125.33
34 Ilmenium	Il	
35 Iridium	Ir	98.66
36 Lanthanum	La	47.04
37 Lead	Pb	103.56
38 Lithium	L	6.43
39 Mercury	Hg	100.00
40 Molybdenum	Mo	47.12
41 Niobium	Nb	
42 Nickel	Ni	29.57
43 Norium	No	
44 Osmium	Os	99.53
45 Palladium	Pd	53.92
46 Pelopium	Pe	
47 Platinum	Pt	98.56
48 Rhodium	Rh	52.17
49 Ruthenium	Ru	51.68
50 *Selenium	Se	39.28
51 Silver	Ag	108.00
52 Strontium	Sr	43.84
53 Tantalum	Ta	185.00
54 Tellurium	Te	64.52
55 Terbium	Tr	
56 Thorium	Th	99.51
57 Tin	Sn	58.82
58 Titanium	Te	25.47
59 Tungsten	Tu	92.00
60 Uranium	U	60.00
61 Vanadium	V	68.46
62 Yttrium	Y	32.20
63 Zinc	Zn	32.53
64 Zirconium	Zr	33.60

56. By the above table we learn that there

are only 64 kinds of atoms known, and that 52 of these are metals. Of several of these, such as Aridium, Erbium, Ilmenium, Niobium, Norium, Pelopium, Terbium, Thorium, &c., only very minute quantities have ever been found, while of many others but little has been found. Two of them, Osmium and Iridium, are used to form the hard points upon gold pens, and so rare are these that we have known a single pound sold for more than a thousand dollars. Others are more abundant. If we examine the composition of the whole world, we shall find more than one half of it to be Oxygen.

We shall in the present series only examine the more important of these elements—those given in the first division of the table.

From the Massachusetts Plowman.  
AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

L. F. Allen, Esq., of New-York, proposes to publish a large book of this kind, embracing all the lots of Durham Short Horns that have been imported into this country. He proposes to give an account of *Durhams* only—while in New-England and in some of the middle States the North Devons and the Alderneys are much preferred for the dairy. The Ayrshires, too, are a noted breed. If Mr. Allen means to do no more than to recommend a particular breed of cattle, let him advertise, as other men do, and not profess what he does not intend to accomplish.

"An American Herdbook" should treat of more than one species of blood stock.

WERE it not for the ill-natured *fling* contained in the above paragraph, the conceited ignorance which it betrays would pass unnoticed. Before the author of it proceeds further in his amiable criticisms he had better ascertain what a "Herdbook" is, for it is certain he knows nothing about it or its objects.

As to my attempt to *sponge* an "advertisement" through the columns of the Plowman, the charge is quite as gratuitous as the courtesy of its expression is singular. In this it happily stands alone in the ranks of the agricultural press. Several widely-circulating and influential papers, beside those to whom it was first sent, have solicited the publication of my Circular on the terms which it proposed; while others, unasked, have gratuitously given it a notice—presuming, in their simplicity that it might benefit their readers. The superior sagacity of the Plowman may pass at its value. The "Herdbook" will go on.

Two volumes of a *Devon Herd Book* have already been published in England, containing the pedigrees of American as well as English cattle. The *learned* editor of the Plowman seems to be *ignorant* of the existence of these volumes. There is also, I believe, a *Hereford Herd Book* published.

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

GALLS FROM THE HARNESS OR SADDLE.—Major Long, in his valuable account of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, says, that his party found white lead moistened with milk to succeed better than any thing else in preventing the bad effects of the galls on the horses' back, in their march over the plains that border the mountains. Its effect in smoothing or soothing the irritated and inflamed surface was admirable.

American Farmer.

For the American Agriculturist.

PLANTING POTATOES.

It is the settled conviction of the writer, that New-York farmers ought to plant more potatoes than we have for a few years past, notwithstanding the liability of losing a share of them by the rot. For when the disease prevails, unless there is a large quantity planted, an uncomfortable scarcity is the consequence; and if the crop is good and sound, they are one of the most profitable crops—apples excepted—the northern farmer can raise to feed to stock of most kinds; so that we cannot go amiss in putting in a good supply.

The principal object of this communication is, to suggest a few thoughts in regard to their cultivation.

Plant three or four different varieties. I have, for several years, observed that in one season, one or two kinds will do tolerably well, while others nearly fail; and, perhaps, the next year some other varieties will do the best. But particular pains should be taken to keep the varieties unmixed, for they will yield better, and are more convenient to cook; as all kinds do not require the same time to boil; and if for market, will sell better. Another thing I have observed is, that frequently late planted potatoes yield much better than early planted ones. But these are exceptions and not the rule. Therefore, to make as sure as possible of getting enough, it is best to have two or three plantings.

The largest quantity should be planted early, and, as a general thing, the earlier the better; but do not neglect to put in a little patch the fore part of June, for a reserve in case the early planting should fail.

Different methods of planting and cultivation are worthy of attention. For in the varying seasons of our climate, what may be the best method one year, may entirely fail the next; and we know not what the season will be, wet or dry, cold or hot, until we have passed through it, and it is then too late to adapt our system to the season.

At another time I may give what I consider some of the best methods of cultivation.

M.

HOW TO FEED STOCK ECONOMICALLY.

THE due preparation of food for stock is an important matter. Hundreds of experiments have established, beyond all doubt, the fact that all sorts of provender, when finely divided, goes a great deal further than when fed in its coarse, natural state. Rough food of every description, not excepting the best of hay, should invariably be chopped up into pieces not exceeding an inch and a quarter in length. This is the uniform practice of all good farmers in Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, &c., and of all the best stock feeders in our northern States, and no fact in agriculture, perhaps, is better established than its paramount importance. It is desirable and proper at all times, but particularly and emphatically so in seasons of scarcity; and the use of machinery, of the fast hay and straw cutters now in use, diminishes the labor of the thing so greatly as to make the plan a feasible one to every farmer. Wetting, or even thoroughly soaking this species of provender, before feeding, is found to enhance its value.

Corn, too, and every sort of grain, should be ground before it is given to the animals. Not merely crushed, but ground into fine meal. In this condition only can it be used to the best advantage, according to the experience of the best farmers of the day. The proper plan is to mix it with the cut food above described, and it is important that it should be fine enough to adhere to it when wet. The rough food and the meal thus pre-

pared and fed to stock is found to go further by from twenty-five to fifty per cent, than the same articles fed in the ordinary way without preparation. Such at least is the testimony of those who have paid most attention to the subject; and the fact that they continue to practice themselves, year after year, what they recommend to others, is a pretty good proof that they do really find it profitable. The mill above mentioned, which has a cob-cutter attached, is warranted to grind from eight to ten bushels of corn per hour, by horse power, and much more by steam.

The importance of mixing the cut hay, straw, &c., with the meal, and of thoroughly pulverizing the latter for ruminating animals, is not only proved by experience, but is also made manifest by their physiological structure. Grain fed to them alone passes on directly to the third stomach, having been but slightly acted on by the gastric juice, and is often voided whole and unaltered, without any profit to the animal. Rough food, however, remains in the first stomach of the animal until it has been repeatedly raised and rechewed, and passes on slowly through the complicated organs of digestion and assimilation peculiar to this class of quadrupeds; and when the grain is thoroughly comminuted and mixed with it, it follows the same road of course, and has a much better chance of being thoroughly digested.

*Piedmont (Va.) Whig.*

#### STANDARD FOR SAXONY SHEEP.

PERFECTION should be the aim of all; and as the Saxony sheep have been brought to the highest state of perfection, as producers of extra fine wool, it is my desire to make the description so plain that a young wool-grower, who observes these rules, in buying or selecting for breeding, will soon have a good flock.

First comes the description of a pure blood Saxon buck. He should be of a medium size, (and I consider a medium-sized buck to be 3 feet 9 inches from the nose to the root of the tail,) around the body 3 feet 2; around the flank 3 feet 6; from the breast 2 feet 6; in height 2 feet 3; he should be a little longer than a Merino, and not quite so heavily built. The back almost straight broad over the kidneys: body round, the neck starting almost level with the tops of the shoulders; tapering and becoming round towards the head. The head small and neatly set on; no loose skin on the upper part of the neck, or very little; the hoofs short and pointed; his eye bright, pleasant countenance and tame; the skin smooth and healthy looking. When walking with his side to you, he should look finished and gay. He should look and feel woolly, not stiff or hard, but soft. The same rules should be observed in selecting ewes, only they are a size less.

Then comes the description of his wool: Fine wool on his forehead; wool on his crown fine, short; downy looking wool on his cheeks; the under part of the neck as fine as possible, and crimped. The wool on the body to be as even as possible all over, and should be crimped 24 to 28 crimps to the inch; the crimps should run plain and evenly across the sample, and up to the top, resembling crape. It should be fine, soft, thick set or compact on the sheep; should be so that it will stand straight out, showing small strands or divisions on the surface of the fleece; the belly well covered with fine wool; the hip wool soft and also crimped. The wool should be a clear white or cream color; moderately yolkey, and the surface of the fleece a little dark. There is a very good kind of wool, that is very fine and close, in which you cannot trace the crimps—you must decide by the smallness of fibre. The fleece when shorn, its felting properties

should keep it united; when spread, resembling a spider's web; it should be soft and easy rolled; The length of the wool after it is washed and shorn, is from 1½ to 2 inches.

When a young wool grower goes to select, he should keep the above described sheep, or some other model sheep before his mind: it would help him to have precisely one-fourth of an inch marked on his thumb nail, to lay the sample on and count, and if they count six or seven crimps in that space they are very good. You should cut the samples with sissors, for pulling them injures the wool and sheep both.

When the wool is well crimped, it is superb. Sheep that are soaked and washed under a waterfall until the wool is pure and clean, will average 2½ pounds per head—it washed in the old way, they will average 3 pounds. You can have your sheep exquisitely fine, or fine and heavier fleeced, just as you select them to breed from. Then why not breed an American sheep equal to any in the world, or one that will suit our notions?

Remember, "like begets like." [Be careful] to guard against the following faults: Coarse, hairy faces; coarse hairs or uncrimped wool on the under part of the neck; stringy on the top of the shoulders; barrenness of the belly; coarse hip wool, and coarse hair on the inside of the thighs; the skin pale or covered with spots; slab-sided, poor on reasonable keeping; sunk in the neck; a little coarse; low on the side.

In conclusion, try to have your sheep with as many of the good marks as possible, and very few of the bad ones. Annually select, fatten and sell faulty sheep to the butcher. By so doing, you will have the profit and pleasure of having a fine and beautiful flock.

*Wool Grower.*

**AWKWARD SITUATION FOR A LADY.**—Mr. Joseph Gilbert, who had been attached to the astronomical service in Captain Cook's expedition to observe the transit of Venus, and whose name was conferred by the great navigator on "Gilbert's Island," resided at Gosport, where, according to the fashion of the day, he, like the Count d'Artois, wore very tight leather breeches. He had ordered his tailor to attend him one morning, when his granddaughter, who resided with him, had also ordered her shoemaker to wait upon her. The young lady was seated in the breakfast-room, when the maker of leather breeches was shown in; and, as she did not happen to know one handicraftsman more than the other, she at once intimated that she wished him to measure her for a pair of "leathers," for, as she remarked, the wet weather was coming, and she felt cold in "cloth." The modest tailor could hardly believe his ears. "Measure you, miss?" said he with hesitation. "If you please," said the young lady, who was remarkable for much gravity of the deportment; "and I have only to beg that you will give me plenty of room, for I am a great walker, and I do not like to wear anything that constrains me." "But miss," exclaimed the poor fellow, in great perplexity, "I never in my life measured a lady. I —," and there he paused. "Are you not a lady's shoemaker?" was the query calmly put to him. "By no means, miss," said he, "I am a leather breeches maker, and I have come to take measure, not of you, but Mr. Gilbert." The young lady became perplexed too, but she recovered her self-possession after a good common sense laugh, and sent the maker of breeches to her grandpapa.

Remember that the Human Constitution is one that can not be amended by a two-third vote!

## Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,  
Is relished by the best of men."

### JOHN BROWN.

OR, A PLAIN MAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

From the forthcoming Second Series of "English Songs and Melodies;" the Poetry by Charles Mackay; the musical accompaniment by Sir H. R. Bishop.

I've a crown I can spend,  
I've a wife and a friend,  
And a troop of little children at my knee, John Brown;  
I've a cottage of my own,  
With the ivy overgrown,  
And a garden with a view of the sea, John Brown.

I can sit at my door,  
By my shady sycamore,  
Large of heart, though of very small estate, John Brown;  
So come and drain a glass,  
In my arbor as you pass,  
And I'll tell you what I love, and what I hate, John Brown.

I love the song of birds,  
And the children's early words,  
And a loving woman's voice, low and sweet, John Brown;  
And I hate a false pretense,  
And the want of common sense,  
And arrogance and fawning and deceit, John Brown.

I love the meadow flowers,  
And the briar in the bowers,  
And I love an open face without guile, John Brown;  
And I hate a selfish knave,  
And a proud, contented slave,  
And a lout who'd rather borrow than toil, John Brown.

I love a simple song  
That awakes emotions strong, [Brown;  
And the word of hope that raises him who faints, John  
And I hate the constant whine  
Of the foolish who repine,  
And turn their good to evil by complaints, John Brown.

But even when I hate,  
If I seek my garden gate,  
And survey the world around me and above, John Brown,  
The hatred flies my mind,  
And I sigh for human kind,  
And excuse the faults of those I cannot love, John Brown.

So if you like my ways,  
And the comfort of my days,  
I can tell you how I live so unsexed, John Brown;  
I never scorn my health,  
Nor sell my soul for wealth,  
Nor destroy one day the pleasure of the next, John Brown.

I've parted with my pride,  
And I take the sunny side,  
For I've found it worse than folly to be sad, John Brown;  
I keep a conscience clear,  
I've a hundred pounds a year,  
And I manage to exist and to be glad, John Brown.

"WE'LL ALL MEET AGAIN IN THE MORNING." Such was the exclamation of a dying child, says the Newark Mercury, as the red rays of the sunset streamed on him through the casement. "Good bye, papa, good bye! Mamma has come for me to-night; don't cry, papa! we'll all meet again in the morning!" It was as if an angel had spoken to that father, and his heart grew lighter under its burden, for something assured him that his little one had gone to the bosom of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

There is something cheerful and inspiring to all who are in trouble in this "we'll meet again in the morning." It rouses up the fainting soul like a trumpet blast, and frightens away forever the dark shapes thronging the avenues of the outer life. Clouds may gather upon our paths—cares press their venomous lips against our cheeks—disappointments gather around us like an army with banners, but all this cannot destroy the hope within us, if we have this motto upon our lips: "All will be bright in the morning."

*Manchester American*



From the Knickerbocker.

A correspondent in Ottawa county, Michigan, from whom we are always glad to hear, gives us the following scene in the Mayor's Court at Grand Rapids, Mayor Church presiding. Witness called up to be sworn by the clerk:

Clerk—"You do solemnly swear—"

Mayor, (with dignity)—"Stop! The witness will hold up his right hand."

Clerk—"The man has no right hand, your Honor."

Mayor, (with some asperity)—"Let him hold up his left hand, then."

Clerk—"He has had the misfortune to lose his left hand also, as your Honor will perceive."

Mayor, (savagely)—"Tell him to hold up his right leg, then; a man can not be sworn in this court without holding up something! Silence, gentlemen! Our dignity must be preserved!" (Witness sworn on one leg.)

Was that swearing, or affirming?

An Irishman, at a country tavern, was observed by a friend of ours to be looking long and intently at the bar-post near the house, to which a traveler had tied his horse, by slipping the fold of the bridle through the hole for a bar, and then throwing the bight of the fold over the head of the post—a very common and effectual mode of fastening horses in the country. On being asked what he observed to attract attention, Paddy replied: "Shure, and I'm afther wondering how the *baste got through the hole*, after the bridle was hung up!" The mystery of the tie being explained, he departed a wiser man. This is good, but not quite so bright as was the Yankee lad who saw, for the first time, some sailors raising a heavy anchor at the bow of a ship in port, for the purpose of securing or 'fishing' it, as we believe it is called. They were singing away at their work, with the usual "Yo! heave oh!" when the green spectator, who had stopped to scrutinize a little, hailed them with: "You may 'heave-ho!' and 'hi-ho!' all night, but you won't get that big crooked thing through that hole in a hurry—now mind I tell ye!" He thought they were trying to draw the anchor through the hawse-hole!

A correspondent at Canaan Four-Corners sends us the following as a veritable copy of an inscription upon a tomb-stone in that vicinity: A lamenting spouse thus records the departure of her faithful and beloved half:

"My husband's name was Bill;

It was God's will

That he should be killed in a mill;

A very sad sight for me to behold, indeed."

Very concise, and extremely pathetic!

Our Pacific contemporary, the *Pioneer*, of San Francisco, conducted with signal ability by Mr. F. C. Ewer, tells the following good story of General Worth: "Did you ever hear how fond he was of cauliflowers? He had a passion for that vegetable; a love surpassing the love of women. When stationed at West-Point, long, long ago, in command of the corps of cadets, he had a little garden in the rear of his quarters plowed up and planted entirely with cauliflowers. How he watched over that little plantation! First the small green leaf, then the respectably-sized plant, then the imperfectly-developed head; until one day, returning from his duties, his mouth watering at the thought that at dinner he should enjoy his first cauliflower from his own garden, he saw—horror of horrors!—Old Berard's cow leisurely finishing the very last cauliflower in that same garden. For an instant, Worth's grief, dismay, and indignation were too great for utterance; until, at last he broke forth: 'Very well, madam! Perhaps you'd like a little *drawn butter* on that!—confound your epicurean soul!' Then followed a brick, and a graceful movement on the part of the cow."

ONE of the most important members of the democratic party, in a far western town, which shall be nameless; of whom it is said that he never finished a speech, sentiment, or sentence in public, without making a failure, in consequence of too ambitious a start; at a supper given in honor of General Cass's visit to that region, three years since, made the following *faux pas*: Rising in his place, and calling attention by a thump on the table, he exclaimed: "*The Democratic Party*: the idol of the people, the hope of the world, the temple of true patriotism; so long as its members are true to their trust, the malevolent vituperations of its hereditary enemies, the whigs and abolitionists, are—are"—(a long pause, the speaker evidently stuck, and growing more confused every instant,) "are bound, gentlemen, (pause,) bound, gentlemen, to—*slump through!*" With which peroration he sat down, and wiped the sweat from off his streaming face.

The day before the last Fourth of July, writes a Hudson correspondent, our little George prayed as follows, before going to bed: "O Lord, *please* don't let it rain tomorrow, 'cause I want to fire off crackers." Our little Katy, too, an innocent of some three or four summers, once offered up this supplication: "O Lord bless my father and mother; and bless my sister Annie, who founced my new frock, but 'Cud' (her cousin) made the button-holes!"

Another 'poeck' has been imitating, or trying to imitate, our great bard, in an "Owed to the Steem Fire-Engine, sejested by Seaing it Skwirt." We give its close:

"Steem Fire-Engine!—your useful. You use wood and coal—you make a big noise with your whistle, and You leave a streak of fire behind you in the street. But, Steam Fire engine! your Useful. Your a—a trump. Go on! Go on—Grate old Skwirt!"

ONE of our Western farmers, being very much annoyed last summer by his best sow breaking into the corn-field, search was instituted in vain for a hole in the rail-fence. Failing to find any, an attempt was next made to drive out the animal by the same way of her entrance; but of course without success. The owner then resolved to watch her proceedings; and posting himself at night in a fence-corner, he saw her enter at one end of a hollow log, outside the field, and emerge at the other end, within the inclosure. "*Eureka!*" cried he, "I have you now, old lady!" Accordingly, he proceeded, after turning her out once more, to so arrange the log (it being very crooked) that both ends opened on the outside of the field. The next day, the animal was observed to enter at her accustomed place, and shortly emerge again. "Her astonishment," says our informant, "at finding herself in the same field whence she had started is too ludicrous to be described! She looked this way and then that, grunted her dissatisfaction, and finally returned to the original starting-place; and after a deliberate survey of matters, to satisfy herself that it was all right, she again entered the log. On emerging yet once more on the wrong side, she evinced even more surprise than before, and turning about, retraced the log in an opposite direction. Finding this effort likewise in vain, after looking long and attentively at the position of things, with a short, angry grunt of disappointment, and perhaps fear, she turned short round, and started off on a brisk run; nor could either coaxing or driving ever after induce her to visit that part of the field." She seemed to have a superstition concerning the spot.

Punch says: Toleration means allowing you think as I do, but directly you want me to think as you do, then it's gross intolerance.

A NIGGER BOARDING HOUSE.—The following good story is told, by the Railway Advocate, at the expense of one of the "upper ten of our city:

Mr. — is one of the "merchant princes" of the Empire City, and though living in one of the most spacious mansions on the Fifth-avenue, his entire family consists of himself and his wife. Meeting a friend from the country one day, he invited him up to view his house. The friend was shown the gorgeous rooms, with tessellated floors and magnificent frescoed ceilings, and finally was taken into the lower rooms, in one of which he found a small regiment of colored servants seated at a bountiful dinner.

On his return home he was asked if he had seen Mr. So-and-so?

"Oh, yes."

"What is he doing now?"

"Well, when I saw him he was *keeping a nigger boarding house* on the Fifth avenue!"

SPECIMENS OF MODERN SYNTAX.—A New-Orleans editor, recording the career of a mad dog, says: "We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before it could be killed, severely bit Dr. Hart and several other dogs."

A New-York paper, announcing the wrecking of a vessel near the Narrows, says: "The only passengers were T. B. Nathan, who owned three-fourths of the cargo and the captain's wife."

The editor of a western paper observes: "The poem which we publish this week was written by an esteemed friend, who has lain in many years in the grave for his own amusement."

The editor of an eastern paper expresses great indignation at the manner in which a woman was buried, who had committed suicide. He says: "She was buried like a dog with her clothes on."

A DUELLING ANECDOTE.—Two Spanish officers met to fight a duel outside the gates of Bilbao, after the seconds had failed to reconcile the belligerents.

"We wish to fight—to fight to death," they replied to the representations of their companions.

At this moment a poor fellow, looking like the ghost of Romeo's apothecary, approached the seconds, and in a lamentable voice, said:

Gentlemen, I am a poor artizan, with a large family, and would—"

"My good man, don't trouble us now," cried one of the officers, "don't you see that my friends are going to split each other? We are not in a Christian humor."

"It is not alms I ask for," said the man; "I am a poor carpenter with eight children; and my wife is sick; and having heard that those two gentlemen were about to kill each other, I thought of asking you to let me make the coffins."

At these words the individuals about to commence the combat, burst into a loud fit of laughter, and simultaneously throwing down their swords, shook hands with each other, and walked away.

SAV!—Why can't young ladies abstain from kissing babies frantically before strangers?

Why can't a man visit Paris without returning with a supernatural tooth brush, in the guise of a moustache? And lastly.

How does it happen that whenever you chance to stop out late, upon your retirement as quietly as possible, every door creaks ten times as much as usual, and the stairs go off like parks of artillery? *Diogenes.*

## OUR COUSIN.

OUR cousin was a dashing young love of sixteen, who had come into the country to sacrifice a week or two among the rural population. It was a gay morning in June, when we sat together under a maple-tree, we in our homespun, and she in "full dress," giving a thrilling account of an unfortunate breach which some country girls had made the night before on the rules of etiquette. At length, the tale being ended, "Come, cousin," said we, "suppose we go into the garden and inhale the odoriferous breezes arising from the cucumber vines." "Ah, Monsieur, with pleasure," said she, at the same time throwing herself on our arm with all the freedom in the world. After sweeping up and down the alleys for a while, "Cousin," said we gravely, "what do you call the distant verdure twining about yon poles, and hanging from the top in graceful festoons?" "That," said she, "must be a species of evergreen. I think it is the polyanthus." "Pole-beans, you mean, rather," said we, composedly; the beans grow in those flat things called pods, and which in their green state may be eaten, beans and all; in that case they are called string-beans." "And what are those green, round things stuck up on sticks," asked she, innocently. "Those are called cabbages," we replied: "a term not unfrequently associated with pork, and which, when cooked together, constitute a most excellent dish. And those round, bulbous roots, with green, tubular stalks, how would you characterize those?" continued we. "I think they are called turnips," she replied, "are they not?" "They bear a resemblance to them," we answered. "though they are usually called onions, we believe. They sometimes emit an unpleasant odor, and should never be eaten before going into young ladies' society." "They never are in New-York," said she; "indeed, they are never eaten there at all." "Ah!" we replied. Having gone through the vegetable and floral kingdoms, in the latter of which a poppy and holyhock were pronounced respectively a snow-drop and primrose, we strolled up to an enormous bunch of fennel, standing in the corner of the garden. "Here," began we emphatically, "is one of the most beautiful plants in the whole herbivorous kingdom. Observe the stalks, how round and regular! and the leaves, how exquisitely delicate! and all terminating in these delicious little seeds so prevalent in tea-cakes!" At this, she caught hold of a bunch, and in her effort to pull it off, shook down a huge fennel worm upon her brocade. "Why, cousin," said we, admiringly, "what a beautiful little creature is crawling on your dress." "What is it?" said she, looking about. "A charming little fennel worm." "A what! a worm? murder! where is it? get it off!" She began shaking her dress, and backing across some carrot-beds, and finally tripped in a row of bush-beans, and fell into a huge gooseberry-bush. "Sir!" said she, energetically, "I shall never forgive you for this—never!" "Becalm yourself, cousin," said we quietly. "Suffer not passion to pre- side over reason. Let not the innocent suf-

fer for the sins of the guilty, for then the rule of justice is made null. Let us seek rather to rescue you from this perilous position without doing violence to your flounces. In that case, however, they shall be converted into kite tails, where, you must acknowledge, they will serve an equally useful and ornamental purpose." "Oh, you mean thing," exclaimed she impatiently, "do be still." At last, with some difficulty, the dress was disentangled without harm, except a rent of about a yard in the fifth tier of this superfluous foliage, which, we suggested, could be easily repaired by cutting a strip from the bottom.

"And now, dear cousin," said we, "let us go into the kitchen and regale ourselves with a dish of cold ham, and when you feel disposed to ridicule country girls again, call to mind the young lady who mistook pole-beans for polyanthus, and who, through fear of a fennel-worm, trampled down three carrot-beds, and fell into a gooseberry-bush."

LONG PREACHING.—"There is nothing," says Jay of Bath, in his recently published autobiography—"there is nothing against which a young preacher should be more guarded than length." "Nothing," says Lamont, "can justify a long sermon. If it be a good one, it need not be long; and if it be a bad one, it ought not to be long." Luther, in the enumeration of nine qualities of a good preacher, gives as the sixth, "that he should know when to stop." Boyle has an essay on patience under long preaching. This was never more wanted since the commonwealth than now, in our own day, especially among our young divines and academics, who seem to think their performances can never be too much attended to. "I never," says Jay, "err this way myself, but my conviction always laments it; and for many years after I began preaching I never offended in this way. I never exceeded three quarters of an hour at most. I saw one excellency was within my reach—it was brevity—and I determined to attain it."

A COMPLIMENT.—As a lady of the Fortescue family, who possessed great personal beauty, was walking along a narrow lane, she perceived just behind her a hawk of earthenware, driving an ass with two panniers, laden with his stock in trade. To give the animal and his master room to pass, the lady suddenly stepped aside, which so frightened the donkey that he ran away, and had not proceeded far when he fell, and a great part of the crockery was broken. The lady in her turn became alarmed lest the man should load her with abuse, if not offer to insult her; but he merely exclaimed, "Never mind, madam: Balaam's ass was frightened by an angel."

DELICACY: FOR THE LADIES.—Above every other feature which adorns the female character, delicacy stands foremost, within the province of good taste. Not that delicacy which is perpetually in quest of something to be ashamed of, which makes merit of a blush, and simpers at the false construction its own ingenuity has put on an innocent remark: this spurious kind of delicacy is as far removed from good taste as from good feeling and good sense; but the high-minded delicacy which maintains its pure and undeviated walk alike among us in the society of men, which shrinks from no necessary duty, and can speak, when required, with seriousness and kindness, of things at which I

would be ashamed to smile or blush—that delicacy which knows how to confer a benefit without wounding the feelings of another, and which understands also how and when to receive one—that delicacy which can give alms without display, and advice without assumption, and which pains not the most susceptible being in creation. *Literary Journal.*

## FLORENCE VANE.

I loved thee long and dearly,  
Florence Vane,  
My youth's bright dream and early,  
Has come again!  
I recall in my fond vision  
My heart's dear pain,  
My hopes, and thy derision,  
Florence Vane!

The ruin lone, and hoary,  
The ruin old,  
Where thou did'st hark my story,  
At even told—  
That spot—the hues Elysian  
Of sky, and plain,  
I treasure in my vision,  
Florence Vane!

Thou wert lovelier, than the roses  
In their prime;  
Thy voice excelled the closes  
Of sweetest rhyme;  
Thy heart was a river  
Without a main—  
Would I had loved the never,  
Florence Vane!

But fairest, coldest wonder,  
Thy glorious clay,  
Lieth the green sod under,  
Alas! the day,  
And it boots not to remember  
Thy disdain,  
To quicken love's pale ember,  
Florence Vane!

The lilies of the valley,  
O'er young graves weep,  
And pansies love to dally,  
Where maidens sleep,  
May their bloom in beauty vieing,  
Never wane,  
Where thine earthly past is lying,  
Florence Vane!

P. P. COOKE.

TOO SMALL.—A Yankee who went over to the mother country some time ago, was asked, on returning, how he liked Great Britain. "Well," he said, "England is a very nice country, exceedingly fertile, well cultivated, very populous, and very wealthy; but," continued the Yankee, "I never liked to take a morning walk, after breakfast, because the country is so small that I was afraid of walking off the edge."

A gentleman was once walking in a street, when he met a stone cutter whom he thus addressed: "My good fellow, if the devil was to come now which of us would he take?"

After a little hesitation, the man replied: "Me sir."

Annoyed by this reply, the querist asked him for a reason.

"Because, yer honor, he would be glad to ketch meself—sure; and he'd have you at any time."

A LOCK OF HAIR.—Hair is at once the most delicate and lasting of our materials, and survives us, like love. It is so light, so gentle, so escaping from the idea of death, that with the lock of hair belonging to a child or a friend, we may almost look up to Heaven, and compare notes with the angelic nature; may almost say, "I have a piece of thee here, not unworthy of thy being now."

Leigh Hunt.

## A SUBLIME BRIDAL—TWO OCEANS WED.

Invitations are out for the most sublime and magnificent nuptials ever celebrated upon our planet—the wedding of the rough Atlantic to the fair Pacific ocean. An iron necklace has been thrown across the Isthmus; the banns are already published; and the bridal party will leave this city on Monday next, February 5th, to perform the August ceremony. Some seven millions of dollars have been spent in achieving this union; but, as the fruits thereof will soon show, it has been money well invested. Across the bosom of the Isthmus, the golden products of our Pacific borders and the incalculable treasures of the distant Orient, are destined to flow in unremitting streams.

The stupendous enterprise of uniting the two oceans which embrace the greater portion of the globe we are proud to say, was conceived and executed by our own citizens, in the frowning face of obstacles that none but Americans could overcome. The swamp, the mountains, the miasmas of the Isthmus drove all the engineers of Europe home in despair who contemplated the gigantic undertaking, and the Herculean work was left to the hands and hearts of men in whose vocabulary "there is no such word as fail." The engineers of England and France pronounced the project utterly impracticable. To the late lamented John L. Stevens and his associates, Aspinwall, Chauncey, Colt, Whiteright, and others, the world is indebted for the completion of this GREAT BOND—this commercial linking of the hemispheres. An enterprise so full of poetic sublimity, and so fraught with interest co-extensive with the whole earth, may well command the admiration of the world; and deserves to be fitly inaugurated by such a bridal party as are now preparing to embark as a witness of the grand consummation. It is a theme for such as Epithalamium as was never sung in Greece, and an occasion for a world-ringing burst of eloquence that makes one deplore afresh that the tongue of Webster is mute in death.

New-York Mirror.

## RECIPES FOR BEAUTY.

A handful of beams of sunlight, or moonlight, and equal proportions of cloudless blue air.

Among the most beautiful of Nature's beautiful workmanship, are Night and Morning; complicate and diversified in their effects, yet simple in their manufacture. What an ado would men make, the best of them—had they the recipe and right to make such a piece of work as a genuine summer morning; such an array of furnaces and crucible, of scene-painters and gilders—such a clatter of hammers and explosion of chemicals, and roaring of furnaces and rustling of curtains, and opening and closing of doors! And then what a parade there would be, to let "the rest of mankind" know 'twas "doing"—what a flourish of trumpets and rolling of drums, to let them know 'twas done.

But how silently does Nature set about the beautiful process. She wheels the globe a little on its noiseless axels, and there shines the sun! She takes a pure white beam of light and turns it down into the azure vesture of the air—it opens like a fan, the forests are fringed with gold, the lake is molten silver, the earth is crimson, and the sky is purple and gold. Then all eyes are turned unto it, then a note or two of song from the thicket and a rustle or two of leaves in the grove, and the thing is done, and the bright emblem of every thing hopeful, youthful and beautiful is "all abroad." It is Morning.

Chicago Journal.

A true friend is seldom found.

BE GENTLEMEN AT HOME.—There are few families, we imagine, any where, in which love is not abused as furnishing a license for impoliteness. A husband, father, or brother, will speak harsh words to those whom he loves the best, simply because the security of love and family pride keeps him from getting his head broken. It is a shame that a man will speak more impolitely, at times, to his wife or sister, than he would dare to any other female, except a low and vicious one. It is thus that the holiest affections of man's nature prove to be a weaker protection to women in the family circle than the restraints of society, and that a woman usually is indebted for the kindest politeness of life, to those not belonging to her own household. Things ought not so to be. The man, who, because it will not be resented, inflicts his spleen and bad temper upon those of his hearth-stone, is a small coward, and a very mean man. Kind words are the circulating medium between true gentlemen and true ladies at home, and no polish exhibited in society can atone for the harsh language and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in between those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the still more sacred bonds of conjugal love.

Springfield Republican.

UNLUCKY NUMBERS.—Some people, even in very high quarters, it is said, have an objection to thirteen at dinner. Dr. Kicherer happened to be one of the company of that number, at Dr. Henderson's and on its being remarked and pronounced unlucky, he said, "I admit that it is unlucky in one case." "What is that?"—"When there is only dinner enough for twelve."

Edgar A. Poe used to drink strong tea to excite him to poetical inspiration. Diogenes says it is no wonder that he should make Poe a poet.

## Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour of the common and medium qualities is 12½ cts. less per bbl. Wheat and Corn, no change.

Cotton has declined ½ to ¼ of a cent per lb. In other Southern products, no change.

Money continues easy on the very best securities, and good stocks are rising.

The weather for the two past days has been mild and thawy. Last night it began to rain, and to-day it continues very copiously. The snow is rapidly dissolving in our streets.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 13, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The intensely cold weather during the last week has frozen large quantities of Potatoes, and has given increased demand to those that are left. Good Mercers, Pink Eyes and Western Reds are very scarce, as are also the common round potatoes. Of sweet potatoes there are none in market. The weather to-day is much warmer again, and if it continues, we may hope to see the market supplied in a week or two.

Apples, too, have suffered much in consequence of the frost, which leaves the supply quite limited. The prices have advanced from 25c. to 50c. per bushel.

The weather, likewise, has cut off the supplies of butter, and given material impulse to the trade. Eggs have gone up a little. On the whole, the market is very good, and looks propitious for the week to come.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3 57 @ \$4 00 per bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3 75 @ \$4 00; White Mercers, \$3 50; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; N. J. Carters, none in market; Washington Co. Carters, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; Junes, \$3 50; Western Reds, \$2 75 @ \$3 00; White Pink Eyes, \$3 50 @ \$3 75; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$3 00

@ \$3 25; Long Reds, \$2 25 @ \$2 50; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes, none; Philadelphia sweet, none; Turnips, Russia, \$1 75 @ 2 00; White, \$1 25 @ \$1 50; Onions, White, \$4 50; Red, \$2 50 @ \$3 00; Yellow, \$3 50; Cabbages, \$6 @ \$10 per 100; Beets, \$1 75 per bbl.; Carrots, \$1 50; Parsnips, \$1 57.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$3 00 @ \$3 50 per bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2 50 @ \$2 00.

Butter, Orange Co., 25 @ 30c. per lb.; Western, 20 @ 23c. Eggs, 24c. per doz.; Cheese, 10c. @ 11c. per lb.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY February 14, 1855.

The severe north-east storm of rain which begun in the night still continues and renders the day most unfavorable for the market. Still the Yards present a fair supply of cattle with, however, less activity than usual.

Poor stock figures pretty largely, though some of the Yards presented much better flesh than we commonly meet with. Among others we noticed a lot of 78 cattle from Virginia, owned and sold by Joseph Williams. These were young cattle, in fine condition, and none of them selling less than 11c. per lb.

Another fine lot of 70 was from Greenbrier Co., Va., belonging to Killough & Harlan. Like the other they were young, fat, and selling from 11c. to 11½c.

Besides this, we noticed, as last week, a few very choice animals which always run too high to be taken into account in quotations. We were unable to find the owner, else we should have given them particular notice.

Considering the weather the market to-day is good, and under favorable circumstance we may hope to see it still better next week.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices: Superior quality beef is selling at..... 11 @ 11½c. per lb. Extra quality at..... 12c. Fair quality do..... 9½ @ 11c. do. Inferior do..... 7½ @ 9½c. do. Beeves..... 7½ @ 11c. Cows and Calves..... \$30 @ \$60. Veals..... 4½c. @ 6c. Sheep..... \$4 @ \$8. Swine..... 3c. @ 7c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,..... 1658	1563
Cows,..... 17	—
Veals,..... 234	—
Sheep and lambs,..... 1528	—
Swine,..... 354	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves..... 350 Swine..... 354 By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves..... 350 Cows..... 17 Veals..... 1528 Sheep and Lambs..... — By the Hudson River Railroad..... 794 By the Hudson River Steamboats..... — New-York State furnished..... 375 Ohio, "..... 412 Indiana, "..... 92 Illinois, "..... 180 Virginia, "..... 141 Connecticut, "..... 41 New-Jersey, "..... 5

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	3014
Beeves.....	264
Veals.....	30
Cows and Calves.....	37

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:  
394 Beef Cattle..... 8 @ 11c  
68 Cows and Calves..... \$20 @ \$60  
3,428 Sheep..... \$2 @ \$6.  
28 Calves..... 4½ @ 7c.

## SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, February 14, 1855.

The market at Browning's has been good the last week and still continues with a light stock on hand. The sales of Mr. McGraw have run from \$4 @ \$8, with an average of about \$5 50 per head. Among others were 21 South downs, which sold for 13c. per lb.

At Chamberlain's the market is not quite as good to-day, owing to the weather. The quality of the stock is generally good. We noticed one flock, 137 in number, of very superior quality, fed by Mr. Erwin, of Syracuse, N. Y. They were partly of the Leicester breed, estimated to weigh 135 lbs. each, and were held at a price of \$10 50 per head.

Taken together, we never saw a finer lot.



## PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Cotton—				
	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling.....	8½	8½	9½	9½
Middling Fair.....	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair.....	9½	10	11	11½
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands.....	8 12	@ 8 37		
State, straight brands.....	8 37	@ —		
State, favorite brands.....	8 37	@ —		
Western, mixed do.....	8 37½	@ —		
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	8 75	@ 9 —		
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 93	@ —		
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 62½	@ 9 —		
Ohio, fancy brands.....	—	@ 9 12		
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	—	@ 9 50		
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 00	@ 9 75		
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 50	@ 12 00		
Canada, (in bond,).....	8 62	@ 8 75		
Brandywine.....	9 —	@ —		
Georgetown.....	9 —	@ 9 —		
Petersburg City.....	9 —	@ —		
Richmond Country.....	—	@ 8 75		
Alexandria.....	—	@ 8 75		
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	—	@ 8 75		
Rye Flour.....	6 25	@ —		
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 50	@ —		
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75	@ —		
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	£ punch.	@ 22 —		
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee.....	£ bush.	2 50 @ 2 55		
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,).....	—	@ 2 20		
Wheat, Southern, White.....	—	@ 2 25		
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	—	@ 2 30		
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	—	@ 2 32		
Rye, Northern.....	—	@ 1 25		
Corn, Round Yellow.....	—	@ 1 02		
Corn, Round White.....	—	@ 1 01		
Corn, Southern White.....	—	@ 99 —		
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	—	@ 98 —		
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	—	@ —		
Corn, Western Mixed.....	—	@ 97 —		
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@ —		
Barley.....	—	@ 1 25		
Oats, River and Canal.....	—	@ 55 —		
Oats, New-Jersey.....	—	@ 55 —		
Oats, Western.....	—	@ 65 —		
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	£ bush.	2 12 @ —		
Hay—				
North River, in bales.....	—	@ 95 @ 1 —		
Lumber—				
Timber, White Pine.....	£ cubic ft.	18 @ 24		
Timber, Oak.....	—	@ 25 @ 30		
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	—	@ 35 @ 38		
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo)	@ 18 @ 22		
YARD SELLING PRICES				
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	£ M. ft. 30	@ 40		
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	—	@ 17 50 @ 19 75		
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	—	@ 40 —		
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	—	@ 20 —		
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	—	@ 37 50 @ 42 50		
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	—	@ 25 —		
Boards, North River, Box.....	—	@ 16 —		
Boards, Albany Pine.....	£ pec.	@ 14 @ 20		
Boards, City Worked.....	—	@ 22 @ 23		
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	—	@ 25 —		
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	—	@ 25 —		
Plank, Albany Pine.....	—	@ 34 @ 30		
Plank, City Worked.....	—	@ 34 @ 29		
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	—	@ 17 @ 24		
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	—	@ 22 @ 24		
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	£ bunch.	@ 2 75 @ 2 75		
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	—	@ 2 75 @ 2 75		
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	£ M. 24	@ 28 —		
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	—	@ 22 @ 25		
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	—	@ 19 @ 21		
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	—	@ 17 @ 18		
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	—	@ 32 —		
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	—	@ 15 @ 16		
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	—	@ 20 @ 22		
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	—	@ 72 —		
Staves, White Oak 1hd.....	—	@ 90 —		
Staves, White Oak Bbl.....	—	@ 60 —		
Staves, Red Oak 1hd.....	—	@ 35 —		
Heading, White Oak.....	—	@ 70 —		
Provisions—				
Beef, Mess, Country.....	£ bbl.	8 50 @ 11 —		
Beef, Mess, City.....	—	@ 10 —		
Beef, Mess, extra.....	—	@ 16 —		
Beef, Prime, Country.....	—	@ 7 —		
Beef, Prime, City.....	—	@ —		
Beef, Prime Mess.....	£ tee.	@ 23 @ 24		
Pork, Prime.....	—	@ 12 25 @ —		
Pork, Clear.....	—	@ 14 —		
Pork, Prime Mess.....	—	@ —		
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	£ lb.	@ 10 —		
Mams, Pickled.....	—	@ —		
Shoulders, Pickled.....	—	@ —		
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	£ bbl.	@ —		
Beef, Smoked.....	£ lb.	@ —		
Butter, Orange County.....	—	@ 21 @ 26		
Cheese, fair to prime.....	—	@ 9½ @ 10½		
Rice—				
Ordinary to fair.....	£ 100 lb.	2 50 @ 3 —		
Good to prime.....	—	@ 3 87½ @ 4 87½		
Salt—				
Turk's Island.....	£ bush.	@ — @ 52		
St. Martin's.....	—	@ —		
Liverpool, Ground.....	£ sack.	@ 1 —		
Liverpool, Fine.....	—	@ 1 30 @ 1 40		
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	—	@ 1 40 —		
Sugar—				
St. Croix.....	£ lb.	@ — @ —		
New-Orleans.....	—	@ 4½ @ 5½		
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	@ 4½ @ 5½		
Porto Rico.....	—	@ 5 @ 6½		
Havana, White.....	—	@ 7½ @ 8		
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	—	@ 5 @ 7½		

## Tallow—

American, Prime..... £ lb. — 11½ @ — 12½

## Tobacco—

Virginia.....	£ lb.	@ — @ 6½
Kentucky.....	—	@ — @ 10
Maryland.....	—	@ — @ 10
St. Domingo.....	—	@ 12 @ 18
Cuba.....	—	@ 17 @ 20
Yara.....	—	@ 40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	—	@ 25 @ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	—	@ 15 @ 60
Connecticut, Seed Leaf.....	—	@ 6 @ 15
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.....	—	@ — @ —

## Wool—

American, Saxony Fleeces.....	£ lb.	@ 38 @ 42
American, Full Blood Merino.....	—	@ 36 @ 37
American, ½ and ¾ Merino.....	—	@ 30 @ 33
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	—	@ 25 @ 28
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....	—	@ 30 @ 32
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....	—	@ 21 @ 23

## Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):  
Ten cents per line for each insertion.  
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.  
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.  
Ten words make a line.  
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

## THE WOOL GROWER AND STOCK

REGISTER.—The seventh volume of this valuable journal commences with January, 1855, under favorable auspices, and improved in both Matter and Manner—the publisher having resolved to spare no reasonable effort or expense to render the work indispensable to all interested in its subjects and objects. It is the ONLY American journal devoted to the important interests of WOOL AND STOCK HUSBANDRY—and valuable to EVERY OWNER of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine or Poultry, wherever located. Each number comprises

## THIRTY-TWO LARGE OCTAVO PAGES!

Printed in best style, on fine white paper, and illustrated with superior Engravings. The present volume will embody a large amount of useful and reliable information on the breeding, rearing and profitable management of Domestic Animals. Careful reviews of the Wool, Cattle, Grain and Provision Markets are given in each number—an invaluable feature.

TERMS—Fifty Cents a Volume, or One Dollar a Year. Liberal reduction to Agents and Clubs. Now is the time to subscribe. Specimen numbers sent free. Money at our risk, if properly mailed to

—75m1130

D. D. T. MOORE,  
Rochester, N. Y.

## TO FARMERS.—A YOUTH 16 years of

age is desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with agriculture, and wishes to connect himself with a competent, practical and energetic Farmer. He is robust, healthy and strong, and has received a good common English education. He is respectfully connected, and wishes to remain with a pleasant family where he will have plenty of farm-work and good treatment until he is 21 years of age. His object is to become a farmer. Address YOUTH, at this Office. 73-77

## PURE BRED ANIMALS

## AT

## PRIVATE SALE.

Mount Fordham, Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall, New-York, by Harlem Railroad.

Having completed the sale of my domestic animals, as advertised in Catalogue of 1854, (excepting the Short Horn bull BALCO (9919), and at prices highly remunerative—for which patronage I feel grateful, not only to the public of almost every State in the Union, but to the Canadas, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands—I will issue, about the 1st of MARCH next, A CATALOGUE FOR 1855, consisting of Short Horned bulls, and bull calves, (some of which belong to my friend and part associate, Mr. Becar); North Devon bulls, and bull calves. Southdown rams, Suffolk, Berkshire, and Essex swine, now ready for delivery, of almost all ages, and both sexes. This Catalogue will be illustrated with portraits of my Prize animals. Most of the original animals of my breeding establishment were selected by me, in England, in person, and strictly in reference to quality, in my judgment, best adapted to the use of this country. L. G. MORRIS. January 23, 1855. 73—

## SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale

three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages—four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan, red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tempest and imported Wolviston.

73—

JOHN R. PAGE,  
Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y.

## PATENT TRUCK CULTIVATOR.

## THE HOE SUPERSEDED.

The attention of Gardeners and Farmers is invited to a new Machine (patent applied for) for tending by hand all kinds of vegetables that are grown in rows, as soon as the plants can be seen. It cuts up the weeds within a half inch of the growing plant, without moving or covering it or injuring the root.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT ONE MAN CAN DO MORE WORK WITH ONE OF THESE MACHINES THAN SIX MEN CAN DO WITH HOES, and do it better.

Growers of Onions, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, and all garden crops, are invited to inspect the Machine at the store of 73—76m1135

73—

R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

## AS GARDENER.—An Englishman who

thoroughly understands the growing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; also the management of green-houses and grape-tries, with or without fire. Excellent testimonials as to ability and steadiness can be given if required. Will board in or out of the house. A situation near the city preferred. Address W. SUMMERBEY, Bellport, L. I., where he is at present employed. 72—75

## WILLOW PEELING MACHINE.—A

few Machines for peeling the BASKET WILLOW either by hand or horse power, will be furnished next Spring, if ordered immediately.

Also Cuttings for planting, with full directions.

GEO. J. COLBY,  
72-76m1134

Jonesville, Vt. Jan. 16, 1855.

## AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

## CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show," held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of AMERICAN Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y. As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording fee for EACH animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I cannot be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject. L. F. A.

Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice. 63—71m1140

## DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PE-

RUBIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDRETTE, &amp;c.,

for sale by R. L. ALLEN,  
70—77 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y.

## FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano.

Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

## LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON,  
37 No 54 Wall-st., New-York

## GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS

WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish

## C. B. DeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain

## SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.

Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

## C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME

Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.,  
70—82m1131 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

## OSIER WILLOW, &amp;c.—The subscriber

will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will be promptly attended to.

Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

S. P. HOUGH  
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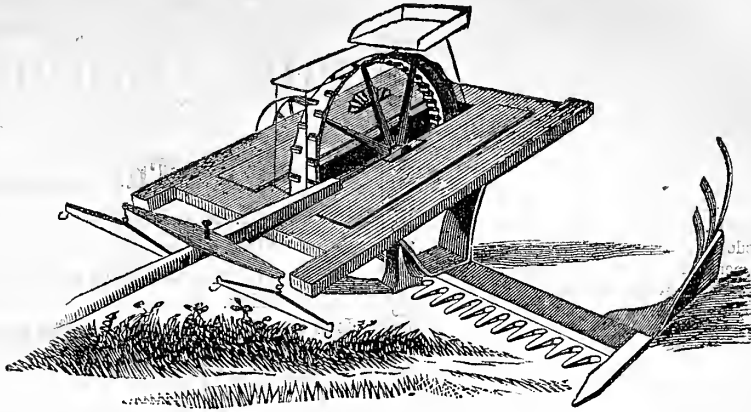
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THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Ammabroma, or Sand Food of Sonora.....	359
Agricultural Society, the United States.....	360
Agriculture, Virginia.....	356
Brown, John (Poetry).....	362
Boarding house, a Nigger.....	363
Bread, a Word about.....	360
Chemistry.....	360
Cousin, our.....	364
Compliment.....	364
Colts, treatment of the feet.....	356
Depth vs. Drouth.....	355
Duelling Anecdote.....	363
Farmers, Prospects of American, for 1855.....	353
Farm, Monthly report of the Model.....	357
Farmers' Club, the Bedford.....	360
Grapes, the Hybridization of.....	359
Guano at the South.....	355
Grass, Couch or Twiwh.....	355
Hovey's Magazine.....	358
Herd Book, American.....	361
Hair, a lock of.....	364
Lady, Awkward Situation for a.....	362
Ladies, Delicacy for the.....	364
Numbers, Unlucky.....	365
Potatoes, Planting.....	361
Poultry.....	354
Preaching, Long.....	364
Shade Trees, etc.....	353
Small, too.....	364
Stock, How to feed economically.....	361
Sheep, Standard for Saxony.....	362
Swine—Lady Berk and Sir Robert (Illustrated).....	355
The largest Pig in America.....	360
Sugar, Maple.....	355
Syntax, Specimens of.....	363
Squash, the Acorn.....	360
Squashes, Cultivation.....	357
Vanc, Florence (Poetry).....	364
We'll all meet, etc.....	362
Yam, Chinese.....	357

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Letters in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled up with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practical, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by any of our subscribers.

Paper is cheap, so is postage, and we earnestly request correspondents to write only on one side of the sheet; and further, that they will place their lines as widely apart as may be, so that in preparing articles for the printer, we can always have room between them to insert additions or corrections.

Postage is no higher paid at the office of delivery than if paid at the office where mailed, and as the "regulations" at the New York Post-office preclude us from paying by the quarter or year, it is useless for subscribers to send money for the pre-payment of postage, for we can not attend to paying postage fifty-two times a year for each subscriber.

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The *American Agriculturist* is under the joint Editorial supervision of Mr. A. B. ALLEN—its principal editor for the first ten years—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, A. M., a thoroughly practical farmer and agricultural chemist.

They will be assisted by Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, an eminent practical farmer, stock breeder, and fruit grower; Rev. WM. CLIFT, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, both widely known as pleasing and instructive writers on gardening and other departments of practical Agriculture, and, in addition to these, number of other eminent Agricultural and Horticultural writers.

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ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M., }  
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

Published Weekly by Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

{ UNDER THE JOINT EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF  
A. B. ALLEN & ORANGE JUDD.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 24.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1855.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 76.

## For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

### NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual meeting of this Society was held at Albany on the 14th and 15th inst. The morning was occupied at the rooms of the Society, in social conversation among the members from different sections of the State, and in examining the various articles on exhibition. Soon after 12 M. nearly 200 members of the Society convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and listened to the Report of the Executive Committee and Treasurer. The latter showed the receipts of the past year to have been \$22,296 13; expenditures, \$19,723 77.

Immediately after the reading of these reports a resolution, offered by Mr. Clark, to adopt an amendment to the Constitution, proposed one year ago, called up the question of a permanent location, in one or more places, of the Annual Show of the Society. It was quite evident that this was the leading question, which had called together an unusually large representation from the central, western and southern tier of counties. From the first indications we surmised that the special interests of the central counties would carry the day, and that the Show-grounds would be either located in Syracuse alone, or, at most, in two localities, probably Rochester and Albany. A lengthy discussion of both sides of the question, however, seemed to change the opinion of many who had come up to the meeting determined to vote for such a measure.

In favor of a permanent location it was claimed that several thousands of dollars would be saved in the annual erection of new buildings, inclosures, &c.; a great amount of labor would be saved to the officers and executive committee; better provision would be made for the protection of animals and articles on exhibition, &c. In opposition it was urged that, to fix upon a permanent place for the fairs would give them a local and not a State character, since the chief display of exhibited articles always comes from the immediate vicinity of the Show; that the saving of a few thousand dollars annually was of no consequence, in comparison with the benefits to be derived from such exhibitions, and that each section

of the State should share equally in such benefits; that competition would cease, and even those receiving the benefits of the permanent location would less regard them, if they were to be enjoyed for a series of years. It was also claimed that the question should be left an open one, to be decided from time to time, by those who were to be the future active members, and that we should not now tie them down by a constitutional enactment which it would be difficult to annul afterwards.

These and other considerations prevailed, and on calling the ayes and noes, the proposed amendment to the constitution, instead of receiving the required support of two-thirds of the members present, was negatived by the decisive vote of 107 against, to 63 in favor of it. We think the question settled for a few years, at least, though due notice was given that the proposition would be renewed at the next annual meeting.

This question settled, the usual committee of 24—three from each judicial district—was selected to propose a location for the Show the present year, and to nominate the officers. The report of the committee, nominating the following officers, was unanimously adopted.

President—Judge SAMUEL CHEEVER, of Saratoga.

Vice Presidents—John C. Jackson, Isaac E. Haviland, George Vail, John McDonald, John A. Sherman, S. P. Chapman, D. C. Van Slyck, W. W. Weed.

Executive Committee—Additional Members—T. S. Faxton, S. G. Faile, Chas. Morrill, Anthony Van Bergen, W. C. Watson.

Cor. Secretary—B. P. Johnson.

Rec. Secretary—Luther Tucker.

Treasurer—B. B. Kirkland.

#### LOCATION OF THE NEXT SHOW.

The committee reported 13 votes in favor of Utica, 10 for Elmira, and one for Watertown. A motion was made to disagree with the committee, and give the location to Elmira. After some discussion the question was decided by ayes and noes—107 voting in the affirmative and 80 in the negative. So that the next Annual Show will go to Elmira, if the citizens of that place, and the Railroad Companies centering there, make suitable arrangements in regard to funds, accommodations, reduced fares, &c.

On the whole, we think this decision a wise one, and the success of the Show, and the question of future permanent location now rests chiefly upon the citizens of Elmira and the southern tier of counties. They

have the ability to do all that is necessary, and it only remains for them to take hold of the matter *at once* and with spirit.

In regard to the winter exhibition of fat cattle, dressed meats, seeds, fruits, &c., at Albany, we think, taken as a whole, it has been exceeded in some former years. The severe snow storms so prevalent throughout the State, contributed to this result. We give the list of premiums, which is a fair indication of the articles exhibited and their merits.

#### ON FARMS.

1. Wm. P. Otley, Phelps, Ontario Co.—Plate, \$50. 2. George W. Coffin, Amenia, Dutchess Co.—Plate, \$30.

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*Wheat, Rye, and Oats.*—For the best crop of Winter Wheat, 4-766-1,000 acres, to Jarvis M. Skinner, Barre, Orleans Co., 40 bush. 16 lb. per acre, first premium, \$15.

For the best crop of Rye, to Hiram Converse, Jefferson Co., 223-100 acres, 94 bush., first premium, \$15.

For the best crop of Oats, to E. M. Bradley, Ontario Co., for Poland Oats, 240-100 acres, 35½ bush. per acre, by weight 32 lbs. per bush., first premium, \$15. Second best crop to E. M. Bradley, Ontario Co., for common Oats, 341-100 acres, 82½ bushels per acre, second premium, \$10.

#### GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Best 5 bushels of Spring Wheat, John H. Zimmerman, Pamela, Jefferson Co., \$5.

Second do., David Coonradt, Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., \$3.

Best 5 bushels Rye, David Coonradt, \$5. Second do., A. E. Van Allen, Greenbush, \$3.

Third do., Jacob Wally, Bethlehem, \$2. Best 5 bushels Two-rowed Barley, weight 55 lbs. to the bushel, O. Howland, \$5.

Second do., weight 43 lbs., Wm. Davidson, Hartwich, Otsego Co., \$3.

Best 5 bushels Oats, 44½ lbs., David Coonradt, \$5.

Second do., 34½ lbs., Henry Schoonmaker, Albany Co., \$3.

Third do., Jacob Wally, Albany County, 32½ lbs. \$2.

*Corn.*—Best 5 bushels yellow, 60 lbs, Volney, Chatham, Columbia Co., \$5.

Second do., 60 lbs., O. Howland, Auburn, \$3.

Third do., James P. Noxon, Whitecreek, Washington Co., \$3.

Best 5 bushels white Corn, 58 lbs., David Coonradt, Brunswick, \$5.

Best 5 bushels Peas, Marrowfats, O. Howland, \$5.

Best 5 bushels large White Beans, called Marrowfats, \$5.

Third best small white Pea Beans, O. Howland, \$2.

Best 5 bushels small Clover Seed, 64 lbs., O. Howland, \$3.

Best 5 bushels, Timothy Seed, 49½ lbs., O. Howland, \$3.

Second best do., 46 lbs., J. H. Zimmerman, Pamela, Jefferson Co., \$2.

*Discretionary.*—Douw Van Vechten, Mohawk, for best quality of Seed. Volume Transactions.

Henry Schoonmaker, Bethlehem, best 5 bushels Buckwheat. 2 Volume Transactions.

William Davidson, Otsego County, for good quality of Buckwheat. Volume Transactions.

#### FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Best Ox, 4 years old, John Lee, Cambridge, Mass., \$25.

Second best do., Thomas Kimber, Onondaga Co., \$20.

Third best do., Levi Johnson, Jefferson Co., \$15.

Best 3 year-old Steer, white Durham, Thos. Kimber, Onondaga Co., \$25.

Second best do., Nathaniel Lynch, Auburn, \$20.

Third best do., to do., \$15.

Best Fat Cow, roan Durham, 4 year-old, Thos. Kimber, Onondaga Co., \$10.

Second best do., W. F. Baker, Henrietta, \$15.

Best 3 year-old Heifer, Earl & Salisbury, Ellisburgh, \$15.

Second best do., to do., \$10.

Best Splayed Heifer, 3 year-old, Durham, A. Fitch, \$10.

Best Long-Wool Sheep, to E. Gagley, Clinton, Dutchess Co., \$10.

Second best do., E. W. Cady, Dryden, \$8.

Third best do., Sanford Cook, New Scotland, Albany Co., \$5.

Yearling Long-Wool Sheep, William F. Baker, \$8.

Cross-Breed Sheep, A. C. Wright, Rensselaerwyck, \$10.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

*Sheep.*—Best Long-wool Sheep, first premium to E. Gazely, \$5.

Middle-Wool, first premium to Snowdon & Charles, Albany, \$5; 2d do. to do. do., \$3.

*Cross-Breed.*—First premium to Obadiah Howland, Auburn, \$5; 2d do. to do. do., \$3.

*Hogs,* over 350 lbs.—First premium to George Swartz, Albany, \$5; 2d do. to J. H. Gardner, \$3.

*Hogs,* less than 350 lbs.—First premium to Snowdon & Charles, Albany, \$5.

*Sides of Beef.*—First premium to Snowdon & Charles, \$5; 2d do. to do. do., \$3.

*Turkeys.*—First premium to O. Howland, Auburn, \$2; 2d do. to E. S. Heywood, Rochester, \$4.

*Geese.*—First premium to Wm. Dawson, \$2.

*Ducks.*—First premium to Wm. Dawson, \$2.

#### FRUITS.

*Apples.*—Best 20 varieties, E. S. Heywood, Rochester, Diploma and \$3.

Second best, W. Davidson, Hartwick, Otsego Co., \$2.

Best 10 varieties, Robert H. Brown, Greece, Monroe Co., Diploma and \$3.

Second best, W. Ives, Watertown, Barry and \$1.

Best dish of Apples, James H. Watts, Rochester, S. S. Medal.

E. S. Heywood, Rochester, for specimens of Currant Wine and Isabella Grapes, S. S. Medal and \$1.

#### PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES, ETC.

*Potatoes.*—First premium on quantity, Peter Crispell, Jr., Hurley, Ulster Co., \$3.

First premium on table quality, D. A. Bulkley, Williamstown, Mass., \$3.

Best acre Timothy Seed, Douw Van Vechten, \$5.

Clover Seed, first premium, Douw Van Vechten, \$5.

Broom Corn, B. Cheesbro, Guilderland, \$5.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

*Cheese.*—First premium to J. Ives, Jefferson Co., silver cup, valued \$15.

Second premium to E. F. Carter, Le Roy, Jefferson Co., silver cup valued \$10.

J. & D. H. Cary, a discretionary premium recommended, volume Transactions.

*Butter.*—First premium to Noah Hitchcock, Homer, Cortland Co., silver cup valued \$15.

Second premium to Jonas Lasher, Quaker Springs, Saratoga Co., silver cup valued \$10.

Third premium to Joseph Daniels, Greenfield, Saratoga Co., \$5.

Discretionary premium to Abram Wait, New-Lebanon, volume Transactions.

#### NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The adjourned meeting of this society was held at Trenton, on the 14th inst. We were unable to attend, as we were at the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Society held at Albany, on the same day. The following condensed report of the New-Jersey meeting, we give from the True American—a most excellent paper by the way—published at Trenton.

The President being absent, the chair was taken by Mr. Saxton, one of the Vice Presidents.

The Executive Committee reported that the vacancies occurring by the resignation of Lewis Perrine as Vice President, and F. P. Auten as Recording Secretary, had been filled by the appointment of Thomas Laverder of Mercer County as Vice President, and Joseph R. Cornell of Somerset County as Corresponding Secretary, which was approved and confirmed by the Association.

It was then on motion resolved, that the executive committee be requested to take the necessary steps to procure a charter of incorporation for the association.

A motion was offered declaring that a State fair should be held during the coming autumn, which was amended, leaving the same to the discretion of the executive committee, upon which a spirited debate took place; which resulted in the adoption of the amendment.

A number of new members subscribed the constitution and paid the fee of membership.

On motion it was resolved, that the members of the society, wherever they may be, shall constitute committees to receive the subscriptions of new members, and shall forward the names and admission fees received, to the corresponding secretary, who will send to all such members certificates of membership.

The society then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock P. M.

Pursuant to adjournment the Society again met; Professor Cook, Assistant State Geologist and Hon. Richard S. Field, delivered very interesting addresses which were listened to with great attention by the members and other persons present.

On motion of Mr. Torrey, the provision of the Constitution requiring six months advertisement of a schedule of premiums previous to the holding of a fair, was suspended in the event that the Executive Committee should determine upon holding one next fall.

On motion of Judge Robeson, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Messrs. Cook and Field, for their very able and interesting addresses.

The society then adjourned.

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, we would like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one.

#### CONSTITUTION

#### OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The name of this society shall be "The New Jersey State Agricultural Society." Its object shall be to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, the domestic and household arts.

SEC. 1. The society shall consist of all such persons as shall signify to the executive or the general committee their wish to become members, and shall pay on signing this constitution, one dollar, and annually thereafter one dollar, and also of honorary and corresponding members. The Presidents of county agricultural societies in the State, shall be ex-officio members of this society.

The payment of ten dollars shall constitute life membership, and exempt the contributor from all annual payments.

SEC. 2.—OFFICERS.—The officers of the society shall be a president, a vice president, from each congressional district, a recording secretary, a secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, an executive committee, consisting of the above named officers, and one additional member from each county, any nine of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and a general committee, the members of which shall be located in the several counties, and be equal to the representatives in the house of assembly.

SEC. 3.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—The president shall have a general superintendence of all the affairs of the society, and preside at its meetings.

In case of his death, illness or inability to act, the oldest vice president shall act in his stead, and have the same power and perform all the duties, until the next annual meeting.

The recording secretary shall keep the minutes of the society, and of the executive committee.

The corresponding secretary shall carry on the correspondence with other societies, with individuals, and with the general committee in furtherance of the objects of the society.

The treasurer shall keep the funds of the society, and disburse them on the order of the president or chairman of the executive committee, and shall make a detailed report of his receipts and expenditures at the annual meeting.

The executive committee shall transact the business of the society generally, shall take charge of and distribute and preserve all seeds, plants and books, and shall have also the charge of all communications designed or calculated for publication, and so far as they may deem expedient, shall collect, arrange and publish the same in such manner and form as in their discretion may seem best calculated to promote the objects of the society. They shall select their own chairman, and meet quarterly, and at any other time when convoked by the president. They shall also arrange a schedule of premiums to be awarded at the annual cattle show or fair, and publish the same at least six months before such show shall be held.

The general committee are charged with the interests of the society in the counties in which they respectively reside, and will constitute a medium of communication between the executive committee and remote members of the society.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the society on the third Tuesday in January, in the city of Trenton, at which time all the officers shall be elected by a plurality of votes and by ballot. Any vacancy occurring during the year, may be filled by the executive committee, who shall have power to convoke extra or special meetings of the society.

Sec. 5. The society may hold cattle shows and fairs, at such time and place as shall be designated by the executive committee.

Sec. 6. This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting.

#### WHO WAS THE INVENTOR OF THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL REAPING MACHINE?

There is no account of any successful reaper in ancient times, and it is well known that England and Scotland never produced any up to the time of the London Exhibition of all nations in 1851; it consequently follows that the claim of priority is clearly confined to the United States. The question then is, who originated the successful reaping and mowing machine?

I do not wish to urge any unjust claim for myself, but I wish to maintain the credit which is justly due to me.

It is well known to the country, and by farmers in particular, that there are at the present day several successful reaping machines, which are known by different names; but it is not generally known that all of them, without exception, embrace substantially the principle invented by me, and exhibited by myself in successful operation in the harvest field as long ago as 1833, and however surprising and unexpected this statement may appear, it is nevertheless true that there is no successful reaping and mowing machine now in use without it. Most of the reaping and mowing machines of the present day are of recent date; nearly all of them are little more than copies of my invention.

The old Roman machine seems to have been little more than a cart, backed up to the wheat. This mode of approaching the grain, was followed by the Scotch and English inventors from the remotest period in the history of reapers down to 1854. The earliest of these English and Scotch machines appear to have been constructed on the rotary principle, the cutting instruments being placed on the periphery of a large horizontal wheel, which revolved near the ground. Bell, of Scotland, at a later period used sickles. His machine presented to the grain a row of pointed blades, which operated like a series of tailor's shears, but it was soon pronounced a failure. The American reapers woke it up from a long sleep in 1851. It was resuscitated and flourished for a brief season, took the English and Scotch prizes in 1853 by especial favor, and was again condemned at the late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society held in Lincoln, (England) the present year 1854.

Much time, labor, and money were expended on these early inventions during many years, but there does not appear to be any record of a successful reaper until my discovery, first publicly exhibited in successful operation on the 2d day of July, 1833.

In conclusion, I will submit the following points, and leave it to the judgment of the public to decide who was the inventor of the successful reaping and mowing machine:

*First.*—Every effort at reaping by machinery from the earliest time down to July the 2d, A. D. 1833, were failures.

*Second.*—The double or slotted finger in combination with vibrating blades was not used by any other person than myself previous to the 2d day of July, 1833. On that day this invention was put into successful operation by me, and its performance approved by an agricultural society then present on the field.

*Third.*—Every successful reaping and mowing machine, of whatever name, which has been brought before the public since that time, is substantially of the principle invented by me, and put in successful operation by myself, on the 2d day of July, 1833.

No change has been made in the cutting apparatus of my reaper since 1833, except an improvement to prevent choking, but several changes have from time to time been made in the construction of the woodwork, and in the arrangement of the gearing, to render the machine convenient and durable and of lighter draught. OBED HUSSEY.

#### JACOB STRAWN, THE NAPOLEON OF CATTLE.

Mr. Strawn is a man of about five feet and six inches in stature, stoutly built, with a chest of great capacity, measuring about the breast, as we are told, fifty-two inches in girth. He is now fifty-four years of age; a little upon the down hill side of life, with hair turning grey; and as he himself says, "getting a little lazy;" that is, obliged to sleep as many as about four hours every night. He has a large and pleasant face, and is a man of good appearance. His farm consists of two tracts of land lying, firstly, in the heart of Morgan County, and next in the County of Sangamon. The first consists of 7,800 acres, in one body; being six miles in length by three and a half in breadth; the other of 8,500 acres; or together, something over 16,000 acres, of as good land as the sun and the moon ever shine upon. These lands, with all their improvements, stock, and fixtures, are his individual earnings; being the product of no speculation, either in lands, stocks, or other matters; and the result of no "rise in real estate;" for we have not been able to learn that Mr. Strawn ever sold an acre of land since he came to the State. Nor has he bought lands for the sake of monopolizing, or "holding on," or for traffic in reality; his purchases have been for use, and when obtained have been, and are, used.

Jacob Strawn was born in Somerset Co., Pa. His parents we infer to have been either poor or in such circumstances as to leave him to shirk pretty much for himself. His mother we learn was a "terrible" worker, and the boy Jacob was taught in her ways. We hear of his endeavors at clearing a farm, after his first marriage, which took place at home in Pennsylvania; of his chopping till far into the night, by the light of fires kindled by his wife of the fallen trees, and after a short sleep, being at it again, after the same fashion, by the same aid. At an early day he left Pennsylvania for Licking Co., Ohio, where he remained eleven years, and then pulling up stakes again, came to Illinois, arriving in 1831, and pitching upon a small tract of about 300 acres, where his house now stands.

The great business of his life had, however, been long commenced. Indeed, in his own words, he "began it at ten years of age, and has driven it to this time, with all the wind and credit he could command." The great passion of his life was and is—*steers—cattle*; to drive them, to feed them, buy them, sell them; and then own other steers, to go through the like process;—this was to him and is yet, what books were to Kirk White, or armies to Napoleon. He pursued it eleven years in Ohio, and at the end had cash enough to purchase the aforesaid 300 and odd acres in Morgan County, three miles from Jacksonville, Illinois. He got him up a small log house, good as those of his neighbors, and which stands yet where he resided till 1838, when his present dwelling was erected. The partner of his early life died, however, about one year after his arrival in Illinois, leaving him three sons, who still survive. Twenty years since his present wife was joined to him, and five living children are the result of this marriage. From that day to this, his life has been an undeviating pursuit of his absorbing idea. His were first the steers fed in Mor-

gan County, and he has probably fed more since that time than all other men in the County together. The industry with which this business has been pursued by him, is wholly without a parallel in all the histories of business ever perused or heard of by us. Mr. Strawn is not and never has been in any proper sense of the term, a breeder of cattle. He *buys* them, feeds them till fattened and then sells them. As his business increased, he increased his farm till it has grown to its present size. He has now upon it, 2,900 acres of corn, 1,600 head of cattle—having just sold 400 whose places must soon be again filled; 700 hogs to follow and fatten after his cattle, about fifty horses, and from 50 to 100 mules. Of other stock he has little. His only experience in sheep, he gave as follows: "He once bought 26 head; the dogs killed 16 of them, and the balance he sold to a butcher, who has not yet paid him." Of turkeys, hens, or other poultry, he cares little or nothing. He raises a few steers yearly, and one of these, one year and a half old, sold the present season, weighed 1,350 pounds.

His sales of stock the present season, have amounted to something over \$100,000; those of cattle alone exceeding \$96,000.

The style of farming pursued by Mr. Strawn may easily be gathered from the foregoing: He raises no wheat, oats, or other small grain; the whole surface of his domain is devoted to timber, grass and corn. We were however shown one field, now 15 years in grass, which the plow has never touched. It was a piece of rough bog lowland, given over to weeds and brush. It was "brought to," by clearing the surface, smoothing it down; and being trod compactly together by an immense drove of cattle. Since then it yields all the grass a scythe can go through, and at this time is peppered all over with hay stacks. All the corn is *fed on the land*. A common manner of raising it, is, to furnish the land to a laborer, and have the corn grown and put into stooks at a cost to Mr. Strawn, of eight cents the bushel. One man will tend a field of 40 acres. We were shown a field of a half section—or 320 acres—which will now yield, not much less than 80 bushels per acre, bad as the season has been. This half section by the way is a favorite size for a field on this farm.

Mr. S. makes it a condition with all who cultivate land for him, that no weeds are to be tolerated. He will any where on his farm, get off his horse to pull up a weed: and in his own words, "a hat full of cockle burr or sour dock could not be found on the premises." In truth, the extent of his possessions, forms no occasion for slovenliness of culture. Neater, cleaner lands can not be found in the State. The enclosures are almost exclusively of Virginia rail fence, staked and ridged, such as no civilized bullock will think of attempting. The usual practice of good farmers in this part of the State, is here followed, of cutting up and putting in stook all the corn. At this work, the sons of Mr. S., in striped overalls, were engaged, on the day of our visit. As the stooks are wanted for feed, they are hauled into a lot adjoining, and fed upon the grass, stalks, ears and all. Hogs either run with the cattle or are turned in after them, and thus clean work is made of feeding.

The question may arise, where such a number of steers can be found, as are here annually fed and turned off. This is perhaps no difficult question to answer now, for cattle are plenty at present in Illinois; and instead of increasing his business, Mr. Strawn, owing to the slight pressure of years and infirmity, has rather decreased it of late. But years ago, when the land was newer and the country was wilder, the business of finding and driving cattle on such a scale was one of



enormous labor, and furnished a field for the genius of such a man as Mr. Strawn. It was his custom to scour all Southern and Central Illinois, Missouri, and the settled parts of Iowa; riding by day and by night, across prairies, and through timber, by the road or without a road, as the case might be, in a manner fairly entitling the story of it to the pages of romance. Sleep was of no consequence to him. To ride a week day and night, without a wink of sleep, except what he got upon his horse, was no uncommon occurrence; and this has been followed for eight and nine days together more than once, as we have it from his own story. When the country was particularly wild and difficult, pilots were employed, and men were ready here and there to heed the call of Jacob Strawn, at whatever hour of the night he happened to make his appearance. Yet he would cross a new section of territory almost as if by instinct; the quick and accurate apprehensions of the features of territory, which habit and keen observation had given him, seldom left him at a loss while there was daylight or stars.

Perhaps some may suppose that there is no chance for art or skill in driving cattle. If any have such a notion, a trial or two with a drove of wild bullocks would extract the conceit. Mr. Strawn can drive any bullock any where. Wo to the wild steer breaking from the drove to escape him. On his trained horse, Mr. Strawn is along side of him, and the youngster feels the whack of that terrible cattle whip, fairly cracking through all his interior in repeated strokes, till he roars with pain. If this does not suffice, the story is told us, that in his prime, he could ride alongside the animal, and without dismounting, seize him by a horn with one hand, and by the nose with the other, and tumble him upon his side before he could "know what made his head swim." How far this is true, we do not know, but have reason to think it has been done. Of course one or the other must "give in," and so far it has always been the bullock.

A constant service of twenty or thirty years of this kind, could not fail to develop a personal heroism, none the less real, on account of its peaceful ends. For years together the beef market of St. Louis was either supplied or controlled by Mr. Strawn. Till his business had reached \$25,000 per annum, he kept no books whatever; all his receipts, payments and balances, being carried in his head; yet no man caught him in a mistake; nor could any man be found who could at all cope with his rapidity of calculation. He would ride through a drove of a hundred steers, weigh them all in his mind, add the amounts together, calculate their cost at the market price, and before the owner counted their number, the money would be tendered. "Will you take it? if so here it is; if not, enough said;" and Jacob Strawn is somewhere else. We have heard it said that he, or two of his three older sons, would almost infallibly decide, by the eye, the weight of any bullock, or number of bullocks, within from five to ten pounds each, on a ride through them; and that the difference would never pay the trouble of putting the animals upon the scales. All steers are known to him. His eye once on a horned animal, and he knows him henceforth as a man knows his brother. Of all his 2,000 cattle, each is an acquaintance, and his proper pasture is remembered, and his absence from it noted at once, even though in his possession but a day.

His present dwelling is a large two story building, of brick, erected in 1838. The timber cost \$50 per thousand in St. Louis, with expenses of hauling. It is a fine farmer's home, with a kitchen perhaps 20 by 40 feet; capable of the work necessary to feed the

large household employed about the farm. The parlor is of moderate size; well, but not extravagantly furnished; adorned with a life-like picture of himself at full length, with his huge riding whip in hand, and with the portraits of his wife and children. The center table is covered with beautiful sea shells.

Mrs. Strawn is a lady of about forty years of age, and of about the stature of her husband. She is a woman of much apparent strength and vigor of character, united with the gentleness and suavity which become her sex. She is obliged to support heavy cares; being the treasurer of the household, and having the entire oversight of all farm business, most of the time in the absence of her husband. Yet she takes a warm interest in matters of education and benevolence, and is ready for every duty possible to her situation.

*Prairie Farmer.*

#### MANAGEMENT OF TOBACCO.

In looking over the November number of the Southern Planter, my attention was particularly called to an "Essay on the Culture of Tobacco," over the signature of Wm. H. Jones, of Mecklenburg. Being a planter myself, I read it carefully, and think it a good production. By writing this, or saying what I shall, I do not mean or intend to controvert any thing said by him; but as we differ in our management in several particulars, I thought it would not be amiss to give to the readers of the Southern Planter, as a suggestion only, my plan of management upon a few of the important points in the management of a crop of tobacco, in which we differ. He says after the tobacco is cut, "as soon as it can be handled without breaking, it is placed in small parcels, say enough for six or eight sticks, and hung on sticks." My plan is to stack it in round stacks, by setting it up upon the tails, as straight up as I can to make it stand and press it close together, else it will fall about and coddle; but if put up right it will never coddle. I put as much in a stack as is convenient, paying no regard to the particular quantity. In this condition, it may, if you choose, remain for days, if the weather is suitable. My practice, however, is (if I do not want it to yellow some in the stacks) to haul it immediately off to the barn upon an ox cart, placing planks upon the bottom of the wood body, made fast, with all the wood standards out; put a little dry straw or hay upon the planks to make the load slip off when the body is tilted, which will place the load in a pile just where you want it without damage, and as it was put upon the cart. When the cart body is tilted, the oxen are made to draw the cart from under the load. The load is placed on the cart by lapping the tails together, with the stalks out. Secondly, when the tobacco is sufficiently cured for stripping, and it is put in a bulk for that purpose, he says: "Whenever the weather is unfit for out-door work, the tobacco is stripped." I am aware that the progress of the general business upon a farm may be advanced by this course; but whether the interest of the planter is promoted by it, is a matter of some doubt with me, for the following reasons: 1st. It is a difficult matter to keep a bulk in good condition for stripping in harsh winter weather, unless covered with damp oak leaves from the woods; and even then, we are apt to let it lie in bulk too long. If it is too soft, we let it funk, and if not, it is liable to get too dry and waste much in stripping. My practice is, whenever I put tobacco in a bulk for stripping, to strip it forthwith, straighten and bulk down by lapping the tails, weight heavily, and invariably re-hang in from four to six days, after bulking; if I re-hang at all. 2dly. If I purpose not prizing until spring or summer, as it is re-hung it is crowded high up in the house and

then let it remain until I wish to order it for the hogshead. When, on a soft time, to prevent its shattering, it is opened for ordering. My conviction is from experience that good tobacco of any class will be reduced in its original value two dollars per hundred by bulking it and letting it remain in bulk to sweeten, then re-hang it to order for prizing. Consequently, tobacco should not under any circumstances, I think, be permitted to lie in bulk but a few days out of prizing order. Hence it is, I think, that the tobacco merchants mostly advise the planter against re-hanging. It is clear to my mind that if tobacco is permitted to sweeten in the bulk and then re-hung, the finer properties and the more delicious qualities of it escape in drying in the atmosphere, and can never be regained; whereas, if it does not sweeten until in prizing order, it has all of its originality in it, and is undoubtedly better, and is worth more money. 3dly. In stripping we make two sorts only—good and lugs. When it is struck off of the sticks in prizing order, we then class the different qualities and sizes, and pack and prize separately.

ALBEMARLE, Nov. 25. 1854,

ED. J. THOMPSON.

#### ITALIAN AGRICULTURE.

UNDER the blue heavens and delightful sun of Italy, even its mountains are fertile; and the fruits of the earth are reared with ease in every part of the ascent from the base almost to the summit. An admirable terrace-cultivation—such as prevails in the mountains of Syria and of China—has every where converted the slopes, naturally arid and sterile, into a succession of gardens, loaded with the choicest vegetable productions. "The grapes hang in festoons from tree to tree; the song of the nightingale is heard in every grove; and all nature seems to rejoice in the paradise which the industry of man has created." Nor was that industry a small matter. The earth for these gardens had to be brought from a distance—retaining walls had to be erected—the steep slopes converted into a series of gentle inclinations—and the mountain torrents diverted or restrained, so as to provide the means of artificial irrigation, wherewith to support vegetation during the long drouths of summer. By the incessant labor of centuries all this has been accomplished. The rocky debris have been cleared off the slopes, and built into walls and terraces; these terraces are always covered with fruit trees, and amid the reflection of so many walls the fruit is most abundant and of a superior quality. One who has himself visited this mountain paradise, thus speaks of it:—"No room is lost in these little but precious freeholds: the vine extends its tendrils along the terrace-walls; a hedge formed of the same vine-branches surrounds each terrace and covers it with verdure. In the corners formed by the meeting of the supporting walls, a little sheltered nook is found, where fig-trees are planted, which ripen delicious fruit under their protection. The owner takes advantage of every vacant space to raise melons and vegetables. Olive-trees shelter it from the rains; so that, within the compass of a very small garden, he obtains olives, figs, grapes, pomegranates and melons. Such is the return which nature yields under this admirable system of management, that half the crop of seven acres is sufficient, in general, for the maintenance of a family of five persons; the whole produce supports them all in rustic affluence." It may be added, that the sweet-chestnuts, which grow luxuriantly in almost every part of the Apennines, contribute to uphold this dense population, by the subsistence which they afford in regions where the terrace-cultivation can not be introduced. And much

care, and the constant labor of the husbandman, are required to uphold the little freeholds thus formed out of natural sterility; for, if his attention be intermitted for any considerable time, the violence of the tempests speedily destroy what it cost so much labor to produce. The heavy rains and swollen torrents sweep away the soil; the terraces are broken down; everything returns rapidly to its former state; and of so much labored construction there soon remains only shapeless vestiges, covered with the wild-briers of the mountains.

*Edinburg Journal of Agriculture.*

# FROM WHAT SOURCES DO PLANTS DERIVE THEIR FOOD.

Liebig asserted distinctly that "no conclusion can have a better foundation than this, that it is the ammonia of the atmosphere which furnishes nitrogen to plants." If the chemical readers of this Journal carefully peruse the article by Dr. Anderson, commencing at page 306, No. 45, July, they will find not only a comprehensive report of "The Progress of Scientific Agriculture" during a period of about forty years, but also a satisfactory reply to the question above proposed, as will now appear from the few lines here extracted from page 308: "It is only as regards the source of nitrogen that any difference of opinion has existed; and while all chemists admit that uncombined nitrogen can not be absorbed and assimilated by plants, it has been, although it can scarcely now be considered as any longer a matter of dispute, whether the supplies of that element are derived exclusively from ammonia, or partly from that substance and partly from nitric acid. A curious misapprehension appears to exist as to the views at present entertained by chemists on this point; and it has been recently asserted that they denied, or at least still doubted, the possibility of any part of the nitrogen of plants being derived from the latter source. It is well known that this was the opinion entertained by Liebig, and it is probably still held by some of the strict "retainers" of the Gies-sen school. Be this as it may, Boussingault, fifteen years since, when referring to the abundant production of nitric acid by the violent thunder-storms of tropical climates, distinctly points out its importance as affording a supply of that element to plants; and the great body of agricultural chemists have long admitted that it must be one of the sources of nitrogen. The evidence in support of this view appears to me to be perfectly conclusive."

The above pointed reference to nitric acid enables me to enter upon a detail of the experiments which were made here during several weeks of the spring, with a view to test, and if possible justify the opinion of Mr. Pusey, as detailed in his article lately published in the Royal Agricultural Journal, Part II., vol. xiv., pages 376-7.

**Actual experiments.**—At the middle of last April, 1854—the weather having then been quite dry since the 20th of March, with the exception of 0.5 inch of rain on the 13th of April—three turfs of grass, about 6 inches square, were planted in line about 1 foot in front of the laurel hedge of my garden, and facing the north. The turfs were not taken from any green pasture, but were cut off some detached pieces of sod that had, long before, been raised in marking out allotments on a portion of lane purchased by a freehold society; hence the soil was dry, and the grass withered. Some of the rough earth was pared off level, and each square laid upon the loosened soil, and gently pressed down upon it, leaving a space of about 18 inches between the turfs. No manure whatever was used; and by the proximity of a

strong laurel hedge the soil could not be deemed otherwise than poor. These conditions should not be lost sight of. At first water only was poured over and around the turfs, till some degree of verdure was restored; but on the 20th, the three turfs, which I number 1, 2, 3, were thus treated:

No. 1 with a solution of nitrate of soda in 4 fluid ounces of water. This nitrate was prepared *ad libitum*, by neutralizing 40 minims of pure nitric acid with carbonate of soda, previously diluting the acid with a portion of the water.

No. 2 received 30 grains of refined saltpetre (*Nitrum purificatum*), dissolved in 4 fluid ounces of water; this was the middle turf; and

No. 3—the turf at the west extremity—received 30 grains of strong nitric acid, diluted by the like quantity (4 ounces) of water. To obviate doubt, it should be stated that the squares were placed in line, pointing east and west, and that the 18-inch spaces of vacant ground between them, (observing the precaution of pouring the fluids over the surface of the herbage only), prevented the possibility of any intermixture. The dry weather spoken of continued till the 31st, on which day the mean temperature was quoted at 11° 6 cents above the usual average of the same date. Rain, however, fell on the 22d, and more followed in the four last days of the month, producing a great decline of temperature.

May 1.—The squares Nos. 1 and 2 were again similarly treated; but for the square 3, thirteen falling drops of nitric acid only were added to the 4 ounces of water. At this day the herbage upon all the turfs had become green and thriving.

May 13.—To this date the temperature had been reduced several degrees below the mean average, and rain fell to the extent of 1 inch 73 cents; the verdure, therefore was much favored; yet it was seen that the grass of No. 2, watered by saltpetre, was inferior to that upon 1 and 3. Now, again, the solutions were employed for the last time. Thus No. 1 received 20 grains of nitrate of soda; No. 2, 20 grains of nitre; and No. 3, 9 falling drops of nitric acid—all diluted with 4 fluid ounces of rain water, that was pure, bright, and free from taint. One remark is required before we proceed to final results. Gardeners and intelligent observers have proved that saline matters, in passing into and through good loamy soil, are fixed and become permanently retained thereby. On this fact Mr. Way, Professor of Chemistry, has written an excellent treatise. I myself had, more than ten years past, detected the same retentive power over fetid liquid manures. We infer, therefore, as an undoubted fact, that any manuring and saline liquids poured upon land (grass-land particularly, as in the present instance), are so fixed as to effectually resist the power of rain to carry them away. With lime the case is different and peculiar: but that does not come under present discussion.

May 22.—The experiments had, at this date, been carried on during more than five weeks. The grass of Nos. 1 and 3 was very strong, the seed-stems being 6 or 8 inches high; but that of No. 2 was longer in growth, less verdant, and more weedy. I therefore removed the daisy and small dandelion plants from that turf, cut over the grass, and substituted for the solution of nitre one consisting of sulphate of ammonia, in 4 ounces of water. No speedy effects were observed; but after the abundant rain which fell between June 28 and July 8, the grass upon it became strong, yet still inferior to that which, even at the end of May, had been produced by Nos. 1 and 3.

Whatever may be the value of experiments conducted upon a scale so minute, it

cannot be doubted that the results, progressive and final, correspond with those of the more important series described by Mr. Pusey in the Royal Agricultural Journal, before alluded to. In proof of which assertion, I quote the following passages which refer to the three tables given at page 376: "Having thus discovered that nitric acid did act, I made two further trials, which included the alkalies separately, soda and potash; and also included ammonia, to serve as a further test. In both trials the nitric acid acted decidedly. The alkalies, neither of them, produced even a trace of effect either on the color or on the growth of the grass." Again, page 377—"The question being whether the saltpetre," (*nitrate of soda*, cubic-nitre is meant), "the alkalies, or the acid, contain the active principle, we have found the alkalies absolutely inoperative, while the acid has acted like saltpetre itself, and like ammonia. The action was palpable, unfailing and indeed very powerful. On many other parts of the grass-plot, sprinklings of the diluted acid were poured, and were everywhere followed by a dark luxuriant vegetation. We may therefore assume, with unhesitating certainty, as a great law of nature, that substances strengthen vegetation mainly by their contents of nitrogen."

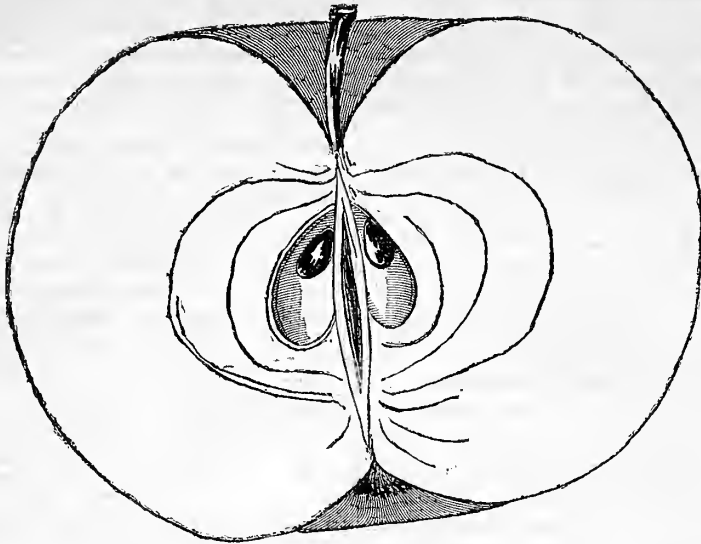
I trust that I have succeeded in proving that nitric acid, properly diluted with clear and sweet rain-water, did not, and will not, injure grass-land; and more than that, instead of injuring it, that it will induce a degree of verdure equal in depth and richness of tint to that which has ever followed the due application of cubic-nitre. When the results were thus clearly ascertained, I removed the three turfs, and placed them, without any further preparation, on vacant spots of ground. The nitrated grass continued to thrive, and continued to produce many culms 16 or 18 inches in length. It may be added, by way of suggestion, that, when it is proposed to form a pasture by the process called *inoculation*, a fair opportunity will be afforded of proving the distinctive effects produced by almost every kind of saline and liquid manures, by merely marking each turf with a stick, and noting the progress of the herbage. Thus a great deal of valuable knowledge might be acquired. I myself, on several occasions during the course of the experiments upon the turfs, applied very dilute nitric acid to herbaceous plants—among others to the strawberry—and never, in one instance, observed injury or discoloration. *Safety*, if fairly proved, is in a great point gained.

*J. T.*  
*Edinburg Journal of Agriculture.*

**A PRICELESS COW.**—We have occasionally observed in the agricultural papers notices of fine milking cows, but we think Mobile, in one case at least, can surpass them all. A gentleman in this vicinity—who is too modest to have his name mentioned—has a Devon cow, six years old, running at large on the commons every day, but kept up at night and well fed on bran, hay, vegetables, &c., which gave the past year sixteen hundred and twenty gallons of milk. The dairy woman's memorandum is as follows: 1st three months, average, six gallons of milk and 12 pounds of butter; 2d three months, five gallons and ten pounds; 3d three months, four gallons and eight pounds; 4th three months, three gallons and six pounds. The milk at 40 cents per gallon, which is the common price here, would amount to \$648. This shows the importance of having a good blooded cow. In the present instance, the cost of keeping is no more than for an ordinary country cow, and yet the value of milk for one year is nearly \$650. *Alabama Planter.*

Work if you would prosper.

## COGSWELL APPLE.



## Horticultural Department.

THE Cogswell apple has been known in eastern Connecticut for thirty or forty years, and is now quite extensively cultivated there, though it is not until recently that it has attracted the attention of fruit-growers abroad, and now stands on the list of the American Pomological Society as one of the apples that promise well. As we have been favored with a barrel of them this fall, to test their eating-qualities, and have been acquainted with them, upon the tree and upon the dessert table for some years, we have thought the above illustration and the accompanying historical notes would be acceptable to our readers.

The apple is of great excellence and beauty, and we have little doubt that when the authorities, who have the American Pomological Society in keeping, have had time to test the apple, that their opinion will coincide with that of gentlemen who have grown it from its first discovery. It will be classed among the first-rate autumn varieties.

The specimen before us is large, (10½ inches in circumference,) flatish conical; yellowish upon one side, striped and clouded with red; many small white dots; stem short and stout, in a broad, rather shallow, russet cavity; calyx large, in a rather shallow basin; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, tender, and of a sprightly pearmain flavor. It is in season from October to December. The specimen we have figured is of about medium size.

This apple originated about fifty years ago, upon the farm of Col. William Cogswell, Griswold, Connecticut, now occupied by Frederick Brewster, Esq. It was a seedling first discovered in removing a wall, and from this circumstance went by the name of the Stone Wall apple. At first the fruit was not large, but of so high flavor that it was deemed worthy of propagation. The owner grafted trees upon his own premises with it, and by cultivation it was found to improve very much in size. It was scattered a good deal in his neighborhood, and afterward found its way into Windham County, where it stands in high repute, among the best fruit-growers of that very fine apple district.

No finer displays of apples have ever attracted our notice, than we have seen upon the tables of the Windham County fair. We have been at considerable pains to ascertain the opinions of these gentlemen, who have cultivated this fruit long enough to prove its value.

Mr. Edwin Newbury speaks of it as "a first-rate bearer every other year, and in some instances, when grafted on bearing trees, bears every year. The fruit is almost invariably fair, and it is of first quality in its season, say from the first of November to the first of January. It will keep much longer, but loses its flavor after January."

Mr. Charles Clarke says, "I consider it the best apple I grow among forty varieties, consisting of most of the best apples. My orchard produces from 150 to 300 barrels annually. It is very productive, bears very young, the fruit is always fair, keeps well until January, and moderately well until March. I graft more of this than all other varieties of apple."

Dr. J. B. Whitcomb says: "It is an apple of large growth, very fair and smooth exterior, possessing a highly rich and spicy flavor peculiar to itself, very juicy, close and compact in texture, and very fine grain. It retains its peculiar flavor when cooked, and is highly esteemed for culinary purposes."

These gentlemen are not nurserymen, and have no pecuniary interest in giving these opinions. Henry A. Dyer, Secretary of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, says "this apple is in high repute in Brooklyn and the adjacent towns where it is known. It is difficult to find an apple to excel it. I like to eat it better than any apple I know." Mr. Dyer has the largest nursery in the State, and a good stock of this variety of trees on hand; and may therefore be supposed to be not entirely disinterested in his opinion.

The apple readily sells, where it is known, for a higher price than common winter apples. A young gentleman upon our knee, whom age certainly has not sophisticated, declares them the best apples he has had this year. Our barrel has disappeared with astonishing rapidity, and that, we apprehend, vouches for the sincerity of his opinion.

Pretty flowers are nature's smiles.

## FUCHSIA DOMINIANA.

We take the following article from the London Florist for January. It is accompanied with a full sized colored engraving of a branch of the Fuchsia, with leaves and buds, and several half and full-blown flowers. They are deep, bright scarlet, and really superb. We wish we could give this colored plate with the article we copy, for the gratification of American amateurs of this fine ornament for the conservatory.

On visiting Messrs. Veitch and Son's nursery, at Exeter, some time ago, we were so much struck with this very fine hybrid, raised in January, 1852, from seed of *Fuchsia spectabilis* crossed with *Fuchsia seratifolia multiflora*, that we have been induced to give a colored representation of it, and we are sure that our readers will agree with us that it is well worthy of such distinction. The parent plant is now about five feet high and about four feet through, and has been in full bloom since August. Young plants, struck in March last, are now about two feet high, with about twenty lateral shoots, all well studded with beautiful large scarlet flowers. This is unquestionably a first-rate autumn blooming conservatory plant, and an example of it has been flowering well against a south-east wall in the Exeter nursery during the summer.

In cultivating this variety, the usual rules laid down for the culture of other Fuchsias must be observed; begin by striking the cuttings in silver-sand and leaf-mould prepared for the purpose, and placing them in a close frame or pit where there is a little bottom-heat. When the sun shines, shade for four or five hours during mid day; and after the cuttings have been in for three or four days, pull off the light for ten or twelve minutes every morning, in order to allow the confined air and damp to escape. "As soon as they are rooted, put them off into three-inch pots, in a mixture of equal parts silver-sand and leaf-mould. We prefer that mixture for the winter potting, for, being light and porous, it allows the water to pass off quickly. When potted off, replace them in the frame or pit; and as soon as they become established, remove them to a warm and shady part of the greenhouse; after hardening there for a week or two, they may be moved to a more airy part of the house, where they may remain till January, when they should receive a little artificial heat, say from 40 to 50 deg. by day, and from 40 to 50 deg. at night. As the day lengthens, increase the day temperature to from 60 to 70 deg., the night heat being about 5 deg. less, maintaining a moist atmosphere at all times, with air both day and night when convenient. The plants should be kept as near the glass as possible, and should be shaded during the bright sunshine. If they do well, they will require shifting about once in five or six weeks; and before the operation, the mould about the roots should be rather dry than wet. After they are shifted, give a good watering, and replace them in their old situation, keeping them close for a day or two. In potting, drain well, and place some moss (*Sphagnum*) over the crocks, then some of the roughest of the compost, which (after the January shift) may consist of one part silver-sand, two parts turfy or fibry peat, and one part dry cow-dung, all well mixed together with the spade, and used without sifting. As the season advances, pot rather firmly; and we find it a very good plan to put some of the moss on the top of the soil; when potted, the roots seem quite at home in it, and it prevents the mould from being washed over the pot. Use rain-water both for the soil and for sprinkling the plants over-



head with. In the latter operation be guided by the weather, and in the former by the wants of the plant. Also water about once a week with very weak manure water. Train the main-stems to stakes, allowing them to branch out right and left, never pinching the side-shoots back, except when one seems to take the lead of the others. By following these directions, we are certain that every success will attend your labors.

For the American Agriculturist.

CEDAR-HOLLY-PYRALANTHIA, &C.

REPLIES TO C. C. G.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* inquires for a sure method to vegetate cedar, holly, and (what's that?) pyralanthia? What is the quickest mode of procuring a hedge? What will make the best hedge?

I can not answer these inquiries directly, but I have tried and am trying some experiments, and I will give my best present knowledge on each point.

1. With *holly*, I have been equally unsuccessful with your correspondent, after *burying* fresh holly berries in a mass, over a year, and then planting them.

2. The quickest way to get a *holly* hedge is to *import* the plants. I did so, in a very small way, three years and also two years ago, and have succeeded far beyond my expectations. The English holly is much handsomer than the American, and, I had supposed, would be much more tender; but a very large proportion of all my plants have lived through the winter, in a rather sheltered situation, in the latitude of New-York, and have grown as rapidly as the American holly during the summer.

3. The best and quickest-grown hedge, in the climate of Virginia, would be formed, I have no doubt, of the Osage orange. I am trying Norway spruce, imported plants, and have confidence that it will make a capital, heavy hedge.

The plants of this and of the holly can be imported to order.

And now, will your correspondent, who dates in Virginia, be good enough to tell us northerners what he means by "*cymilins*," and what a "*crawfish soil*" is? Some other odd names for land they have in use at the South, as I see by the Patent Office Reports, and otherwise. Will he give us a list of them, with their definitions? What is "*mulatto land*," and what "*chinquapin*" and "*black-jack soil*?" What measure, in *struck bushels* of wheat, would be the "*barrel of corn*," in which the amount of southern crops is half the time reported?

The laborers in my neighborhood are chiefly Irish. I have had two that have been to Virginia or Maryland, and who have come back and will not go again. They say, although wages are higher there, they can do better here, and they do not like to work with "*them nagers*"—"it makes a man feel like as if he was a nager himself." Is not the heat of the weather in Virginia so debilitating to white men, that they are not able to work so hard as the blacks? S. I.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### GROWING CUCUMBERS.

SEED sown according to previous directions will now have germinated and produced plants ready for turning out in the farms.

Supposing the hot beds prepared with the best materials on hand, when they have settled, three sticks, six inches around and two feet and a half in length, should be placed crosswise of each sash on the bed, on which place some boards of the same length which will prevent the heat of the manure from burning the roots. Some rich vegetable mold may be placed on the boards, and the plants set out. A heat from 70° to 75° must be maintained if possible, and the vines sprinkled morning and evening in fine weather with water of the same temperature.

Mold may be added as the plants advance in growth, since they grow more rapidly than when all the mold is applied at once, they must be frequently stopped to induce the growth of fruit-bearing wood. Air must be admitted on every favorable opportunity. Mustard and cress may also be sown thickly in pans and pots, and covered with matting, kept constantly wet, by which means the excellent salad will in a few days be ready for use; the seed must not be covered with mold. A succession should be kept up, as it is of easy culture, and an excellent salad.

#### HINTS FOR THE LATTER PART OF FEBRUARY.

Vine beds may now be put in for growing in pots, or planting out. Pans about six inches in depth are best for this purpose, well drained, and filled within an inch of the top with light, vegetable mold. The buds may then be placed an inch apart on the surface, and covered lightly over with mold, and placed where there is a bottom heat of 70° to 75°, which must be maintained if possible. If this can not be had, place them in the warmest part of the vinery.

DAHLIAS.

Any choice roots showing any signs of decay may be put to work, as it is better to start thus early than to lose them altogether.

W. SUMMERSBEY.

#### THE CURCULIO.

A great many persons have given up the idea of raising plums, because they say that there is something that bites the plum before it is grown, which causes the fruit to fall before it is ripe. The past season I tried four different remedies, all of which are said to keep the curculio from the plum; but only one of the four I found to be worth anything, which was air-slaked lime. As soon as the trees are in flower, begin dusting your crops while they are damp with dew, and continue dusting as often as the lime gets washed off until the fruit is out of danger. The mode of applying the lime is as follows:—Be sure that your lime is well slaked, then take a piece of fine, thin cotton, or any other cloth that will let the lime pass through, made in the form of a bag. Make it fast to the end of a pole, long enough to reach over the tops of your trees: in this way you can dust 10 or 12 trees all over in ten or fifteen minutes. The trees that I dusted with lime, bore so heavy that they had to be supported with poles, while the trees upon which I tried the other remedies did not have fruit enough to pay for the labor. When the lime gets washed off, lose no time in applying it again; for the curculio will be ready, as soon as he can find the way clear to leave his card on the unfortunate plum. Some of your readers will probably try this remedy; if so, they will please to report the result.

C. G.

WORCESTER CO., MASS.

Northern Farmer.

TOP-DRESSING FOR GRASS LANDS.—I shall feel obliged by your informing me, through the medium of the *Agriculturist*, what you consider the best top-dressing for old grass land, that has for several years been pastured by cows and a crop of hay alternately. The soil is of rather a light brown loam, not very deep.

Your system of cutting for hay and grazing alternately, is most injurious, and cutting should be abandoned, if you wish to have a valuable meadow for depasturing. As the soil will be most probably impoverished of the phosphates of lime, apply superphosphate of lime, at the rate of from 4 to 10 cwts. per acre. This may be applied during fresh weather, in January or February, and a fall of snow or rain will tend to wash it into the soil. Half a cwt. of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, if applied in the end of March or beginning of April will be most probably well repaid by increased produce.—*North British Agriculturist*.

POTATOES.—The Neueces Valley says: There is a piece of ground on St. Joseph Island, two or three acres in size, which was planted last spring in sweet potatoes. The potatoes grew and the weeds—the cultivation of the ground was neglected and the owner had no idea of digging it, till curiosity one day prompted him to examine and see if he could find any potato vines among the weeds. He found vines, and this very naturally encouraged him to look for potatoes. This he did, and to his astonishment he found, to use his own language—"an abundance of the finest my blue eyes ever blazed upon." After digging a winter's supply for his family, he sold the "patch" for a round sum. The purchaser supplied his cellar with potatoes, sold enough to pay the principal and a handsome interest on his investment, when he sold out to a third. The purchaser followed the example of the previous one, and sold to a fourth. The land changed hands six or seven times, each purchaser making something of a speculation on the purchase and sale, when it finally fell into the hands of our fellow-citizen, Capt. Jenkins, who is *digging yet*.

NEW METHOD OF IRRIGATING RICE.—Mr. DeLeon, of South Carolina, United States Consul in Egypt, has addressed a letter to Dr. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C., covering a proposal of an Italian named Lattis, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Egypt, to reveal to the people of the United States a discovery he has made, by which two crops of rice can be grown in a single season and with great saving in the expense of irrigation. The method is very simple, and he thinks it may apply with equal advantage to other grains besides rice.

APPROACH OF SPRING.—The Gonzales Texas Inquirer of the 3d February says: Our farmers have commenced preparing for another crop in real earnest. Many have finished breaking up their lands, and we hear of some who have already planted corn, while others are waiting for a rain, which is very much needed at present, to enable them to follow suit. One of our farmers on Peach Creek, in this county, we learn, already has corn up about three inches. This is what we call "early in the field."

A NEW VEGETABLE.—It is said that the *Tannye*, or Sandwich Island potatoe, has been introduced into cultivation in several of the Southern States. It is described as a "delicious vegetable," and the plant is very productive. The editor of the San Antonio Texan says that a gentleman in that vicinity raised six bushels of the article upon a piece of ground fifteen feet square.

# American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number.

Volumes XI and XII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound.

The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first twelve volumes \$13.

No new edition of the volumes above the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

**CHEMISTRY—ERRATA.**—We trust those who are reading our articles on this subject will give careful attention to what is said of affinity, as much of their future interest in the subject will depend upon their understanding this.

We beg the indulgence of our scientific readers if they observe now and then a slight error, as we are not always at home to correct the proof. In our last number (53)  $\text{NO}_2$  should have been  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  (NNO); and  $\text{NaO.CO}_2$  should have been  $\text{NaO.2CO}_2$  ( $\text{NaO.COO.COO}$ ). There have been from the same cause some other slight variations from accuracy in words, but none in statement of principles, we believe.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**—We are indebted to Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, of Indiana, for a copy of his speech against "The Proposed Mediation of the United States in the Eastern War."

Also to a "Middle State Farmer," for a treatise on "The Agricultural Interest as affected by the Reciprocity Treaty, the Tariff, and the Coastwise Trade."

Also, to Hon. M. P. Wilder, for a "Report of Commissioners concerning an Agricultural School."

Also, to Hon. Jacob W. Miller, for a copy of the "Transactions of the Bristol County Agricultural Society."

**SPRING WHEAT.**—Owing to indisposition on the part of the writer, the article on Spring Wheat promised for this number of our paper is deferred till next week.

**PRINTERS** sometimes get hold of what they esteem "fat work." In England, Editors also occasionally get hold of "fat work," when they receive, through courtesy, copies of American papers. We did not doubt our ability to supply the English farmers with superior reapers, plows, etc., but really did not aspire to furnish editorials for their leading agricultural journal—the Mark Lane Express. But such is the fact, nevertheless. In our issue of December 23, (No. 68) we printed an editorial article on Tobacco, which cost us not a little labor and investigation. In the Mark Lane Express of January 29, we find that article, without a word of credit, and what makes the matter still worse, is the fact that this omission was not accidental, for in the middle of the article occurred the words, "readers of the American Agriculturist," and that paper has erased these words, and substituted "readers of the Mark Lane Express." Perhaps the editors of that journal designs

this as a feeler towards a general reciprocity between this country and England as well as Canada.

**INFORMATION ON POULTRY WANTED.**—Any communications concerning the various breeds of fowls, together with rules for their management and breeding, cures for their diseases, and whatever other information is new and valuable, is solicited for the *American Agriculturist*.

## CHEMISTRY

### FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

#### CHAPTER VI.

57. We have now learned that every thing is made out of very small atoms, and that there are very few different kinds of atoms. We have learned that these atoms differ from each other in weight. The table in the last chapter tells us just how much heavier one kind of atoms are than another kind; thus, the Carbon atoms are six times heavier than the Hydrogen atoms, while the Oxygen atoms are eight times as heavy; then the Oxygen atoms are one-third heavier than the Carbon atoms. So of others; for example, Sulphur atoms are sixteen times heavier than Hydrogen atoms, and consequently they are twice as heavy as the Oxygen atoms; the Phosphorus atoms are four times as heavy as those of Oxygen. Now one particle of water is made out of one atom of Hydrogen joined to one atom of Oxygen, that is  $\text{HO}$ ; so a million particles of water are composed of a million atoms of Hydrogen united with a million atoms of Oxygen. Then, as our table shows Oxygen to be 8 times as heavy as Hydrogen, every nine pounds of water contains 8 pounds of Oxygen and one pound of Hydrogen. Lime is made up of an equal number of atoms of the metal called Calcium and of Oxygen atoms. A single particle of lime is represented by  $\text{CaO}$ —Ca for an atom of Calcium, and O for an atom of Oxygen. By referring to the table, then, we find 28 parts, by weight, of lime will contain 20 parts of Calcium and 8 parts of Oxygen, though there are an equal number of each kind of atoms.

58. **AFFINITY.**—In section 24 we stated that the different kinds of atoms were held together by an unknown force, called Chemical Attraction or Affinity. Now it is important to get a clear idea of this affinity between the atoms, for upon our understanding of this depends much of the pleasure and profit of studying Chemistry. Affinity may be described as a kind of love for each other, that exists not only between the single atoms, but also between groups of them.

59. If we put sugar and water together, they will unite readily, because the particles of sugar have an affinity, or liking, for those of water; while, on the contrary, oil and water will not unite, because their particles have not an affinity or liking for each other.

60. Camphor will not dissolve in water, because there is not this affinity between their particles, but there is an affinity between camphor and alcohol, and they unite and form spirits of camphor.

61. A substance may have a stronger affinity or liking for one substance than it has for another. To illustrate this, we will suppose that two girls—Harriet and Jane—have some liking (affinity) for each other, and they stand together talking. But Mary comes into the room, and Harriet likes Mary better than she does Jane, (has a stronger affinity for her) and she immediately leaves Jane and joins Mary. Here we have the first company—consisting of Harriet and Jane—broken up, and a new one formed, consisting of Harriet and Mary, while Jane is left alone, and she goes away by herself, or perhaps finds some other girl and joins her to form a new company.

62. Now what we have supposed to take place among these girls, continually goes on between the atoms or particles of matter. Put camphor and alcohol in a bottle, and all through the bottle there will be compound particles of camphor and alcohol. But pour into the bottle some water, and the alcohol likes the water better (has a greater affinity for it) than it does the camphor, and each little particle of the alcohol leaves a particle of camphor and unites with a particle of water (just as Harriet left Jane and joined Mary). The little particles of camphor are then left alone all through the bottle, or wherever the water has gone, and we see them in the form of a white cloud. If we let the bottle stand awhile, the camphor will settle at the bottom by itself, and leave the alcohol and water together.

63. Saleratus is a compound substance, made up of potash (KO) and a gas, or air-like substance, called carbonic acid ( $\text{CO}_2$ ). The gas having some affinity, or liking, for the potash, has united with it in a solid form. But when we put some vinegar with the saleratus, the potash has a stronger affinity or liking for the vinegar than it has for the carbonic acid, and it leaves the latter and unites with the vinegar to form a new compound. The carbonic acid is then left alone, and it goes off into the air in a gas form again. If the saleratus be placed in a tumbler of water, and the vinegar then poured in, we can see the carbonic acid bubbling up through the water as it goes off alone, just as Jane went off alone when Harriet left her to join Mary.

64. We mix cream of tartar with soda in making biscuits, and the same change takes place. Some soda atoms leave some of the carbonic acid atoms to unite with the cream of tartar particles, and then the carbonic acid atoms, being left alone, expand out into their natural gas form, and because they can not escape they produce little gas bubbles or holes all through the biscuit. Upon the number of these little holes depends the lightness of the biscuit. We here see that it is by knowing something of the affinities or likes of the various substances that we learn to raise biscuits, &c.

65. Well, strange as it may seem, Chemistry is almost entirely a study of the affinities, or likes and dislikes, of the various atoms and particles for each other. The Chemist wishes to break up or destroy one

compound body and produce a new one, and he studies what are the comparative affinities of the atoms in the materials he has in hand, and considers what atoms will unite together when he mingles together two or more kinds of materials.

66. Another illustration will perhaps make this subject still more plain. We see two boys, walking together in one place, and in another place two others—When they come near each, we find that, by reason of some stronger liking (affinity), the first groups are broken up and two new groups are formed, thus : If we were previously acquainted with the likings (affinities) of these boys we could have told beforehand what change would have taken place.

**SQUASH SEEDS.**—We have received from D. A. Buckley, of Williamstown, Mass., three varieties of squash seed. The Albion variety he states will produce squashes of two hundred pounds in weight, and several squashes upon one vine, making in the aggregate about one thousand pounds from a single seed ; which manifestly is some squashes if not some pumpkins. Allowing one hill to the square rod, this would give 80 tons of squashes to the acre, which is at least four times the quantity we ever heard of. But some things can be done doubtless, as well as others, and we shall certainly plant the seeds, and if our hill happens to be covered with a number of good sized light houses in the course of the summer, the public may know that the Albion squashes are in town.

Mr. B. has 600 varieties of potatoes obtained from the bolls. The Stone Hill potatoes yielded on an average 266 bushels to the acre, in a field of ten acres. He has also originated a large number of varieties of beans by judicious crossing.

#### BOOK NOTICE.

**BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA :** including an Historical Summary of the Russian War, from the commencement to the present time : giving a graphic picture of the great Drama of War, its bloody encounters, thrilling incidents, hair-breadth escapes, fierce enthusiasm, individual daring, personal anecdotes, etc., embracing a new plan of Sebastopol, its fortifications, batteries position of contending forces, siege-works, etc., and a map of the seat of war. New-York : G. S. Wells, 140 Nassau-st.

We are indebted to the publisher for a copy of the above work. The title-page which we have quoted gives its design and scope. The volume will prove an interesting one to all those wishing to read an account of the stirring events that have recently occurred in the Crimea. The accompanying maps are quite valuable.

We refer our readers to the advertisements of Book and Maps of the Eastern War, on page 381. They came in too late for insertion among the regular advertisements.—Among the latter will be found "A Valuable Farm for Sale," "Fine Angers Quince Cuttings," "Cherry Stocks for Sale," &c.

#### For the American Agriculturist. WATERLOO (N. Y.) CORRESPONDENCE.

The thermometer on the nights of the 5th and 6th of February marked 22° below zero ; on the 6th, in a bright sun, it thawed slightly before noon, on the south side of the house, while on the north side, throughout the whole sunshiny day, it only rose to 10° above 0—a consummation never before witnessed here under a February sun. Those two nights were colder by 8° than the cold night in the winter of 1835-6, and 16° colder than it has ever been since 1836. Good sleighing commenced here early in December ; with the mild weather in January it failed entirely, but since the first of February it has been good ; now, on the 10th, it was never better, with snow fifteen inches on the average. We have had no rain since winter commenced, and very little for the last eight months ; but for the melting of the snow in December and January our wells would have failed.

I can but admire the philanthropic enthusiasm of your correspondent, F. L. Olmsted, particularly at this time when a heartless, not to say unchristian, crusade threatens to disfranchise a large and useful portion of our race, even to its own last of kin. I repeat, it is consoling to see even one individual movement in the opposite direction, particularly when it is made so quietly, and so free from that bluster and pretension which characterizes so many of the doubtful charities and querulous movements of the day.

The millions of uncultivated acres of land in the United States offer a stimulus to agriculture far beyond the physical capacity of the nation to improve it ; hence the importance of foreign laborers, more especially to the farmers of the great west. 'Tis true that the great army of emigrants from Ireland and even from Germany, have not been physically broken in to general farming, and to American farming particularly ; but every man or boy below the middle age soon becomes, by good training under his master's eye, a useful, if not an expert farm-laborer. Thousands of bushels of wheat went into the ground last season in the great wheatfields of Wisconsin, "the harvest was great but the laborers were few." Not enough expert hands could be hired at \$2.50 a day, board included, when money was worth 3 per cent a month, and not to be had even at that rate. Hundreds of German women and girls earned their dollar a day and board, during the long-protracted harvest in that great wheat-growing State. We have only to point to our canals and railroads to illustrate the idea of the value of the Irish emigration to these United States ; and I would ask the congregated matrons of our land, what would not have been their toilworn condition, but for the importation of those females of the Celtic race, who now form almost exclusively the "hired help" of almost every family in our land.

In one reply to the queries of Mr. Olmsted I notice the remark that the "Catholic Irish are more improvident and less susceptible of progress and improvement than the Protestant." This assertion may be true *in extenso*,

because the great mass of the poor Irish are of the Roman Catholic faith ; but as far as my somewhat extensive experience extends, I have noticed that the educated Romanists will compare favorably, both in thrift, morality, and generous impulses, with the Protestant sects of the same nation.

N'IMPORTE.

#### For the American Agriculturist. CARPETS.

Nothing is so soon observed on entering a room as the carpet. If that is nice and clean, there will be an air of comfort about the room, however plain the furniture may be. On the other hand, if there is a shabby and soiled carpet on the floor, if it is all askew, and half put down, the room will look uninviting and cheerless, even if the furniture is covered with damask. It is better to have no carpet rather than one that is ragged and filthy.

With proper care carpets can be made to last a long time. In the first place, moths must be guarded against. Every crack in the floor ought to be filled with putty, and well dried. If there is not time to dry the putty, papers can be laid over it. Carpets should never be laid next the floor. The sand wears them if they are. A little straw or soft hay scattered on the floor does very well, but old straw matting, or drugget, or an old wool carpet does better. For very nice carpets, cotton batting, tacked between coarse, unbleached cotton, is the best thing that can be used. Experience has proved to me that carpets wear a third longer for being wadded. The dust goes through to the floor, and the carpet needs much less sweeping than it otherwise would. A little damp grass, or brown paper sprinkled on a carpet when it is swept, saves the wear of it. For a nice carpet a broom should be kept which is not used for other purposes. Every spot should be washed off as soon as seen.

Wool carpets should be taken up and shaken once a year, and, if the room is a common one, twice or more. Whenever a carpet is taken up it should be carefully examined, and if any places are burned or worn they should be carefully darned with the ravellings to match. A carpet can be saved very much by guarding the entrance doors with mats, &c., especially the door leading from the kitchen. Where there is a small entry between the kitchen and a carpeted room, it is a good way to cover the entry thickly with straw, and put over it a piece of carpet or drugget. Even cotton carpeting will wear a long time over straw. This is much better than mats to take the dust from the shoes. Get a large pattern so as to have some left to repair with. Much can be done by turning and mending carpets to keep them looking almost as well as new.

No young lady ought to be married until she thoroughly understands this branch of housewifery. No matter if she expects to begin housekeeping with Brussels or Tapestry, or Velvet, or Axminster carpets, put down by an upholsterer. She ought to know how to take care of them, and how to make a room comfortable, if in the reverses o



life, she should ever come down to common "Ingrain."

The last autumn I had just spread out an old Dutch carpet, which had been considerably torn in shaking, and was preparing to put it down in our dining-room, when my daughter, a girl of fifteen, came in.

"Why, mother!" she exclaimed, "you don't think of putting down that rag!"

"Yes, I do," I replied, "and I think of having you help me mend it."

She brought her thimble and seated herself to the work, but with small hopes of seeing anything decent as the result. I cut out and put in pieces, enjoining it upon her to make every plaid match exactly. She made mistakes, which she thought were not worth the trouble of rectifying in such an old thing, but I insisted that it should all be done as well as possible. After a time, she became as much interested as I had ever seen her in her prettiest worsted work.

When the carpet was done we put it down over straw matting, and she was as particular as myself to have it straight and smooth, with every turn and corner exactly fitted. When she heard a member of the family say,

"How well your carpet looks. I should think it was a new one," she felt fully rewarded for her labor.

"There is a prospect that our old carpet will last, not only this, but another winter. Then we trust the times will be better."

M. H.

*For the American Agriculturist.*

#### UTILITY OF THE ROOK.

Although at certain seasons of the year rooks (crows) do considerable mischief, yet they usually make ample compensation in the end, by destroying the grubs of the cockchafer and other underground-feeding insects, which, if left to themselves, would entirely destroy the crop which the rooks only partially injure.

On some very large farms in Devonshire, England, the proprietors determined several years ago to try the experiment of offering a reward for the heads of rooks; but the result proved destructive to the farms for three successive years; for nearly the whole of the crops failed, and they have since been forced to import rooks and other birds with which to restock their farms. A similar experiment was made a few years later, in one of the northern counties, particularly in reference to rooks; but with no better success, as the farmers were obliged to reinstate the rooks for the preservation of their crops.

WHISTLER AT THE PLOW.

**HOW TO TREAT YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES WHEN PARTIALLY BURNED.**—Somebody says: On one of the cold days, I pulled off my boots and set them close to a stove which was very hot. The room was filled with a smell as of something burning. Turning round, I saw my boots smoking at a great rate. I seized them and immediately besmeared them with soft soap, much of which, owing to their highly heated condition, quickly disappeared in the leather. When the boots became cold the leather was soft and pliable; and now, after several days of subsequent wear, they exhibit no marks of having been burned. The foregoing seems to be worthy of attention.—*Maine Farmer.*

## Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,  
Is relished by the best of men."

### ONE GENTLE THOUGHT.

The Louisville Journal says: We defy any tasteful lover of poetry to read the following lines without exclaiming, "how beautiful!"

My soul thy sacred image keeps;  
My midnight dreams are all of thee;  
For Nature then in silence sleeps,  
And silence broods o'er land and sea;  
Oh, in that still, mysterious hour,  
How oft from waking dreams I start,  
To find thee but a fancy flower,  
Thou cherished idol of my heart,  
Thou hast each thought and dream of mine—  
Have I in turn one thought of thine!

Forever thine my dreams will be,  
Whate'er may be my fortunes here;  
I ask not love—I claim from thee  
Only one boon, a gentle tear;  
May e'er blest visions from above  
Play brightly round thy happy heart.  
And may the beams of peace and love  
Ne'er from thy glowing soul depart.  
Farewell! my dreams are still with thee,  
Hast thou one tender thought of me!

My joys like summer birds may fly,  
My hopes like summer blooms depart.  
But there's one flower that can not die—  
The holy memory in my heart;  
No dews that flower's cup may fill,  
No sunlight to its leaves be given,  
But it will live and flourish still,  
As deathless as a thing in heaven.  
My soul greets thine, unmasked, unsought,  
Hast thou for me one gentle thought?

Farewell! farewell my far-off friend!  
Between us broad, blue rivers flow,  
And forests wave and plains extend,  
And mountains in the sunlight glow;  
The wind that breathes upon thy brow  
Is not the wind that breathes on mine,  
The star-beams shining on thee now,  
Are not the beams that on me shine,  
But memory's spell is with us yet—  
Can'st thou the holy past forget?

The bitter tears that you and I  
May shed when'er by anguish bowed,  
Exhaled into the noontide sky,  
May meet and mingle in the cloud;  
And thus, my much loved friend, though we  
Far, far apart must live and move,  
Our souls, when God shall set them free,  
Can mingle in the world of love.  
This wert an ecstasy to me—  
Say—would it be a joy to thee?

*For the American Agriculturist.*

#### Aunt Dorcas's Reasons for not Buying a New Cloak.

1. She thought her old cloak looked as well as it did last winter.
2. It looked a great deal better than the meeting-house did.
3. There was a prospect of an unusually hard winter for the poor.
4. Her Railroad stock would make no dividend at present.
5. She could not get a cloak without using all the money she had by her, or getting it on credit.
6. She would not get a cloak on credit if she never had a new one.

M. H.

"Mother sent me," said a little girl to a neighbor, "to ask you to come and take tea with her this evening." "Did she say at what time, my dear?" "No, ma'am; she only said she would ask you and then the thing would be off her mind; that was all she said."

### THPIT ON IT, CAPTAIN.

A good story is told of a lispng officer in the U. S. Army, having been victimized by a brother officer, (who was noted for his cool deliberation and strong nerve,) and his getting square with him in the following manner; the cool joker, a captain, was always quizzing, the lispng officer, a lieutenant, for his nervousness.

"Why," said he one day in the presence of his company, "nervousness is all nonsense! I tell you, lieutenant, no brave man will be nervous."

"Well," inquired the lispng friend, "how would you do, thpose a thell with an inch futhee thould drop itthelf in a walled angle in which you had taken theelter from a company of tharp thooters, and where it wath thertain that if you put out your nothe you'd get peppered?"

"How," said the captain, winking at the circle, "why take it cool, and spit on the fusee."

The party broke up and all retired for the night except the patrol. The next morning a number of soldiers were assembled and talking in clusters, when along came the lispng lieutenant; lazily opening his eyes he remarked—

"I want to try an exthperiment thith morning, and theee how exthceedinly cool you can be."

Saying which he walked deliberately up to the fire burning on the hearth, and placing in its hottest center a powder canister, instantly retreated. There was but one mode of egress from the quarters and that was upon the parade ground. The astonished captain took one glance at the canister, comprehended his situation, and in a moment dashed at the door, but it was fastened on the outside.

"Charley, let me out if you love me!" shouted the captain.

"Thpit on the canithter!" shouted he in return.

Not a moment was to be lost; he had at first snatched up a blanket to cover his egress, but now dropping it he raised the window, and out he bounded, *sans culottes sans everything* but a very short undergarment; and thus, with hair almost upon end, he dashed upon a full parade ground. The shout which hailed him brought out the whole barracks to see what was the matter, and the dignified captain pulled a tall sergeant in front of him to hide himself.

"Why didn't you thpit on it?" inquired the lieutenant.

"Because there was no sharp-shooters in front to stop a retreat," answered the captain.

"All I have got to thay, then, ith," said the lieutenant, "that you might thafely done it, for I thware there wathn't a single grain of powder in it!"

The captain has never spoken against nervousness since.

**THE TOOTHLESS PATIENT.**—Our friend P— has met with many losses in his time, and finally lost every tooth in his head. This, however, was more easily remedied than some of his other losses; for he employed a dentist, who filled the vacancy, and set his jaws going again.

Last season, P— was attacked with the cholera, and his friends and the physician gave him up as a lost case. As he lay there, apparently upon his deathbed, the doctor asked him if the medicines he had taken had in any manner affected his teeth.

"I don't know," faintly whispered P—; "but you can see—they are in the top drawer of the bureau. Mrs. P— will hand them to you."

The doctor looked upon the double row of

grinders, as he held them in his hand, and then at the patient, and at last, with a faint smile, said—"I guess *he'll live*."

#### THE DEACON AND THE IRISHMAN.

A few months ago; as Deacon Ingalls, of Swampscott, Rhode-Island, was traveling through the western part of the State of New-York, he fell in with an Irishman who had lately arrived in this country, and who was in quest of a brother that came on before him and settled in some of the diggins in that vicinity.

Pat was a strong, athletic man, a true Catholic, and had never seen the interior of a Protestant Church. It was a pleasant Sabbath morning, that brother Ingalls met Pat, who inquired the way to the nearest church.

Ingalls was a good pious man. He told Pat he was going to church himself, and invited his new made acquaintance to keep him company thither, his place of destination being a small meeting house near by. There was a great revival there at the time, and one of the deacons (who, by the way, was very small in stature,) invited brother Ingalls to take a seat in his pew. He accepted the invitation, and walked in, followed by Pat, who looked in vain to find the altar, etc. After he was seated, he turned to brother Ingalls, and in a whisper, which could be heard all round, inquired:

"Sure, isn't this a hiritic church?"

"Hush," said Ingalls. "If you speak a loud word, they will put you out."

"Divil a word will I speak, at all, at all," replied Pat.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the pastor. Pat was eyeing him very closely, when an old gentleman who was standing in the pew directly in front of Pat, shouted "Glory!"

"His-t-t, ye clear divil," rejoined Pat, with his loud whisper, which was clearly heard by the minister, "be dacent, and don't make a blackguard of yourself."

The parson grew more and more fervent in his devotions. Presently the deacon uttered and audible groan.

"His-t-t, you blackguard, have you no dacency; at all, at all?" said Pat, at the same moment giving the deacon, a punch in the ribs which caused him nearly to lose his equilibrium.

The minister stopped, and extending his hand in a supplicating manner, said:

"Bretheren, we can not be disturbed in this manner. Will some one put that man out?"

"Yes, your riverence," shouted Pat, "I will!" and suiting the action to the word, he collared the deacon, and to the utter horror and astonishment of the pastor, brother Ingalls, and the whole congregation, he dragged him through the aisle, and with a tremendous kick he landed him in the vestibule of the church.

"BE NOT UNEQUALLY YOKED TOGETHER."—The Detroit Advertiser relates an instance of an ox being killed and a sled broken to pieces by a railroad car, and all because the ox could not understand French. The facts of the case were these. The team, consisting of one English and one French ox, drawing a heavy load of wood and driven by a French driver, was crossing the track when the express train of cars made its appearance. The driver, in great excitement, immediately ordered his oxen to *chuck* (the French for "hew.") The French ox understood him, and turning off the track, saved himself from injury; but the English ox, having never studied the languages, pressed further on, and was instantly killed. This case should be a warning to farmers to have their oxen properly educated.

THE WEATHER—ON THE "MACHINE."—Phew! p-h-e-w! Julius Cæsar! Je-ru-salem! aint this a freezer! Such frosted windows! such blue noses! such aching hands and frozen toes-es! Such tied up ears and stock-in'd feet, a fellow sees along the street; such cranching wheels and sorry horses, with ice all hanging to probosces; and drivers buried in great coats, whole dry-good-stores around their throats; while, dripping from their nasal tips, icy rheum slowly drips; and frosty lids dull eyes o'erhang, as feebly mutter they "g'lang!" Each Jehu weeping; tears falling, as though 'twere but a sorry calling; he tries to swear; but vain the sham; in either sense his "eyes to dam(n)."

Your bearded traveler's valanced phiz denotes the fierce degree of "friz," for whiskers dyed with care, at cost, Dame Nature, gratis, dyes with frost; until the chilly faces glow like uncooked meat, "garm" with snow; while girls, (dear creatures!) fur enveloped, with nothing 'bove the feet developed, (for they, poor souls, are so near froze up—to-day they can not lift their clothes up,) skip swiftly 'long the icy pave, their precious little toes to save.

You meet a friend; he stops and mutters: "It's awful cold!" that's all he utters; and so it is—too cold to talk; too cold to run, too cold to walk; too cold to sit, too cold to stand; too cold to hear or understand; but, reader, you need not be told that now the weather's awful cold; nor need you (as we hope) reminding, that Poverty just now is grinding; the chill blast howling at the door, is loudest where the inmate's poor. Oh! if his larder's idle, empty, while yours overflowing is with plenty; if shivering round him children cling, while yours the song of plenty sing; glad shall it be with you, when old, if you but think "poor Tom's a-cold."

Halloa! what's this? Gas going out! Is that, too, frozen? Shout, boy, shout! machine's breaking!—freezing—s-s-i-z-z! All that's over.—*Worcester Tran.*

#### ORIGIN OF PHRASES.

"He's cut a Dido." It is told in history that Dido, a Queen of Tyre, about eight hundred and seventy years before Christ, fled from that place on the murder of her husband, and with a colony settled on the northern coast of Africa, where she built Carthage. Being in want of land, she bargained with the natives for as much land as she could surround with a bull's hide. Having made the agreement, she cut a bull's hide into thin strings, and tying them together, claimed as much land as she could surround with the long line she had thus made. The natives allowed the cunning Queen to have her way, but when any body played off a sharp trick, they said she had "cut a Dido;" and the phrase has come up to our day.

"Caught a Tartar." In some battle between the Russians and the Tartars, who are a wild sort of nation in the north of Asia, a private soldier called out, "Captain, hold on there, I've caught a tartar!" "Fetch him along then," said the Captain. "Ay, but he wont let me!" said the man; and the fact was the Tartar had caught him. So when a man thinks to take another in, and get's bit himself, they say, "He caught a Tartar."

"Carrying the war into Africa." In one of the famous wars between Carthage and Rome, about two thousand five hundred years ago, Hannibal, the Carthagenian leader, and one of the most wonderful men of antiquity, led his army into Italy, and for several years continued to threaten the city and lay waste the surrounding country. Scipio, a Roman general, saw the necessity of getting rid of Hannibal and his forces.

So he determined to lead an army into Africa, and threaten Carthage; and thus make it necessary for Hannibal to return home for his defense. This scheme had its desired effect; and in all time this retaliating upon an enemy, by adopting his own tactics, is called "carrying the war into Africa."

#### THE WIFE'S INFLUENCE—A CONTRAST.

"This is pleasant," exclaimed the young husband, taking his seat cosily in the rocking-chair, as the things were removed. The fire glowing in the grate revealed a pretty neatly furnished sitting room, with all the appliances of comfort. The fatiguing business of the day was over, and he sat enjoying what he had all day been anticipating, the delights of his own fireside. His pretty wife, Esther, took her work and sat down by the table.

"It is pleasant to have a home of one's own," he again said, taking a satisfactory survey of his little quarters. The cold rain beat against the windows, and he thought he really felt grateful for all his present comforts.

"Now, if we only had a piano," exclaimed the wife.

"Give me the music of your own sweet voice, before all the pianos in creation," he declared complimentarily, beside a certain secret disappointment that his wife's thankfulness did not happily chime in with his own.

"Well, but we want one for our friends," said Esther.

"Let our friends come and see us, and not to hear a piano," exclaimed the husband.

"But, George, everybody has a piano now-a-days, we don't go any where without seeing a piano," persisted the wife.

"And yet I don't know what we want one for—you will have no time to play one, and I don't want to hear it."

"They're so fashionable—I think our room looks nearly naked without one."

"I think it looks just right."

"I think it looks very naked—we want a piano shockingly," protested Esther emphatically.

The husband rocked violently.

"Your lamp smokes, my dear," said he, after a long pause.

"When are you going to get an astral lamp? I have told you a dozen times how much we needed one," said Esther pettishly.

"Those are very pretty lamps—I can never see by an astral lamp," said her husband.

"But, George, I do not think our room is complete without an astral lamp," said Esther sharply.

The husband moved uneasily in his chair.

"We want to live as well as others," said Esther.

"We want to live within our means, Esther," exclaimed George.

"I am sure we can afford it as well as the Morgans, and Millers, and Thorns—we do not wish to appear mean."

George's cheek crimsoned.

"Mean! I am not mean!" he cried angrily.

"Then we do not wish to appear so," said the wife. "To complete this room, and make it look like other people's we want a piano and an astral lamp."

"We—we want!" muttered the husband, "there's no satisfying woman's wants, do what you may," and he abruptly left the room.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma? How many houses and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the dissatisfaction of a wife with present comforts and present provisions? How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy and ruin, in order to satisfy this secret han-

kering after fashionable necessities? Could the real cause of many failures be known, it would be found to result from useless expenditure at home—expenses to answer the demands of fashion, and “what will people think.”

“My wife has made my fortune,” said a gentleman of great possessions, “by her thrift and prudence, and cheerfulness, when I was just beginning.”

“Mine lost my fortune;” answered his companion, “by useless extravagance and repining when I was doing well.”

What a world does this open to the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family! Let the wife know her influence and try to use it wisely and well.

Be satisfied to commence on a small scale. It is too common for young housekeepers to commence where their mother's ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skillfully with; adorn your house with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step further and visit the homes of the poor and suffering, behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing and absence of the comfort and refinement of social life, and then return to your own with a joyful spirit. Be independent; a young housekeeper never needed a greater moral courage than she does now to resist the arrogance of fashion. You know best what you can and ought to afford; then decide, with strict integrity, according to your means.

#### THE BEAUTY OF THE DEAD.

THAT celebrated painter, C. R. Leslie, R. N., in one of his lectures, relates the following singular facts: I knew a man of the highest order of mind, a man of fine feelings, but of great simplicity, and far above all affectation, who, standing before the corpse of his wife, said—“It gives me very pleasurable sensations.” And yet he had truly loved her. The lines in “The Giaour,” in which the present aspect of Greece is compared to a beautiful corpse, are familiar to every reader. Lord Byron in a note to the passage, remarks that “this peculiar beauty remains but a few hours after death.” But I have been told, by those who are in the habit of making casts, that on the second day the expression is generally improved, and even on the third day it is often still finer. I have, in several instances, been asked to make drawings of the dead; and though in every case I have entered the room where the body lay, somewhat reluctantly, yet I have invariably felt reluctant to quit it. At Kreutzberg, near Bonn, there is a church, under the pavement of which lie, in one vault, the bodies of twenty-five monks in open coffins. The dryness of the air has preserved them from decay, though the last buried has lain there for more than a century. I visited this church with a party of ladies, who at first hesitated to descend into the abode of the dead. We all, however went down, each carrying a lighted taper, and such was the fascination of this singular scene that we lingered in it for some time. The air was perfectly pure, and we seemed to be in another world, with its own eternal interests effacing for the time all other interests. It seemed to us a mistake that death should be represented by poets and painters as a hideous phantom. We could not contemplate those withered faces old men—for they seemed all old, and think of death otherwise than as a gentle friend. Their attitudes were varied, and all had a kind of grace, which, though we knew it to be arranged by their friends, seemed perfectly natural. One, the gardener, had a chaplet of withered

leaves round his head. All were clothed in the dress of their order, and their clothes, as well as their bodies, though the last were dried to mummies, appeared to be little decayed. The cast taken very imperfectly by Dr. Antonomarchi, from the face of Napoleon, is more handsome than any bust or portrait of him, and, indeed, has the look of a much younger man than he appears in the latest portraits. This is easily accounted for. Illness has reduced the superabundant fleshiness of the lower part of his face, and brought it back to the condition of an early period; and death, by leaving the mouth slightly open, had destroyed that expression of selfish determination which the thin compressed lips give to every portrait of Napoleon. The profile of the cast is the most perfectly beautiful profile of a man I ever saw.

#### SCHUYLER THE RUINED BANKER.

A New-York letter writer makes the following comment upon the fallen fortunes of the celebrated Robert Schuyler:

I passed the other day the splendid mansion of Mr. Schuyler, whose stupendous frauds are so well known. It was closed and apparently solitary, though his family still reside there. What a contrast a few months has apparently made in that family! Its glory is dim. Crowds no longer assemble in the spacious parlors; the coaches of the splendid and gay do not line the side walk; the brilliant lights and the dashing company no longer allure the crowd to herd around the curb stone—all is solitude. But what a lesson does this event teach.

Mr. Schuyler had two characters. In business, on 'Change, at his rooms in the Astor, he was known as the high-minded, honorable, successful, pure-minded man, one of whom New-York was proud, one whom she delighted to honor. Now come with me into one of the least pretending streets in New-York. This house is as unpretending as the street. Mr. Spicer lives here. Let us enter. Mrs. Spicer and a family of children from 19 and under, compose the household. It is said to be a singular family. Mr. Spicer is a singular man. No one ever sees him. The butcher, the milkman, the landlord, don't know him. Mrs. Spicer does all the business. Mr. Spicer comes in late; he goes away early in the morning.

He is a business man; he has so much business that he is never seen in his family. Remain there day and night, and you will never see Mr. Spicer. The daughters become young ladies. They are well educated. They go out into society, but no one knows their father. Mr. Spicer's name is not in the business directory. So have this family lived for twenty years in the heart of New-York! At length the elder Miss Spicer is engaged to a most worthy man. It is needful to gain the consent of Mr. Spicer that the marriage may take place.

A time is appointed, and the expected son-in-law is placed face to face with Mr. Spicer. He is told by the father himself that his name is not Spicer, but is Mr. Schuyler; that the mother of his daughter is not a wife; but if the daughter is taken in marriage the mother shall be wedded. The double act is consummated; the veil is removed, New-York agitated for a moment by the disclosures; an elegant house is taken on Twenty-second street, and the family is launched on the waves of fashionable life. All the world knows the sequel. With so rotten a foundation, how could the superstructure stand?

AMUSEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA.—In Salem, Massachusetts, after the heavy and deep snow fall, a man was discovered sticking

sticks into a huge “winter bank of snow.” On being asked why he amused himself thus? “Amuse!” said he, with a voice which betrayed the deepest anxiety of mind. “Fine amusement! I have lost my shop—it used to stand somewhat near this spot.”—*English Paper.*

#### THE SOLDIER AMONG THE POOR.

SHE *Salut Public* of Lyons (France) has the following: “Three gentlemen who, though dressed in plain clothes, were, very evidently, from their martial aspect, and from their red ribbon at their button holes, officers of the army were, a few weeks ago, walking in the Jardines des Plantes. A poor woman with two children begged alms of them. Two of them immediately gave her some money; the third felt in his pockets, but found to his regret, that he had forgotten his purse. A little further on the three gentlemen were again solicited for alms, the beggar being a little boy, aged about nine, and as an inducement to them to give, the boy began turning head over heels before them. “The little fellow gives me a good idea,” cried the officer who had forgotten his purse; “I will bet you twenty francs that I can turn head over heels as well as he does!” “The thing is worth seeing,” said the other two, laughing, “and we take the bet!” Immediately, the author of the proposition proceeded, with all the agility of a boy, to execute the feat; and when he had done it he extended his hand for the money. On receiving payment of the twenty francs, he immediately gave them to the poor woman. Some persons who were present complimented the officer on his generosity and skill. “Pooh!” replied he, “there is not a soldier in the French army who would not, on such an occasion, be delighted to exercise the gymnastic skill he may have acquired in his regiment.”

THE MISERIES OF ROYALTY'S CEREMONIAL TOILETS.—And what a cruel ceremony was the dressing of that same Queen! When Marie Autoinette, in the days of her cumbersome greatness, stood of a morning in the center of her bedchamber, awaiting, after her bath, her first article of dress, it was presented to her, or rather it was passed over her royal shoulders by the “dames d'honneur.” Perhaps, at the very moment, a princess of the blood entered the room (for French Queens both dressed and dined in public), the right of putting on the primal garment of her Majesty immediately devolved upon her, but it could not be yielded to her by the “dame d'honneur;” the latter, arresting the *chemise de la Reine*, as it was passing down the royal back, adroitly whipped it off, and presenting it to the “première dame,” that noble lady transferred it to the princess of the blood. Madame Campan had once to give it up to the Duchess of Orleans, who solemnly taking the same, was on the point of throwing it over the Queen's head, when a scratching (it was contrary to etiquette to knock) was heard at the door of the room. Thereupon entered the Countess de Provence, and she being nearer to the throne than the lady of Orleans, the latter made over her office to the new comer. In the meantime, the Queen stood like Venus as to covering, but shaking with cold, for it was midwinter, and muttering “What an odious nuisance!” The Countess de Provence entered on the mission which had fallen to her; and this she did so awkwardly, that she entirely demolished a head-dress which had taken three hours to build. The Queen beheld the devastation, and got warm by laughing outright.—*Habits and Men, by Dr. Doran.*



**GUTTA PERCHA.**—In twelve years the wonderful utility of this new material has been established in very various application. But the gum would have remained comparatively useless but for the inventive spirit which has subdued every difficulty of a new manufacture. The substance is now applied to the humblest as well as the highest purposes. It is a clothes-line defying the weather; it is a buffer for a railway carriage. It is a stopping for a hollow tooth; it is a sheathing for the wire that conveys the electric spark across the Channel. It is a cricket ball; it is a life-boat in the Arctic seas. It is a noiseless curtain ring; it is a sanitary water-pipe. It resists the action of many chemical substances, and is thus largely employed for vessels in bleaching and dyeing factories; it is capable of being molded into the most efficient materials for multiplying works of ornamental art. The collection of gutta percha has given a new stimulus to the feeble industry of the inhabitants of Java and Sumatra, and Borneo, and a new direction to the commerce of Singapore. It has brought the people of the Indian archipelago into more direct contact with European civilization.

**LARD.**—The Cincinnati Price Current has some interesting statistics on the lard produce of this country. The number of hogs killed the last season and packed for commerce is three millions. The average amount of lard, per hog, is 32 pounds. The total amount of lard in commerce is estimated at ninety-six millions of pounds. Of this amount, twenty millions are shipped from Cincinnati. England and Cuba take more lard of us than all the rest of the world. Each of these countries buy over eight millions of pounds annually. In the West Indies lard is very generally used as a substitute for butter.

Lard oil is made more extensively at Cincinnati than at any other point in the Union. Thirty thousand barrels of it are annually sent from that city. The demand for lard over the world is on the increase, and prices will probably be sustained.

**HICKORY NUT OIL.**—A NEW LIGHT.—Hickory nut oil, considered equal to the best lard or sperm oil for burning and machinery, is manufactured by Mr. Warren Estabrook, of Dayton, in this State. The nut oil remains in a fluid state at a very low temperature, and it does not "gum" like the ordinary qualities of oil. It is used in very delicate machinery, and when properly refined could be used by watchmakers. The pignut is preferred in the manufacture, on account of its thin shell, and greater abundance of oil material. Mr. Estabrook believes that oil manufactured from the ordinary shell-bark and large sweet hickory nut, would come into general use for the table.—*Toledo (Ohio) Republican.*

**HARD TIMES.**—The receipts for the seven-teen operatic performances by the Grisi and Mario troupe, in Boston, are estimated at from \$45,000 to \$50,000.

A mocking-bird was sold at auction in Philadelphia, Tuesday, for forty-seven dollars, and a pet poodle for twenty-five dollars. *Newburyport Herald.*

## Markets.

**REMARKS.**—There is no change since our last in the staple articles of produce which is rather a remarkable feature of record.

The weather has been moderately cold and

fine for the season. At the south it seems very genial, and we hear of peach and other trees in bloom, corn, peas, potatoes, &c., up in the gardens, and field planting going on extensively. Would that we had their early springs, with an average of seven degrees of less summer heat. Our climate would then be delightful.

### PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 20, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The weather to-day is clear and cool, and the market unusually lively. The potato market, especially, is exceedingly brisk, as there is a prospect of an advance in prices in a few days. The supply is very limited, and such is the cold at the north and west, that it will keep them back for ten or twelve days to come. It is impossible to bring them to market except by railroad, and here the freight is no less than \$1 per bbl. The supply comes principally from New-Jersey.

For the same reason apples are much higher, and very scarce. In butter eggs, and cheese, we find no material change.

In all respects, therefore, the prospect is very flattering, and farmers will not be likely to find a better time to dispose of their produce than now.

#### VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers.....	per bbl.	\$3 75@4 25
Western Mercers.....	do	3 75@4 00
White Mercers.....	do	3 50@—
Nova Scotia Mercers.....	per bush.	1 12@1 16
New-Jersey Carters.....	per bbl.	3 75@4 00
Washington County Carters.....	do	3 50@3 75
Junes.....	do	3 50@—
Western Reds.....	do	2 75@3 00
White Pink Eyes.....	do	3 50@—
Yellow Pink Eyes.....	do	2 75@3 12
Long Reds.....	do	2 75@3 00
Virginia Sweet Potatoes.....	do	4 00@—
Philadelphia sweet.....	do	none
Turnips—Ruta Baga.....	do	1 75@2 00
Russia.....	do	1 75@2 00
White.....	do	1 25@1 50
Onions—White.....	do	4 50@—
Red.....	do	3 00@3 25
Yellow.....	do	3 50@—
Cabbages.....	per 100	7 00@10 00
do.....	per doz.	1 00@1 75
Beets.....	per bbl.	1 75@2 00
Carrots.....	do	1 87@2 12
Parsnips.....	do	1 75@2 00

#### FRUITS, ETC.

Apples—Spitzenbergs.....	per bbl.	\$4 00@4 50
Greenings.....	do	3 50@4 00
Gilliflowers.....	do	3 50@4 00
Baldwins.....	do	3 75@4 24
Butter—Orange County.....	per lb.	25@30c.
Western.....	do	20@23c.
Cheese.....	do	10@11c.
Eggs.....	per doz.	23@24c.

### NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY February 21, 1855.

Although the day is most delightful and most favorable for the market, we find it much less firm and active than last week. For some reason or other the market is overstocked, and the butchers accordingly have things more to themselves.

With the exception of a few animals the stock is very ordinary, the quality running mostly to extremes. Meaner cattle we have never seen than in some of the yards, and better we may really hope to see; the latter however bear a small ratio to the former. Of the choice kinds Mr. McConnell & Son had 58 from Ross Co., Ohio. They were to have been in market two weeks ago, but have been kept back on account of the snow storm. They were selling at about 11c. per lb.

We noticed also a very choice lot, 14 in number, from Genesee Valley. They were high fed and very fat, and could not sell for less than 11c. @ 12c. per lb. The owner we did not learn.

There were also one or two pairs of very superior animals. One pair from Tioga Co., fed by Mr. Pompelli, and owned by S. Hand. Was held at \$500. We have rarely seen anything superior. There was also the prize steer of the State Agricultural Society, an enormous animal weighing 3,800 lbs. It is to be raffled for this evening, of-

fering 50 chances at \$5, each. The owner and winner are to give \$25 each for refreshments.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Superior quality beef is selling at.....	10@11c.	per lb.
Extra quality at.....	12c.	
Fair quality do.....	9@10½c.	do.
Inferior do.....	7½@9½c.	do.
Beeves.....	7½c.@11c.	
Cows and Calves.....	\$30@50.	
Veals.....	4½c.@6c.	
Sheep.....	\$4@58.	
Swine.....	3c.@7c.	

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	2705
Beeves.....	525
Veals.....	83
Cows and Calves.....	45
The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:	
469 Beef Cattle.....	8@11c.
73 Cows and Calves.....	\$25@50
4,594 Sheep.....	\$2@58.
43 Calves.....	4½@7c.

### SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, February 21, 1855.

The Sheep Market is not as good this week as last. The supply on hand is large, and in fact quite overdoes the market. Mr. McGraw reports the sale of 10 sheep at 13c. per lb.—\$100 50, and also the following sales:

161 Sheep.....	\$641 00
177 do.....	691 90
20 do.....	127 00
49 do.....	143 00
73 do.....	219 00
120 do.....	540 00
8 do.....	32 00
6 do.....	39 00
616	\$2,432 99
Average per Head.....\$3 93	

## NOW READY.

THE BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA, Including a complete Historical Summary of the RUSSIAN WAR,

From the commencement to the present time. Giving a graphic picture of the great drama of war; its bloody encounters, thrilling incidents, hair-breadth escapes, fierce enthusiasm, individual daring, personal anecdotes, etc. Containing a

#### NEW PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL.

11 by 22 inches, showing the City of Sebastopol, its fortifications, batteries, position of contending forces, and siege works—drawn by an Artist who has been on the ground—and the only complete and reliable view of the Battle-Ground published. Also, a superb MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR, including the Crimea, Black Sea, Danubian Provinces, Russia, Turkey in Asia, and a Plan of Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, and a Ground Plan of the Siege Operations before Sebastopol. Also, an Engraving of the famous Charge of Light Cavalry at Balaklava. The Illustrations were engraved expressly for the work, and are alone worth the price of the book. 8vo, 112 pages. Price 50 cents. Published by G. S. WELLS,

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## WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

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Showing the City of Sebastopol—its fortifications—Batteries—position of contending forces—siege works, &c.

DRAWN BY AN ARTIST WHO HAS BEEN ON THE GROUND.

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FARMER—A Farm in the vicinity of Providence, R. I., of about 120 acres. It has a convenient and handsome Dwelling-house, a well and cistern in the Kitchen, a well at the barn-yard, a crib and carriage-house, all in good repair, and a new barn, 50 by 40 feet, with cattle and horse stalls, and a convenient cellar for hogs underneath. The farm is in good condition, and the soil well adapted to early fruits and vegetables, which find a ready and near market in Providence and Pawtucket.

For further particulars inquire of WM. S. PATTEN, Providence, R. I. Or S. W. BRIDGHAM, Waverley-place, New-York.

76—79n1165

## PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Cotton—	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling.....	8½	8½	9½	9½
Middling Fair.....	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair.....	9½	10	11	11½
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands.....	8 12	@ 8 25		
State, straight brands.....	8 37	@ —		
State, favorite brands.....	8 50	@ —		
Western, mixed do.....	8 62	@ —		
Michigan, and Indiana, straight do.....	8 75	@ 9 —		
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 93	@ —		
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 62	@ 9 —		
Ohio, fancy brands.....	—	@ 9 12		
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	—	@ 9 50		
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 00	@ 9 75		
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 50	@ 12 00		
Canada, (in bond,).....	8 62	@ 8 75		
Brandywine.....	9 —	@ —		
Georgetown.....	9 —	@ 9 —		
Petersburg City.....	9 —	@ —		
Richmond Country.....	—	@ 8 75		
Alexandria.....	—	@ 8 75		
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	—	@ 8 75		
Rye Flour.....	6 25	@ —		
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 37	@ —		
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75	@ —		
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	—	@ 22 —		
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 50	@ 2 55		
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,).....	—	@ 2 20		
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 25	@ 2 —		
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2 30	@ —		
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 32	@ 2 40		
Rye, Northern.....	1 25	@ —		
Corn, Round Yellow.....	1 —	@ 1 02		
Corn, Round White.....	—	@ 1 01		
Corn, Southern White.....	—	@ 99 —		
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	—	@ 98 —		
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	—	@ —		
Corn, Western Mixed.....	—	@ 97 —		
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@ —		
Barley.....	1 25	@ —		
Oats, River and Canal.....	—	@ 55 —		
Oats, New-Jersey.....	—	@ 55 —		
Oats, Western.....	—	@ 55 —		
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	2 12	@ —		
Hay—				
North River, in bales.....	—	@ 90 —		
Lumber—				
Timber, White Pine.....	18	@ 24 —		
Timber, Oak.....	—	@ 25 —		
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	—	@ 35 —		
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	18	@ 22 —		
YARD SELLING PRICES				
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	18	@ 40 —		
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50	@ 19 75		
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	—	@ 40 —		
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20	@ 25 —		
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@ 42 50		
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	25	@ 32 —		
Boards, North River, Box.....	16	@ 18 —		
Boards, Albany Pine.....	14	@ 20 —		
Boards, City Worked.....	22	@ 23 —		
Boards, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	—	@ 25 —		
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	25	@ —		
Plank, Albany Pine.....	24	@ 30 —		
Plank, City Worked.....	24	@ 29 —		
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	17	@ 24 —		
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22	@ 24 —		
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25	@ 2 75		
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75	@ 3 —		
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	19	@ 28 —		
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22	@ 25 —		
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19	@ 21 —		
Shingles Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17	@ 18 —		
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32	@ —		
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	15	@ 16 —		
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	20	@ 22 —		
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	72	@ —		
Staves, White Oak Hhd.....	90	@ —		
Staves, White Oak Bbl.....	60	@ —		
Staves, Red Oak Hhd.....	35	@ —		
Heading, White Oak.....	70	@ —		
Provisions—				
Beef, Mess, Country.....	8 50	@ 11 —		
Beef, Mess, City.....	10	@ —		
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16	@ —		
Beef, Prime, Country.....	—	@ 7 —		
Beef, Prime, City.....	—	@ —		
Beef, Prime Mess.....	23	@ 26 —		
Pork, Prime.....	12 25	@ —		
Pork, Clear.....	14	@ —		
Pork, Prime Mess.....	—	@ —		
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	10	@ —		
Kans. Pickled.....	—	@ —		
Shoulders, Pickled.....	—	@ —		
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	—	@ —		
Beef, Smoked.....	—	@ —		
Butter, Orange County.....	21	@ 26 —		
Cheese, fair to prime.....	9½	@ 10½ —		
Rice—				
Ordinary to fair.....	2 50	@ 3 —		
Good to prime.....	3 87½	@ 4 87½ —		
Salt—				
Turk's Island.....	—	@ 52 —		
St. Martin's.....	—	@ —		
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 —	@ —		
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 30	@ 1 40 —		
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 40	@ —		
Sugar—				
St. Croix.....	—	@ —		
New-Orleans.....	4½	@ 5½ —		
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½	@ 5½ —		
Porto Rico.....	5 —	@ 6 —		
Havana, White.....	7½	@ 8 —		
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 —	@ 7½ —		

## Tallow—

American, Prime..... 11½ @ — 13½

## Tobacco—

Virginia..... 7 @ — 10  
 Kentucky..... — @ —  
 Maryland..... — @ —  
 St. Domingo..... 12 @ — 18  
 Cuba..... 17 @ — 20  
 Yara..... 40 @ — 45  
 Havana, Fillers and Wrappers..... 25 @ — 1  
 Florida Wrappers..... 15 @ — 60  
 Connecticut, Seed Leaf..... 6 @ — 15  
 Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf..... — @ —

## Wool—

American, Saxony Fleece..... 38 @ — 42  
 American, Full Blood Merino..... 36 @ — 37  
 American, ½ and ¾ Merino..... 30 @ — 33  
 American, Native and ¾ Merino..... 25 @ — 28  
 Superfine, Pulled, Country..... 30 @ — 32  
 No. 1, Pulled, Country..... 21 @ — 23

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**FINE ANGERS QUINCE CUTTINGS,** from one to two feet in length, for SEVEN DOLLARS PER THOUSAND READY PACKED, At the South Norwalk Nurseries.  
 Address, GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., 76—80n1163 South Norwalk, Conn.

**TO NURSERYMEN.—10,000 CHERRY STOCKS** for sale, in prime order, 2 and 3 years old, stocky and suitable for working this season. W. M. DAY, 76-81f Morristown, N. J.

**TO FARMERS.—A YOUTH 16 years of age** is desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with agriculture, and wishes to connect himself with a competent, practical and energetic farmer. He is robust, healthy and strong, and has received a good common English education. He is respectfully connected, and wishes to remain with a pleasant family where he will have plenty of farm-work and good treatment until he is 21 years of age. His object is to become a farmer. Address YOUTH, at this Office. 73-77

## PURE BRED ANIMALS AT PRIVATE SALE.

Mount Fordham, Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall, New-York, by Harlem Railroad.

Having completed the sale of my domestic animals, as advertised in Catalogue of 1854, (excepting the Short Horn bull BALCO (9918), and at prices highly remunerative for which patronage I feel grateful, not only to the public of almost every State in the Union, but to the Canadians, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands—I will issue, about the 1st of MARCH next, A CATALOGUE FOR 1855, consisting of Short Horned bulls, and bull calves, (some of which belong to my friend and part associate, Mr. Beear); North Devon bulls, and bull calves, Southdown rams, Suffolk, Berkshire, and Essex swine, now ready for delivery, of almost all ages, and both sexes. This Catalogue will be illustrated with portraits of my Prize animals. Most of the original animals of my breeding establishment were selected by me, in England, in person, and strictly in reference to quality, in my judgment, best adapted to the use of this country. L. G. MORRIS. January 23, 1855. 73—

**SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale** three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan, red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tempest and imported Wolviston. JOHN R. PAGE, Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y. 73—

## PATENT TRUCK CULTIVATOR. THE HOE SUPERSEDED.

The attention of Gardeners and Farmers is invited to a new Machine (patent applied for) for tending by hand all kinds of vegetables that are grown in rows, as soon as the plants can be seen. It cuts up the weeds within a half inch of the growing plant, without moving or covering it or injuring the root.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT ONE MAN CAN DO MORE WORK WITH ONE OF THESE MACHINES THAN SIX MEN CAN DO WITH HOES, and do it better.

Growers of Onions, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, and all garden crops, are invited to inspect a Machine at the store of 73—76n1155 R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st., N. Y.

## AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

## CIRCULAR.

**DEAR SIR:** During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show," held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuation of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of AMERICAN Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y.

As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording-fee for EACH animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be extended to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance paid will be refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject. L. F. A.

Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice. 69—71n1140

**DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDRETTE, &c.,** for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st, N. Y. 70—77

**FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano.** Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted to be the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine** Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON, No 51 Wall-st., New-York 57

**GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS** WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish

C. B. DeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.

Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y., 70—82n1151 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

**OSIER WILLOW, &c.—The subscriber** will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention. Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

S. P. HOUGH

70—87n1149

Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.

## Agricultural Implements.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

**FAN MILLS**—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

**GRAIN DRILLS**—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

**SMUT MACHINES**, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

**HAY AND COTTON PRESSES**—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

**GRAIN MILLS**, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

**GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON** Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

**TILE MACHINES**—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

**WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and** Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

**CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL** kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

**DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and** sizes.

**THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS** combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

**SOUTHERN PLOWS**—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

**PLOWS**—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-Mold, Soil-Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

**CARTS AND WAGGONS**—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most servicable manner.

**HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS** of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

**CORN SHELLERS**—For Hand or Horse Power.

**FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL** find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

**VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS**, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

**BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.**

Grub Hoes, Spades, Cultivators, Seed and Grain Drills, Road-Scrapers, Garden Engines, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Shingle Machines, Apple Parers, Hay and Manure Forks, Saw Machines, Scales, Rakes, Belting for Machinery, &c.

Cotton Gins, Gin Gear, Wire Cloth, R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**GRASS SEEDS.**—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Saintfoin, Alsike Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

**FIELD SEEDS.**—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Fitches.

PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

**GARGEN SEEDS.**—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

**MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.**—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

**FRUIT TREES.**—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

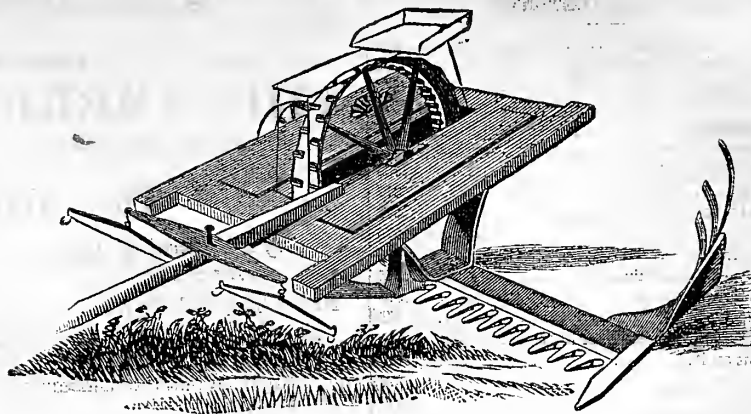
**ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY.**—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY,** a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.

GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk, Conn.

## ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

**THIS MACHINE** was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists: 1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland. 2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass. 3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

**ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and** MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and servicable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. [67-68]

**MACHINE WORKS.**—M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shifting Hangers, Pullies, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK, J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN.

AGENTS—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace.

**FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO** can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1 50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3 50; 3 barrels, \$5 00; 4 barrels, \$6 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854.

**LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:** Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, BENJAMIN DANA.

70-12th1152

**HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND** SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3. Elder's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

One-Horse, Undershot . . . . . \$25  
Two-Horse, do . . . . . \$30 to \$35  
One-Horse, Overshot . . . . . \$28  
Two-Horse, do . . . . . \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.**—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**PERUVIAN GUANO.**—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street,** (near Maiden-lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

**THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FERTILIZERS.**—It is well known and now universally conceded, that for the greater number of crops the most valuable element in all kinds of organic and artificial fertilizers is the ammonia contained in them. The subscriber has, on this account, undertaken extensive arrangements for manufacturing subjects of ammonia from the gas works in and about New-York city. The greater part of this is used in preparing his SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia which will be furnished packed in quantities to suit purchasers at \$6 50 per hundred lbs. All orders promptly filled.

66-78n 1142. C. B. DE BURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

**SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.**—A LARGE assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR SALE.**—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter, WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck.

**EVERGREEN TREES.**—JOHN W. ADAMS, PORTLAND, MAINE, will furnish—and forward to any part of the United States—Arbor Vite, Balsam Fir, Spruce Pine, Hemlock, Sugar Maple, and other Forest Trees, carefully packed, at reduced rates. Priced lists gratis to applicants. February 1, 1855. 73 77n1155



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledgments.....	376
Agricultural Society, New-York State.....	369
“ “ New-Jersey State.....	370
“ “ Constitution of.....	370
Agriculture, Italian.....	372
Apple, Cogswell (Illustrated).....	374
Amusement in North-America.....	380
Book Notice.....	377
Boots, How to treat when burned.....	378
Chemistry.....	376
Chemistry—Errata.....	376
Cedar—Holly—Pyranthia.....	375
Cucumbers, Growing.....	375
Circulio, The.....	375
Cloak, Aunt Dorcas's reasons for not buying a new.....	378
Captain, thpit on it.....	378
Carpets.....	377
Cow, a priceless.....	373
Deacon and the Irishman.....	379
Dead, the beauty of.....	380
February, Hints for.....	375
Fuchsia Dominiana.....	374
Lard.....	381
Oil, Hichory nut.....	381
Patient, the toothless.....	378
Plants, from what source, &c.....	373
Potatoes.....	375
Poultry, Information wanted.....	376
Reaping Machines, etc.....	371
Royalty, the miseries of.....	380
Rice, new method of irrigating.....	375
Rook, utility of.....	378
Strawn, Jacob.....	371
Spring, approach of.....	375
Squash Seed.....	377
Schuyler, the ruined banker.....	380
Soldier among the poor.....	380
Top-dressing for Grass Lands.....	375
Thought, one gentle (Poetry).....	378
Tobacco, management of.....	373
Vegetable, a new.....	375
Wheat, Spring.....	376
Wife, the influence of.....	379
Weather, the.....	379
Yoked, be not unequally.....	379

## Special Notices to Subscribers, Correspondents, &amp;c.

WHEN sending a subscription always state what number it shall commence with. The back numbers of this volume can still be supplied to new subscribers. Back volumes neatly bound can now be furnished from the commencement. Price of the first ten volumes, \$1 25 each, or \$10 for the entire set of ten volumes. Volumes XI & XII \$1 50 each.

Prepared covers for the vols. XI, XII & XIII are ready, and can be had for 25 cents each. They can not be sent through mail without danger of being spoiled.

We can generally furnish back numbers. Where only one or two may be wanting, no charge will be made to regular subscribers, and all numbers lost by mail we will cheerfully supply.

Correspondents will please keep matters relating to subscriptions on a separate part of the letter from communications for the paper, so that they may be separated.

Letters in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled up with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practical, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by any of our subscribers.

Paper is cheap, so is postage, and we earnestly request correspondents to write only on one side of the sheet; and further, that they will place their lines as widely apart as may be, so that in preparing articles for the printer, we can always have room between them to insert additions or corrections.

Postage is no higher paid at the office of delivery than if paid at the office where mailed, and as the "regulations" at the New York Post-office preclude us from paying by the quarter or year, it is useless for subscribers to send money for the pre-payment of postage, for we can not attend to paying postage fifty-two times a year for each subscriber.

When money is paid at the office, a receipt can easily be given, but when subscribers remit by mail this is less convenient and they may consider the arrival of the paper as an acknowledgment of the receipt of their funds, unless otherwise informed by letter. Any person particularly desiring a written receipt can state the fact when remitting funds, and it will be sent in the first number of the paper forwarded after the money is received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can begin with any number, but it is preferable to begin with the 15th of March or the 15th of September, as a half yearly volume of 416 pages, with a complete index, begins on each of those dates.

Clubs may add to their number at the same rate per copy as was paid by the original members.

The paper is stopped when the time for which it is paid expires. A notice or bill is usually sent in the last number.

In sending money it is advisable to make a note of the name, number, letter and date of the bills sent, and then inclose them in presence of the Postmaster. Give the Post-office, and the County and State. Write these very plainly.

Those wishing their papers changed from one office to another, should give the name, County, and State, of their old and new Post-office.

## PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT!

## THIRTEENTH VOLUME OF

## THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

THE LEADING WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF THE COUNTRY.

## The American Agriculturist,

A weekly Periodical of 16 large quarto pages, making an annual volume of 832 pages of nearly double the size of those in the first ten volumes of the *Agriculturist*.

N. B.—The work is divided into two semi-annual volumes of 416 pages, each volume having a complete index.

It is beautifully printed with type cast expressly for it, and on the best of clear white paper, with wide margin, so that the numbers can be easily stitched or bound together.

A copious Index is weekly added, which will be fully amplified at the end of each half yearly volume, for the bound work.

## COMPREHENSIVE IN ITS CHARACTER.

Each volume will contain all matter worth recording, which transpires either at home or abroad, and which can serve to instruct or interest the Farmer, the Planter, the Fruit-Grower, the Gardener, and the Stock-Breeder; thus making it the most complete and useful Agricultural Publication of the day.

## CORRECT AND VALUABLE MARKET REPORTS.

The Markets will be carefully reported, giving the *actual transactions* which take place from week to week, in Grain, Provisions, Cattle, &c., thus keeping our readers *constantly and reliably* advised as to their interests. During the past year the knowledge obtained from these Market Reports alone, has saved our readers thousands of dollars, by informing them of the best time to sell or purchase.

## SUCH A PAPER IS DEMANDED BY THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

The Publishers confidently believe that the Agriculturists of this country are becoming too much awake to the demands of their own calling, to be longer satisfied with the slow monthly issues of a paper professedly devoted to their interests, or to trust alone to the irresponsible extracts in a "Farmer's column," so popular just now in papers chiefly devoted to business, politics, or literature, and they look for the united support of all the intelligent Farmers of this country in their continued effort to furnish a weekly paper of high and *reliable* character, which shall be progressive, and at the same time cautious and conservative in all its teachings.

## ESSENTIALLY AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

The *Agriculturist* will not depart from its legitimate sphere to catch popular favor, by lumbering up its pages with the silly, fictitious literature, and light, miscellaneous matter of the day; it has a higher aim; and a small part only of its space will be devoted to matters not immediately pertaining to the great business of Agriculture. The household as well as the out-door work of the farm will receive a due share of attention. The humbugs and nostrums afloat in the community will be tried by reliable scientific rules, and their worthlessness exposed. It is the aim of the publishers to keep this paper under the guidance of those who will make it a standard work, which shall communicate to its readers *only* that which is safe and reliable.

## AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

The *American Agriculturist* stands upon *its own merits*; and the truthfulness, zeal and ability which it brings to the support of the interests of the farmer. It is *untrammelled* by any collateral business connections whatever; nor is it the *organ of any clique*, or the *puffing machine* of any man, or thing. Thoroughly independent in all points, its ample pages are studiously given alone to the support and improvement of the great Agricultural class.

## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The *American Agriculturist* is under the joint Editorial supervision of Mr. A. B. ALLEN—its principal editor for the first ten years—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, A. M., a thoroughly practical farmer and agricultural chemist.

They will be assisted by Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, an eminent practical farmer, stock breeder, and fruit grower; Rev. WM. CLIFT, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, both widely known as pleasing and instructive writers on gardening and other departments of practical Agriculture, and, in addition to these, number of other eminent Agricultural and Horticultural writers.

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ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

ORANGE JUDD, A. M.,  
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

Published Weekly by Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

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A. B. ALLEN & ORANGE JUDD.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 77.

## For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

### CULTIVATION OF SPRING WHEAT.

THE cultivation of spring wheat has been too much neglected in our country. Much of the land east of the State of New-York, is unfitted for the profitable growth of winter wheat, and its cultivation there has been, for more than half a century, almost wholly abandoned. It seems not to have occurred to most of the farmers in that region, that the growing of spring wheat as a substitute, could be undertaken with success. The greatly augmented price of this valuable staple, within the past few years, however, has induced some of the most intelligent to try their long-abandoned wheat fields once more, and the most satisfactory results have followed their introduction of spring wheat. From 30 to 40 bushels have been repeatedly grown, at a cost not exceeding 50 cents per bushel; and this ought to be considered a satisfactory price, when it has for some time past readily commanded \$2 per bushel.

*The Soil for Wheat.*—This must contain a due proportion of clay. Heavy clays, when underdrained and deeply worked, are the most enduring and productive for wheat; but choice wheat lands often embrace the lighter loams, and approach the alluvial, though the latter seldom prove good for this grain. It is not essential that the soil be a limestone, albeit a good application of lime is one of the best for it. A sandy soil is totally unfit for wheat.

*Preparation and Manures.*—The best preparation for wheat is a previous cleanly-hoed crop, a clover ley, or freshly-turned meadow or pasture. The latter three are more sure for producing a sound crop than any other. If barnyard manures are to be used, they ought to be applied the previous year; or, if circumstances compel their use directly upon this crop, it must only be when thoroughly rotted. If the soil has not been made sufficiently rich by previous applications, then guano and bone-dust should be plowed in, at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds of guano per acre, and twice the quantity of fine bone-dust, or its equivalent of superphosphate. Lime is always a good preparation for wheat, but it is better that it should have lain in the ground a year or two before sowing the

wheat, when possible. Few manures produce a better effect on wheat than an occasional dressing of salt, to the extent of 300 or 400 pounds per acre, sown broadcast upon the surface.

*When the ground is a stiff clay*, it is much better to plow it the preceding autumn, and as roughly as possible, so as to allow the winter frosts to pulverize it; and it is thus ready for sowing as soon as the frost has left the ground, and without any subsequent plowing. The guano should invariably be plowed in, and if done the preceding autumn, the better. Bone-dust and lime, and plaster, when the latter is used, should be kept near the surface of the soil, if possible. If the spring is wet, it may not be practicable to plow a stiff clay early enough to get in spring wheat seasonably; in which case, it may be used for oats or some other crop. Lighter soils may be easily plowed in spring, (and the earlier the better,) and the wheat sowed immediately on the upturned furrows and thoroughly harrowed in.

*The Varieties of Spring Wheat* differ in popularity, somewhat according to locality; but more according to the period they have been grown in any section, the latest introduced, if of a choice kind, generally being preferred; showing conclusively, if this preference be well founded, that a change of seed occasionally is decidedly beneficial. We believe, however, that soil and situation have much to do with the success of this crop; and it is greatly to be regretted, that a more careful observation on the part of American farmers, has not assigned to peculiar soils and other considerations, particular varieties of spring wheat, as being best suited to insure the largest yield. The kinds most in vogue a few years since, were the Siberian, the Black Sea, and the Italian. These, though still largely cultivated, have recently given place in some measure to the Tea, the Golden Drop, and some others.

*Preparation of Seed.*—As a preventive of smut, it is better to wash all seed, however apparently clean it may be, in strong, warm brine for a few minutes, skim off the light and foul seeds which rise to the top, pour off the brine to heat again for another parcel of wheat, then sift slaked lime over it, and spread the wheat out on boards in the sun or under cover to dry. Sow as soon as dry. Urine, either from the house or stables, that has become stale, and is beginning to give off ammonia, (which is readily known by its pungent odor,) may be used instead of brine, and with perhaps equal efficacy; but in nei-

ther case ought the dusting, or rather thorough coating, with lime to be dispensed with, otherwise the kernels of the wheat adhere to each other, rendering it difficult to sow. Soaking in brine over a quarter of an hour or so might injure the vitality of the seed; and if not sown soon after drying it might not germinate well. This is the best method we know of to rid the seed of any foul stuff, such as chess and the like, which still remains in it, after the most careful tillage and winnowing. If the wheat is poured into the brine slowly, and then well stirred up, this will be found floating on the top with the chaffy seeds, and can then be easily skimmed off.

*Wheat should be Sown with the Drill.*—This secures a uniform depth of covering, which is seldom made deep enough with the harrow. It secures economy of seed, as all is buried and vegetates, and is not left to waste, and depredation on the surface. There is a remaining and important consideration seldom thought of by the unreflecting. All plants require the free circulation of air, equally with moisture and fertility of soil. Through their leaves, they derive large portions of carbonic acid from the atmosphere, which aids so largely in building up the structure of every plant, (nearly 50 per cent. of all consisting of carbon); they drink in moisture from the humid air through every pore of stem, branch and leaf; and we are not quite certain they do not draw somewhat from the air of that life-sustaining, crop-enlarging principle—ammonia. By drilling, we enable the plants to have the readiest access to a full supply of air; while by sowing broadcast, we place the growing wheat in the worst possible condition for obtaining it. Let a man hold a lighted taper on the lee end of one of these drills, thickly walled up by the standing grain, (which should always be made in the direction of the prevailing winds,) and he will find it blown out in a moment, when it would be scarcely seen to flicker on the edge of a broadcast field. This arrangement further aids the crop, by the prevention of rust, in certain conditions of the atmosphere, known as close, muggy (hot and damp) weather. A free circulation of air is the only preventive known for this malady.

*Quantity of Seed per Acre.*—When sown broadcast, two bushels per acre is little enough, and two and a half is preferable, especially in stiff land. Spring wheat has but a few weeks to mature in, and cannot therefore, like winter wheat, have time to

tiller—throw off those innumerable seed-stalks from a single seed—which by tasking its powers at the root, prevents for a time, and till this object is accomplished, the rapid upward growth, and the formation and ripening of the berry.

*Time of Sowing.*—The earlier sown after the frost has fairly left the ground, the better. But it may be advantageously sown till the middle of April, or perhaps even the first of May, in latitude, 41°; and good crops have been grown when not put into the ground before the last of May. But late sowing renders the crop uncertain. The earliest sown is most likely to escape rust.

*Quantity of Product per Acre.*—Spring wheat seldom produces as largely as winter wheat, though crops have been alleged, sometimes, to overrun 50 bushels per acre. We have numerous instances of premiums from our agricultural societies having been awarded, where the product came up nearly to 40 bushels per acre, and this, too, of heavy wheat. Mr. Eels, of Oneida County, has produced it weighing 64 pounds to the carefully-measured bushel.

*Its Intrinsic Value for Human Food* is beyond that of winter wheat, as it produces more of gluten—the flesh and muscle forming principle—and more is nearly analogous to meat. An analysis of good English winter wheat, yielded only 19 per cent. of gluten, to 24 from spring wheat, though the proportion of starch—the fat forming principle—was 77 per cent. of the former, to 70 of the latter.

*The Merchantable Value of Spring Wheat* is usually about 10 per cent. below that of good winter wheat, as it yields a smaller proportion of white flour. But for all beneficial purposes, it may be considered fully equal to winter wheat.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### WHICH IS THE BEST FORM OF HARROWS?

I have used and seen used many of the kinds most in vogue in our region, and unhesitatingly reply, that so far as my observation and experience goes, the square harrow, without joints or hinges of any kind, seem to do the best work on land moderately free from stones and hillocks. There seems to be a stiffness (if I may so express it) about it that pulverizes the soil to a greater extent than any other form I have seen used. Indeed, it seems to do the work up about as it should be, to put three horses on a thirty-tooth harrow of this description, and then have a good lively hand at the reins. By the way, I am inclined to think that very much of the efficacy of doing the work well depends on the speed. I have seen a plow yoke of oxen on a good harrow doing very poor work—they ought never to be used at this business.

WM. J. PETTE.

LAKEVILLE, CONN., Feb. 19th, 1855.

We entirely agree with our correspondent in the use of a heavy, inflexible harrow, with a strong and quick team. One such harrowing is worth a dozen with a slow, weak team. But till the team is provided and applied, it is useless to get a heavy thirty-tooth harrow, as a slow team will do no more nor better work with a heavy than with a light harrow. It is rather the speed than the weight of the harrow that does the work. Yet the size and weight has this fur-

ther advantage, that with teams enough to secure quick work, the deeper and wider it works the better.

For the American Agriculturist.

WILDWOOD, Miss., Jan. 26, 1855.

This county, Bolivar, extends in lat. 33° N., some 70 miles along the course of the Mississippi river. The land is a *deep, warm* alluvial deposit, which is perhaps as fertile a body of land as any in the world. The back lands run something like 40 miles until the land rises into hills and assumes another character, being red and yellow clay, and not being as productive as the bottom lands.

The timber of the low lands consists of cottonwood, buckberry, ash, elm and some oak; while on the bayous and sloughs are found a quantity of valuable cypresses. There are large tracts of land which is nearly destitute of timber, but covered with a mass of heavy canes as high as thirty feet. These are the easiest lands to clear, as the cane is cut down in the summer with heavy knives, and left to cover the ground. By the next winter it is perfectly dry, and it is then fired. The flames are very fierce, and destroy everything within reach, large trees, old logs and every thing is burnt off clear, leaving a fair field for the farmer. These are considered the best lands.

The majority of the inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of cotton, which here produces better, and is subject to less casualties than any other portion of the cotton-growing region. There are many persons, however, who are engaged in preparing wood for sale to steamboats, and this is one of the most profitable pursuits which is followed. A hand will cut from a cord and a half to two cords per day; and this readily sells at \$3 per cord. It would be a more pleasant business if these persons who follow the chopping of wood for a living were of a different stripe; but they are of the most low and worthless character, with an entire lack of principle, perfect wandering Arabs, whom it is well to avoid. They are continually wandering along the river, getting jobs and running off in debt to their employers. The per cent realized at some wood-yards is enormous for the amount of capital invested. I have known some to make 200 per cent.

The lands produce corn finely. I have known 75 bushels per acre made without manure. I believe wheat would grow well. Potatoes do very finely, and I have no doubt, that with judicious cultivation, 3 or 400 bushels might be made per acre. Fruit of all kinds does well; the most splendid peaches and pears I have ever seen have been raised here.

There is the greatest chance to make money by raising stock. Mules, horses and cattle range in the canebrakes almost wild, with no one to care for them or look after them except to brand and mark the young, and to salt them. In the depth of winter the animals retire into the thick canebrake, which has a soft undergrowth, and there they stay until they are driven forth. The weather, however, is not very severe, the ground seldom freezing deeper than one inch.

Hogs are easily raised. I have seen an estimate made somewhere, that pork costs the producer 5 cents a pound. This may be true as regards the pork raiser at the North, but here it is not so. At six weeks the pig is generally marked and turned out; he stays around the plantation eating cotton seed, and ranging about until summer, when he retires into the swamp and seldom comes up until the mast is exhausted; in the fall, late, they are called up, and a few ears of corn fed to them to tame them. When about 14 months old, they are penned for slaugh-

tering, and after being fed a few weeks, killed, weighing then from 150 to 175 lbs. If they are kept until the next year they will frequently go over 300.

Three years ago lands could have been purchased for \$5 to \$7 per acre on the river, but now they are held at \$30 to \$50. Back lands sell for \$3 to \$10, according to location. It has often been a matter of surprise to me, that so many men would cultivate the bare and sterile land of New-England, when they could easily make a home on such lands as these, and in a few years become wealthy. I know a person who purchased three years since 1,100 acres on the river, at \$10 per acre; he has since *refused* \$30 per acre. The county is well leveed, and is bound to be one of the greatest agricultural counties in the State. As yet, there is not a grog-shop or store in it. But we stand in need of good, industrious mechanics; those we have are not to be depended on at all. Good carpenters, and a blacksmith, would do well; wagons have to be sent to Memphis for repair. As I presume I have tired you out, I will close.

OZARK.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### RELIEF FOR THE STARVING POOR.

IN America, no one need starve for bread; and those who have any energy and vim, and are not notoriously *lazy*, but willing and ready to labor as well as they can, and to labor for what they can earn, *never will* suffer for food and the necessities of life. I am aware that this is a sweeping assertion; but it is as truthful as it is sweeping; and it requires but little reasoning to make it appear plausible, and to substantiate the fact beyond a doubt.

What is the grand cause of so much suffering and destitution at the present day, in our cities and towns? Is the present quantity of provision, throughout the country, so nearly exhausted that there is just ground for apprehending the complete consumption of all articles of food before an other harvest arrives? No. Notwithstanding the great diminution in the quality of grain, the past season, by reason of the drouth, it is confidently believed, that, were distilleries stopped, there is grain and flour enough on hand, to support the inhabitants, should there not be one bushel raised the present year. How many scores of farmers have now on hand their crops of corn and wheat, for 1853 and 1854. Are the markets so completely glutted, that there is no longer a demand for mechanical productions? By no means. Why are so many of our manufactories closed at the present time? Is there any just ground for apprehending that the supply of articles manufactured will greatly exceed the demand? Far from it. Has the cultivation of the soil—the various branches in the agricultural department—arrived to such a degree of perfectibility, that but few hands are required to carry on the operations of the farm? Diametrically the opposite. I have never seen the day—and I speak the mind of the majority of farmers—in summer nor in winter, in spring nor autumn, when I could not have employed, to a good advantage, two or even three work hands, *at a fair price*, where only one was employed. I say, *at a fair price*: I mean to be understood, as much as a laborer is capable of earning. An active, intelligent farmer is always able to compute his debt and credit, loss and gain; and to tell pretty accurately how many dollars and cents a given piece of labor will cost. But, when he is obliged to pay double, treble, or quadruple to raw hands, who are notoriously *lazy*, careless, and willful, it is the part of wisdom to plan no more than he is able to execute with his own hands, and

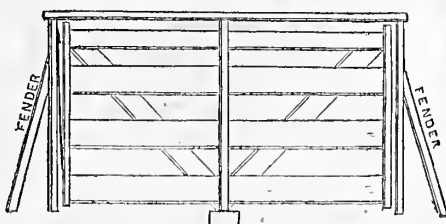


by employ, at an equivalent compensation. Green, heedless, and awkward boobies, who apply for an apprenticeship with mechanics, are obliged to serve, many times, for years, for a mere subsistence—food and ordinary clothing; but, how many in ten thousand were ever willing, or ever *thought* of serving as an apprentice with a farmer? Scores and hundreds of these sons of Adam, who know no more how to swing the cradle and seythe, how to drive a team and hold a plow, and to perform the various manipulations of the farm, than a common farmer knows how to use the instruments of the draftsman, or the sculptor, go through the land seeking employment; and *demanding equal wages* with him who is able to perform in the neatest manner the most difficult operations of the farm. Exorbitant prices—cash in hand—and, an abundance of the best eatables and drinkables, is the great desideratum of their existence. Hard, sunburnt toil to them is a bitter enemy. Their employer's interest may go to the winds, before they would exert a muscle, providing they can secure their stipulated wages. Faithfulness and fidelity in the performance of the duties assigned them, are perfect antagonisms. To lag, to shirk and to slight, wherever they may be, and whatever they may be doing, is their living motto. But, on the contrary, were they *faithful and willing* according to what they know and might learn, by a little application—were they willing to labor for what they can earn, how much better our fields would be cultivated; and their own happiness and comfort and usefulness greatly augmented. The truth is, good mechanics and good farmers will not pay the wages of a good journeyman to raw and inexperienced hands. Now, if those suffering, starving poor who are begging for a morsel at the hand of charity, would disperse through the country, and offer their services for what they *can earn*, the needy and destitute might all find a good, comfortable and respectable home. In more than two thirds of the families of the country, they need help, in doors and out; and would be exceedingly glad to get help, at a fair compensation. Female labor is scarce, except at exorbitant prices; therefore, farmers wives are obliged to labor far beyond their strength; and to exercise all sorts of economy; and to curtail their operations as much as possible; because, laborers will not work without the highest prices, whether they can earn one half of it or not. So with outdoor work. I want a boy or a man—scores of neighbors around me could employ one, two, and three each, and pay them, *willingly*, all that they will earn, during the entire year. But laborers resolve to have their *own price*—which farmers can not afford to pay; therefore, they curtail their farming operations as much as possible. The “times” have been too favorable for poor people, during a few years past, for their own benefit; and there is evidently a change at hand. For ten or fifteen years past, those who were accustomed to work by the day, week, month and year, did infinitely better than those who employed them in the great majority of instances. Multitudes of farmers will honestly affirm, that it takes a large share, and many times *nearly all*, of their profits to pay their hired help. There is no need of such poverty and destitution as we read and hear of; and if the poor were willing to labor *one half* as hard as those who would employ them—if they would be half as faithful as they might be—if they would exercise half the frugality that lies in their power, that their employers are obliged to do in order to pay their exorbitant wages, they might in most instances, live as independently and as respectably as any class of citizens.

S. EDWARDS TODD.

LAKE RIDGE, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

BALANCE GATE WHEN OPEN.



I send you above a plan of a balance gate of my own contrivance. It works easily, is economical, and not liable to get out of order. The gate is 18 feet long, turns on the center, and when open forms two carriage-ways. A gate I have had made on this principle and which works well, is formed as follows:

Two locust posts, of the usual length and size for a picket fence, are set in the ground; one at the entrance of the lane midway, and the other, 18 feet 3 inches from it, in the lane, midway also. Tenons are made on the top of these posts; then a hemlock beam 19 feet long, 3 by 8 inches, is fitted on these posts, and an auger-hole 2½ inches in diameter, is bored in the middle on the under side, not extending through it. A short locust post is set in the ground immediately under this hole, and a corresponding hole bored in the top of that, the top of that post not being more than an inch out of the ground. The gate is formed of an oak stick six inches square, four feet long, with a round tenon on each end to fit the holes above and below, and then morticed to receive the boards; these may be 18 feet long, or plied or lapped to that length, and braced with boards from the center to the outer ends. Narrow boards are nailed perpendicularly on the ends of the other boards to form the ends of the gate. A simple, good and cheap fastening, is made of a slip of oak or hickory, 2 or 3 feet long, ½ by 2 inches, nailed at one end on one end of the gate, and working like a spring in a square staple, near the top of the gate, and catching in blocks of the former, both when shut and when open. This gate requires room, but in all other respects it is unexceptionable.

E. H. VANUXEN.

Shrewsbury, N. J.

For the American Agriculturist.

## RED CAPS, GREY SHANGHAIS, &amp;c.

The Red Caps, a breed imported from England, weigh, when full grown, hens 4½ to 6 lbs., cocks 7 to 9. Their combs are very large and invariably of the shape called rose. To such a size do these combs or caps grow, that they are often obliged to be cut in order that the bird may see to eat. I have known them to weigh 4½ oz. after they are taken off. The ground color of the fowls is yellowish, marked with black, resembling the Golden Laced Sebrights. They seldom desire to sit, and other hens should be kept in order to hatch their eggs. [For this purpose game hens are the best.—Eds.] As layers in the summer season they are unsurpassed, and in addition, are most beautiful in appearance. At present I have none for sale, having readily disposed of all I had bred, at prices varying from \$12 to \$15 per pair.

As regards Grey Shanghais and Brahma Pootras, I think there is a great difference between the two; I have raised them both for several years, and greatly prefer the Brahmas. They lay a third larger egg than the Shanghais, and are the best fowl for any one desiring eggs in the winter. Their eggs sometimes weigh from 3 to 4½ ounces each, whereas those of the Shanghais seldom reach over 2 or 2½ ounces. The Brahmas, I think, will lay a greater weight of eggs in a year than any fowls I am acquainted with; I have bred fowls for over

twenty years, and there are none I like better than these. They have improved in size since I first obtained them; this I think is owing to my changing the cock every year, which I am very particular to do. I have disposed of most of my stock this year but have a few pairs left, at prices varying from \$10 to \$15 per pair.

I have also the Golden and Silver Laced Sebright Bantams, together with clean-legged white and black. GEORGE SMITH.  
VALLEY FALLS, R. I.

For the American Agriculturist.

## BREEDING RABBITS.

MORRIS, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1855.

I have so supreme a contempt for an advertisement in disguise smuggled, as it often is, into an article or communication, professing to be of general interest, that I will pen that part of my communication separate and apart from some few things I would say on the same subject; and I beg you will give it insertion in its proper place—your advertising columns. There, last year, I informed applicants of my total inability to then meet any further orders on my rabbitry; and requested a truce with correspondents on that subject till I should have filled engagements already booked. This has now been done, my rabbitry has been enlarged, and my breeding stock completed, leaving a few extra hares, as per advertisement.—[See page 398.—Eds.]

## SIZE OF HUTCHES.

I would now correct some of my earlier suggestions as to the keeping and management of the rabbit, which have grown out of my American experience, and having, mainly, relation to climate. I find that my former dimensions for breeding hutches are too confined. I would prefer them to be four feet long, two feet deep, and sixteen inches high; the slant of the bottom should not exceed one inch, and the permanent opening for drainage not wider than half an inch; more than this subjects the little occupant, in its playful races round the apartment, to catch a foot and perhaps break a leg. A tin door, sliding up and down on a couple of stout side wires, allowing the breeding-room or nest to be closed at will, is a great convenience. The floor of the hutch should be covered by a false bottom of half-inch unplanned hemlock, to protect it from being gnawed, and to prevent slipping.

## VENTILATION.

A perfectly free ventilation is absolutely necessary to the health of the rabbit. Better that the thermometer should fall to zero in your rabbitry, than subject the little animals to a close and tainted atmosphere; the one may cause a little temporary discomfort, while the other will create disease in various forms, many of them ending in death. We have lately had a very cold period of weather, during which the mercury, for days, stood below zero, and in my rabbitry ranged between zero and 15° above zero, without any ill effects to my rabbits, though some were quite young. When obliged by the intensity of cold to shut all up, which is very seldom, I then set a dish, with a table spoonful of chloride of lime, on the floor, by way of neutralizing the ammonia, which would otherwise be injurious to the eyes.

## FEEDING.

In relation to feeding, I would caution breeders not to use lettuce after that plant begins to put up its seed stalks, as its narcotic effect is then so strong as to cause death. I lost in one summer over twenty rabbits from this plant, before discovering the cause. Corn, sown broadcast, affords an abundant and an excellent substitute. I think the rutabaga, as a winter vegetable, is

generally preferred to carrots. Water, I find, may be given to rabbits when six months old without any ill effects, though so positively interdicted by all the "fancy." I have not heretofore sufficiently enforced the importance of a liberal supply of hay which, in winter, affords to the rabbit that amount of bulk necessary to the healthy feeding of all animals, and which oats alone would not give. It matters not how coarse the hay, nor how full of trash and weeds, it will be eagerly sought, and sometimes preferred to any grain, especially if the rabbit is a little off its feed.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I will now conclude with one or two words of advice to a purchaser, if he be a *novice*. Rabbits are weaned at eight and ten weeks old; and, though offered at small prices, do not be persuaded to take them. The most critical period in their management is from that time till they are four months old; after that nothing is required but regular feeding and cleanliness, with plenty of fresh air. Better a wood-house than a stable. See that either the male or female be a "*self*," (of some one uniform color,) and the other be broken in color. If both be "*selfs*," the progeny will mostly be the same. If both be broken in color, the young ones will be apt to break color too generally over the whole body, and not possess that richness in color which large, heavy masses give. Nevertheless, from poor colored does, if properly bred, very well marked rabbits may be obtained. Neither would I reject a good rabbit because both ears lopped to one side, as that carriage of the ears is merely habit, and might have been corrected by the owner; indeed it is the most frequent carriage, if not attended to by the breeder. A doe is ready for breeding at six months old. R.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### LETTER FROM THE WEST.

This letter was received some time since from a friend, who removed from New-Jersey to Wisconsin last spring, and located himself at Green Bay. His object was to engage in the lumber business—hence much of this letter is devoted to that subject. His first impressions and short observation and experience are so vividly drawn, that for the general information it contains I have concluded to transcribe it for the readers of the *American Agriculturist*, hoping they will feel as interested in its perusal as many have about here. W. D.

After alluding to a few days' sickness, he says:

As soon as I was able I come down to Green Bay, and accepted the invitation of a friend to a trip in his own boat—a small steamer—and view the lumber establishments along the Bay. Some of them are the largest in the State. One is now in the course of building which will cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The lumbermen are making money at a very rapid rate. If the present prices continue for two or three years they will get to be well off—at least all who are prudent managers. We went down to the Menomie river, which is the line between this State and Michigan.

The country is worth but little except for its lumber—though the pine lands are at present the most valuable of any of the unimproved lands in the State. Within two or three years nearly all the pine lands in the State that are accessible, have been taken up. Railroads will bring much that is now out of reach where it will be valuable.

Shortly after my return up the Bay I re-

ceived a line from a gentleman of St. Pauls, Minesota, and I concluded to go out there, and try and get a good view of this State on my route. My friend was going to Madison, in his own conveyance—so I went with him. We were four days going. Of course we took a roundabout way, to see the country. We went north from Fon-du-lac, about 25 miles, and thence struck off in a southwestern direction. The Counties of Dodge, Marquette, and the northern part of Fon-du-lac, are the most gloriously beautiful of any sections of our country that I have ever had the pleasure of seeing.

The prairies are not level—neither are they hilly—but are rolling and beautiful beyond description. We would occasionally get upon a rise where we could see—I dare not tell how much!—but not less than 100,000 acres of land in a single view! There is no language at my command that will describe such a sight; it must be seen to be appreciated. I have seen the great wonder of the New World—Niagara—in all its power and glory; and I think that is all its writers claim for it in grandeur and sublimity; but I can find views that suit me better. The vastness, the richness, and the gorgeous magnificence of such a country, so royally carpeted in its golden dress of summer, is such that you can only stand still and gaze and wonder in mute astonishment.

This section of the State has groves of timber interspersed with it, and is better watered than some other parts through which we passed. On the edge of one of the prairies, adjoining the openings, is the finest spring I ever beheld. It boils up out of the ground in a stream nearly a foot in diameter, very cold, and apparently as pure as water can be. All this part of the State, and in fact, I think, at least one-half of the State, rests upon a solid mass of limestone. The most of it appears to be of a good quality. There is no difficulty in getting building stone, since the limestone shows itself on almost all the knolls of the prairies. As we get nearer Madison, (the capital of the State,) the prairies are more extensive, with less timber and water.

I traveled about half a day on the Empire and Sun prairies, though they are in reality but one. They are from ten to fifteen miles in width and probably 200 miles in length, presenting a very inviting field to the agriculturists of the New World. While crossing I passed a number of farms, where different kinds of grain and garden vegetables were growing in the most beautiful and luxuriant profusion; but with the exception of a small yard, to shut up cattle, there was not a rod of fence of any kind on the farms, not even around the house and garden. I asked a boy how they kept their crops from being destroyed, and he answered that they "watch the cattle in day-time, and shut them up at night."

I thought it very lonesome farming, however, for there was not a tree nor a bush large enough to make one rail, for miles in any direction, nor a drop of water, except in their wells. I suppose you will think there could not be much beauty then. I can not say that I admired the country there so much, though it is beautiful to look over an almost unlimited extent of country and see it covered with a carpet of green, and think there is not an acre of it that is not superior to most of the gardens of the east.

(To be Continued.)

THE Culpepper Observer says: "Wanted, at this office, an editor who can please everybody. Also a foreman who can so arrange the paper as to have every man's advertisement to head the column."

For the American Agriculturist.

#### THE CHANGE OF THE SEASON.

FLOWERS, ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES.

The garden at this season ceases to be very attractive, stripped as it is of the showy plants and flowers which are sensitive to the slightest degree of frost, and only calculated to bear exposure while the temperature out doors approximates to that of their native country. The choicest of these have been removed where they will be protected during the winter and the flower garden begins to assume its winter aspect. Some of the beds have been appropriated to bulbous roots; early in the spring these will look gay with varieties of the crocus, snowdrop, hyacinth, tulip and other choice flowering bulbs. At present the display of flowers is very meager, confined to a few of the more hardy chrysanthemums, with such perennial herbaceous plants as resist the autumn winds. Sweet alyssum in sheltered places, and dahlias awaiting the first approach of frost to divest them of what little beauty they possess at this late period. A few rosebuds may still be collected, but they are no longer the full, double flowers that we have been accustomed to, and only admired in the absence of perfect specimens. The greenhouse is enlivened by choice varieties of daisy, and other chrysanthemums, which have so increased in number during the last few years, that they afford in themselves sufficiently distinct colors and character to make a display in a house, devoted exclusively to them. Interspersed with a few choice plants to afford a contrast, the owner of twenty varieties, which is but a middling collection, can make a fair display at this season, in his greenhouse. Several species of salvia or sage, are useful winter plants for the greenhouse; a fine purple variety called *lambinonii* is now in flower. The familiar *leucantha*, is also desirable during the winter when more choice flowers are scarce. *Salvia splendens* is too well known to require recommendation, adapted for the flower bed during the summer, and with proper treatment equally valuable in the warm greenhouse in winter; it is a very popular plant. Several species of the oxalis are now in flower, others will succeed them through the winter, and spring will bring a still greater variety of this extensive family. The most popular sorts are versicolor, a beautiful striped one, white and red with delicate divided leaves; the fan leaved, is also a very choice species, with light yellow flowers, and is now in bloom.

We do not intend to enumerate all the desirable plants calculated to add to the stock of winter flowers, but merely to call attention to a few which appear to us attractive. The pleasure ground at this season, and during the remainder of the winter, owes much of its beauty to the selection of the evergreens with which it is ornamented. There is now no want of variety in this department; all that is required is taste and liberality in the selection. Many fine shrubs have been imported which are suited to our climate; such as several species of arbor vitæ, cypress, and juniper; we are warned against the use of "long Latin names" or we would enumerate several species. The Deodar cedar is increasing in popularity, and at this time of the year has a beautiful fresh look, while the trees and shrubs around are either destitute of foliage or have assumed a brown hue, the effects of cold autumn winds. The Japan cryptomeria in this respect loses the character for beauty so uniformly claimed for it in its own and more temperate climates, and can not compare with the more hardy Deodar, which to its other recommendations adds that of being of rapid growth. The Norway spruce may be said to be the most popular of our coniferous trees for general purposes



and is in general demand. There are many fine trees of the fir tribe, which are well adapted for the pleasure ground; but there is a want of taste and discrimination on the part of the public, which leads them to look on the more rare species as nothing more than a *fir tree*, ranking a fine specimen of a Norfolk island pine, which may be located on the lawn during the summer season, with the white pine or Norway spruce. Fortunately there are individuals who are not so much given to generalization, who are gradually drawing attention to these particulars in rural decoration, and a visit to some of the nurseries now scattered over the country has the effect of stirring up the latent taste for such objects, and emulation among individuals aids in spreading it.

The deciduous trees are almost stripped of their foliage, a few will retain their verdure for a few weeks longer. Several species of the ash, a tree not very commonly planted, are still clothed with foliage. The walnut-leaved ash is a very desirable tree, its leaves are much broader than those of the American species, and continue on the tree till a much later period. The European alder is still quite green and fresh. This tree is also rare on plantations, though very desirable where the place is of sufficient extent to require a large assortment. The poplars are already well known; they are still planted to a great extent, though many objections are urged against both the white poplar and the Lombardy. They and the weeping willow retain their leaves longer than most other trees. The best remedy however against the effects of a severe autumn and the nakedness of winter, is the choice of coniferous trees and shrubs, sufficiently hardy to suit our climate; these give a character to the pleasure ground which can not be secured by any other means. Unfortunately the custom of deserting the rural residence as soon as the first breath of chill air is felt, prevents the progress of this branch of landscape gardening; and so long as this practice continues will the country seat remain incomplete.

NOVEMBER, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### SHOULD THE FARMER BE EDUCATED?

This question has long been agitated by the agricultural journals and book-farmers assuming the affirmative and the plow-jiggers the negative, in a manner that speaks vehemently of the enthusiasm and confidence entertained by both parties. The affirmative have argued that the farmer should be a man of reading, observation and study; that his vocation involves as great a degree of scientific inquiry as any other; that he is the recipient of education and mental discipline equal to those engaged in the professions, and that he can claim as high a rank in literature with the same facility. The negative contends that the requisite qualifications for a farmer consists, in following out the instructions handed down by tradition from antique ages; to be able to legibly write his name; to compute interest; to read indifferently; to shun an agricultural paper as if it was a bane to their prosperity, a deadly poison to their morality, and to extract from the soil by injudicious management, that indispensable aliment for the growth of plants, and to leave mother earth so sterile that future generations will have to shirk for themselves as best they can. It is my attempt to substantiate the affirmative, and I affirm that for any man to be a good practical farmer he must be educated.

Agriculture is and was intended to be the chief and most honorable pursuit of men. One of the purposes for which reason was conferred on man, besides distinguishing him from and exalting him above animals was

for properly cultivating the ground, which was the first gift of God to man. The utility and honor of any vocation should correspond to the intellectual and moral dignity of its devotees. Those who are ignorant should not be engaged in occupations that much taxes the mental organs; that requires power of mind; and as there is dignity and scientific intricacies involved in agriculture, the agriculturists should be men of energy and erudition, so that the original gift may not be depreciated, but improved. The farmer is so situated that, every day, he comes in contact with much to expand his mind, if he has only imbibed the taste for learning, and by giving him that taste, we confer a better bequest than money. He will be enabled to contrive, to invent, to perfect and to accomplish his ends in higher and still higher degrees. While occupied in the healthy proceedings of his calling, inhaling the pure and invigorating air, and familiar with the principles of nature and the intricacies of science, he is more amply prepared for intense thought, than the most laborious student, whose enervated limbs and weakened organs unfit him for the same ability to which he ardently aspires.

Farmers have not yet appreciated the utility of cultivating their thinking faculty, so as to make it subservient to some valuable purpose. This error has long bound their pursuit to degradation, and made it the contempt of enlightened men. Who has more conveniences for reading and meditation than the farmer? The long evenings of winter and the stormy days of every season, proffer ample opportunities for improvement, and if they are not beguiled, in an instructive and entertaining manner at home, some public place of amusement is resorted to, where, coming in contact with men of corrupt principles, they are liable to become the victims of dissipation and debauchery. Knowledge united with virtue constitutes the basis on which rests the system of this republic, which will be permanent in proportion to the ability of the rural people. When we reflect on the rapidity with which our population is increasing and the extent of territory annually settled, thoughts arise whether we shall maintain our patriotism and philanthropy, or whether discord and conflicting interests may not arise to inflame partizan zeal, and our country eventually be crushed by the ponderous weight of faction, we become impressed with the necessity of educating the laity of mankind: to have our farmers become men of strong minds and honest hearts, in order that the mainspring (agriculture) of all prosperity may be supervised by men of intellect and ability. Farmers, collectively, are the power of the nation, and every year their importance is more and more appreciated. The results of their experiments are now transmitted to the agricultural journals, through which other farmers at their dwellings learn of the new principle of agriculture, and the progress of every science. To plow, to sow, and to reap, by the old and new of the moon, is now generally only a reminiscence of whimsical superstition of former days, and farmers are now more dictated by realities, than by any of the pretended indications of any of the planets or celestial orbs.

ST. JOHNSVILLE.

E. UNDERHILL.

**CRIMEAN DOGS.**—In the Champs Elysees yesterday, an elegant sledge, drawn by two large dogs, was driven up and down several times, and attracted great attention. The dogs have been brought from the Crimea by an officer on sick leave. They have long ears like the Danish dog, and a sharp muzzle. They carry the head high, have large eyes full of fire, and seem very intelligent. One of them is a male and the other a female—

the former is almost entirely white, and the latter has large brown spots.

**CALONEL FOR THE PIP.**—I had some Dorking cockerels, and hoping to turn them to some account, I was very sorry to find the pip manifested among them in the most unmistakable manner; and finding my book learning as above grievously at fault, I had no help, as the case was pressing, but prescribe and administer with my Sunday clothes on that very day, for I feared it would be his last. Mercury, that mighty agent in loosening a cough, and in killing worms, men, and trees, occurred to me as the likeliest agent to loosen these lodgers in the trachea of the bird; and as the case was desperate, the remedy must needs be so too, and immediate. Accordingly, I got a piece of boiled potato, and used that as the medium to convey the mercury into the craw of the bird, in such pellets as the bird could readily swallow; into these pellets three grains of grey powder and five grains of rhubarb were placed, and thus administered to the patient, with a little cold water to wet his whistle and swill down the medicine; the result was a perfect cure, and the bird is now in high feather. Here, then, is a cheap remedy for the pip, whose action is immediate; the quantity given, and the manner of applying the remedy simple and easy. For younger birds a smaller dose might be sufficient; these birds were half grown and nearly three months old.

A. FORSYTH.

*Farmers' Herald.*

**JENNING'S PROCESS FOR IMPROVING QUALITY OF FLAX FIBER.**—The process is very simple, and consists in throwing down upon the flax a small quantity of oil, say about half an ounce to the pound of flax; this is done by boiling the flax in an alkaline soap ley, washing with water, and then boiling it in water slightly acidulated with some acid, for which purpose acetic acid is, perhaps, the most suitable, from its exerting no injurious action upon vegetable fiber. The acid decomposes the soap, the fatty constituent of which is left in the fiber, or, perhaps, a mixture of an acid soap and a small portion of free oil. These enter into and through every part of the fiber. After this treatment it is washed, and is then found to be soft and silky, its spinning quality being thereby much improved, and its value being very considerably increased; and, while the fiber is not weakened, this process gives to it what is known in the trade as "nature." The improvement in quality may be estimated at from £8 to £10 per tun, and is capable of being made, with ease, probably double.—*Dublin Journal of Industrial Progress.*

**VALUE OF PRINTING.**—In 1274 the price of a small bible, neatly translated, was £30, a sum equal to at least \$150 of our money. A good and clear printed bible may now be had for two or three shillings. It is related that the building of the two arches of London-bridge cost only \$75, so great was the value of money then, which is \$75 less than what a copy of the bible sold for many years afterwards. These facts afford a curious commentary on the changes and advantages produced by the extraordinary invention of printing, which has done so much to alter all the institutions of the world wherever the press has appeared.

A contemporary describing a dance at a country village in his neighborhood, says: "The gorgeous strings of glass beads glistened on the heaving bosoms of the village belles, like polished rubies resting on the surface of warm apple-dumplings." Did you ever!



## Horticultural Department.

### THE HORTICULTURIST FOR FEBRUARY.

THE leader for this month is upon the preservation of our woods and forests, which we regard as one of the most important topics that can engage the attention of our rural population. So rapidly are our forests disappearing, that the time is not distant, at least in the Atlantic States, that it must have the attention of our statesmen and legislators, or they will be entirely destroyed. The statement made of Rochester, that the price of wood there has nearly doubled within the last ten years, is probably true of most of our large towns and villages in the east, if we except those upon the sea-board, where the scarcity of wood began to be felt more than a generation ago. When wood reaches the price of six dollars a cord, coal comes in as a competitor, and is found to be much cheaper, even at the present high prices. It is coming into use, in all places along our shores and rivers and upon the lines of our railroads; so that the demand for wood to be used for fuel is not likely to increase much for the future. In the cities and villages, where almost all our increase of population has been in the east, for the last twenty years, and where it is likely to be for years to come, coal is readily supplied at cheaper rates than wood at six dollars a cord. In the rural districts of New-England, and of New-York, wood now grows fast enough to supply the wants of the population. If wood were only needed for fuel, we should feel little apprehension for the disappearance of our forests; when we remember our inexhaustible supplies of coal.

But the trees of our forests, we think, have a nobler part to perform, in the economy of human life than to gladden our firesides with their cheerful blaze. They are nature's artists, beautifying every home, a means of adornment within the reach of the humblest citizen. A group of shade trees, such as any man may transplant from the forest in a day, would redeem the rudest of dwellings from utter ugliness. We can forgive the first settlers of the country the box like architecture of their houses, for the sake of the elms, maples and oaks, they sometimes remembered to plant in the streets. Downing has well said that "among all the materials at our disposal for the embellishment of country residences, none are at once so highly ornamental, so indispensable, and so easily managed, as trees or wood. A tree is airy and delicate in its youth, luxuriant and majestic in its old age. It constitutes in its various forms, sizes, and developments, the greatest charm and beauty of the earth in all countries. The most varied outline of surface, the finest combination of picturesque materials, the stateliest of country houses would be comparatively tame and spiritless, without the inimitable accompaniment of foliage."

But the forest also exerts a very great influence upon the climate, moderating the cold and the winds of winter, and the fierce heats of summer. The most disagreeable

feature both to man and beast, in our northern climate is cold cutting winds; and where their fury is unbroken, as in treeless or prairie regions, no living thing can resist them. With the disappearance of the forest, the climate changes for the worse, and fruits and crops, once certain, are now raised with difficulty. Peaches fail in central New-York and in many parts of New-England, where they once grew as readily as apples. We have less snow, more severe cold winds, and winter wheat and other such crops are much more uncertain than formerly. These results are due in some measure to the change the climate is undergoing in consequence of the loss of our forests. Trees, especially upon mountains and hill tops, are conductors of electricity, and often serve to bring down the showers that would otherwise pass unbroken above us. It is stated as a curious fact, that the mahogany cutters, when they first visited those thick tropical forests, needed at times to build fires to protect themselves from the cold. The rainy season is now said to be much shorter, and fires are an annoyance. We should like to pursue this theme, for it is one of national importance. The dread of intense cold, excessive heat, or dryness, high winds, &c., haunt the anxious cultivator from one end of the year to the other; and in the most favorable seasons he can not hope to escape without loss. We trust that in these days of improvement, when every thing pertaining to the rural arts is undergoing an intelligent scrutiny, that the influence of trees upon climate will not be overlooked. Stay the ax, is a word that should go out into all our rural districts. In many parts the time has now come when poor worn out land could be better sown with the seeds of our forest trees than put to any other use.

There is an article on the Tyson and other summer pears. The Tyson is an accidental seedling, found in a hedge-row, some sixty years ago, on the farm of Jonathan Tyson, near Philadelphia. It is thought to be a cross between the Madeleine and Seckle, having the form of the first, with the color and somewhat of the flavor of the latter. It ripens about the middle of August. We are yet in want of very early American pears competing with the Madeleine and Doyenne d'Ete, and we would suggest to those who are hybridizing to turn their attention to this fruit. A pear equal in flavor to the Seckle, and as large as the Bartlett, ripening the last of July, would be a great acquisition. The three best summer pears, according to the opinion of Hon. Samuel Walker, who has great experience in pear culture, are the Rostezier, Tyson, and Brandywine. But as these ripen too nearly at the same time, the writer would recommend Madeleine or the Doyenne d'Ete, the Tyson and the Bartlett. If a larger variety are desired, he would add Bloodgood, Beurre Giffard, Ott, Manning's Elizabeth, Jalousie Fontenay Vendee.

A. Messer, of Geneva, has some valuable hints on foreign grapes. He doubts if perfect grapes can be secured in a cold vineyard. Gentle heat in March and April, enables them to ripen in summer weather,

when they will be very sweet, having their peculiar aroma well developed.

John Saul, of Washington, next tells us how to cut willows, so that they will yield the largest quantity of material for manufacturing purposes. The cuttings should be put into the ground, the upper eye on a level with the surface of the soil, and the cuttings each successive year should be made at the surface. Where the eye is put in on a level with the surface, roots shoot out immediately beneath, and grow more rapidly than where they are made deeper. This rule is the result of many years' experience, and willow growers will profit by it. People who suppose that any sort of cutting will do "well enough," will find themselves as much mistaken as those who suppose that any sort of pruning will answer for fruit trees. Willow culture is said to offer ample remuneration in a suitable soil, and not a few are at this time engaged in it.

"My life in the country, or Chronicles of Oakland Home," by Frank Hazleton, opens well. If it has half the spiciness of Chronicles of a Clay Farm, it will prove a treat to read it. The wood cut that graces the second chapter we do not regard as much of an addition. Rochester Cruikshank could have spared his pains without much loss to the readers of the Magazine.

In the Editor's Table we find a notice of E. A. McKay's Isabella grapes, of Naples, N. Y. He keeps them perfectly until the middle of January, by placing them in a cool dry cellar, without any thing around them. He had over 11,000 pounds on one acre, which, at one shilling a pound, gives \$1,375, which is a handsome return for the land and labor. The gross product of many a farm is much less than this. A. B. Lawrence, of Mississippi, applies guano to ground infested with ants, and exterminates them. The ants would hardly be the "wise folk" they are represented if they did not emigrate under such a regime. The California items are astonishing. "Two splendid Oregon pippins, weighing two and a half and two and a quarter pounds, and one splendid pear weighing one and three quarter pounds, were sold at ten dollars each. What will our fruit growers in Massachusetts say to this?" Knock under at once if they are sensible people. Bassano beets weighing 31 pounds, Flat Dutch cabbage weighing 32 pounds, strawberries of the finest varieties and in the greatest abundance, November 1st, are some of the pleasant realities of the land of gold. Mr. Allen, of Salem, has a letter to the Editor on the Concord and other grapes, which is valuable as giving the opinion of an eminent fruit-grower. "The Concord has a decided fox flavor. The Diana, like the Catawba, has less. In Massachusetts the Catawba rarely ripens its fruit, and then only in favored positions. The Isabella under proper cultivation, and in a wet, cold soil, will *always* ripen its fruit. When neglected and suffered to be overloaded with fruit, it cannot fully do this. The Diana will ripen the crop in unfavorable positions, and under circumstances where the Isabella will not. I consider the Diana and Isabella the best

in flavor—the Concord the handsomest and the largest grape and bunch, but inferior in flavor. Where the Catawba will ripen, many will prefer it to the Isabella, and it should head the list as being most desirable. It may be assumed that the Diana, under the best circumstances and best cultivation, will mature its fruit in four months and fifteen days; the Concord in the same time; the Isabella in five months; and the Catawba in five months and fifteen days. The all important consideration in the open culture of the grape in this country is the severe pruning of the branches as soon as they form, leave but one of the three or four that set upon each shoot. Then you will ripen the fruit rich in flavor, in Massachusetts, every year, as surely as the apple crop." Grape-growers should profit by these hints next season.

A live Yankee in Connecticut assures the Editor "that garlie planted round the butt of a tree, will effectually protect it against the borer. I have tried it some years, and know it answers the purpose. Once planted, there it is, and continues, and is no trouble." He asks no reward for the discovery. Tansy is said to do the same thing.

#### BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at their rooms in the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., the President, J. W. Degrauw, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Chairman of the Committee on obtaining a location for a Botanical Garden reported that they would be able to complete their report before the next meeting of the society, and he felt justified from the proposition already presented to them, in promising that in the course of sixty days arrangements would be completed to commence this most desirable undertaking, in a locality combining all the elements to insure its success.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that a committee of three be appointed to draft articles of incorporation, and report at the next meeting of the society; committee: J. W. Degrauw, Edward Arrowsmith and Peter B. Mead. An interesting paper was read from Mr. Boles, showing the value of the new vegetable that has recently created such an interest with the horticulturists of France. The President was requested to present the thanks of the society to Mr. Boles, for his valuable article. Twenty-one members were proposed and elected. A committee consisting of nineteen members were chosen to make all the necessary arrangements for the Spring exhibition, which takes place on the 11th and 12th of April. The President and Treasurer were appointed to make arrangements with the Trustees of the Athenæum, for the use of the building for the present year. In consequence of an alteration in the By-Laws, the regular monthly meeting will be held hereafter on the first Tuesday of each month. At the next regular meeting there will be an exhibition of plants, and a lecture on Botany, by a gentleman who volunteered his services for that

occasion. Adjourned till Wednesday evening, the 28th of February, at 7½ o'clock.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

Your article of the 20th Dec. last was satisfactory in many respects, especially in relation to the culture of asparagus in the vegetable garden, where the principle object is to secure an ample supply of the best quality without strict regard to its cost. As my object in soliciting information on this subject was more particularly directed to the field, you will readily perceive that very definite knowledge in all the details in the outlay and subsequent management is desirable. In order, therefore, to proceed intelligently, some points should be reduced to a reasonable degree of certainty; and I know of no better way than of propounding the following question:

What amount of expenditure in the preparation and planting of asparagus ground and the subsequent annual culture, may be profitably incurred?

In your own experiment, which you describe, no data is given by which its character as to actual profit can be known, nor what a given piece of ground so treated would produce. I find in the *American Agriculturist* of the 6th September last, a quotation purporting to be from Downing, wherein he describes his mode of culture. Doubtless the treatment which he lays down would, of necessity, produce a very fine growth. But let us see what outlay is required as an annual course, leaving out of consideration the original preparation of the ground.

In describing his mode he states that he puts one good load of well prepared dung upon one hundred and twenty square feet of land. The relative proportion for an acre would be about three hundred and sixty loads, worth at least seventy-five cents per load. In addition to the dung he covers the ground annually with packing salt, about one quarter of an inch deep. Computing the relative quantity for an acre, 950 bushels would be required, worth at this time perhaps 40 cents per bushel.

Add to the foregoing items the expense of carting and spreading the dung and salt, and the general culture, including cutting, bunching, and marketing, and the account of annual expenditure will stand as follows:

360 Loads of dung at 75c....	\$270.00
750 Bushels of salt at 40c....	300.00
Cultivation, &c.....	125.00
	<b>\$695.00</b>

Can a course of treatment involving such an enormous expenditure be profitable? Nothing within the range of my own observation will warrant the conclusion. In order to settle this question as to expenditure, another must necessarily be involved, viz: What is the maximum product of an acre of asparagus as developed in its culture in this country? The amount in this vicinity would perhaps run from \$250 to \$350; and in one case it is said to have exceeded \$500. Great results are often obtained at an exorbitant cost, and often mislead inexperienced cultivators with very unfortunate mistakes. Experiments exhibiting all the details of expense are the only reliable data, and if the Editors of the *American Agriculturist* can furnish any such matter on this subject they will confer a favor on

R. M. CONKLIN.

In answer to the above our correspondent is informed, that unless the soil and location be superior, the cultivation of asparagus for the market would not be profitable. The best soil for this crop is a deep, alluvial, salt

water, reclaimed marsh; and the next best, is the nearest possible approach to this, whether natural or artificial. If artificial, every one must count the cost of making the spot on which he designs to grow asparagus equal to the reclaimed salt water marsh. On this neither salt nor manure are requisite for several years. Of course the first two items of cost per acre, mentioned by our correspondent, viz: \$270 and \$300—\$570, would be saved, leaving that of \$125 for cultivation alone. This deducted from the price the crop would bring in market, viz: \$250 to \$300, would leave a good return for the cultivation &c.

Asparagus as a field crop for the market, is cultivated of the largest and best kind, in a cheap and simple way in this vicinity, after it is planted and has had one season's growth. Any time in the winter or fore part of March, cut off the furze tops, then give it a good dressing of barnyard or other manure if necessary. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, plow up the whole field nine to twelve inches deep, just as you would if no crop were there, and without regard to cutting or turning up the asparagus roots; then harrow and roll the ground smooth. The asparagus will soon shoot up in every direction, and keep one as busy as he pleases in cutting and bunching it for market.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the *Preston* (England) *Chronicle* gives the following anecdote: A good while ago a boy named Charlie had a large dog which was very fond of water, and in hot weather he used to swim across the river near which the boy lived. One day the thought struck him that it would be fine fun to make the dog carry him across the river, so he tied a string to the dog's collar, and ran down with him to the water's edge, where he took off all his clothes; and then, holding hard by the dog's neck and the bit of string, he went into the water, and the dog pulled him across. After playing about on the other side for some time, they returned in the way they had come; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find nothing but his shoes. The wind had blown all the rest into the water. The dog saw what had happened, and making his little master let go the string by making believe to bite him, he dashed into the river, and brought out first his coat, and then all the rest in succession. Charlie dressed and went home in his wet clothes, and told his mother what fun he and the dog had had. His mother told him that he did very wrong in going across the river as he had done, and that he should thank God for making the dog take him over and back again safely; for if the dog had made him let go in the river he would most likely have sunk, and been drowned. Little Charlie said, "Shall I thank God now, mamma?" and he knelt down at his mother's knee and thanked God; then, getting up again, he threw his arms around his dog's neck, saying, "I thank you, too, dear doggie, for not letting go." Little Charlie is now Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

A sailor having a mind for a ride and, not being acquainted with the horses' rigging, he happened to put the saddle on the contrary way. A person near him observed to him his error. Jack looked steadily at him, and giving his quid an extra twist, said: "How do you know what direction I am going to ride?"

## American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

**AGENTS' RECEIPTS, ETC.**—A number of persons in different parts of the country have interested themselves in procuring subscribers for this paper, and we have not recently heard of any imposition practiced upon subscribers. Those more immediately connected with the Office are furnished with regular Office receipts, signed, and endorsed upon the margin, by the Conducting Editor, and when these are presented, no one need have the least hesitation in receiving them, as we do not give them out to irresponsible individuals.

### ABOUT OUR NEXT VOLUME.

The next number of the *American Agriculturist* closes its *thirteenth* volume. During its progress through the press, its subscription list has been nearly doubled; and it affords us pleasure to add, that our labors in the good cause of an improved husbandry, seem to be looked upon with special favor by the great agricultural class. This was a point at which we knew we should soon arrive in an intelligent community. How else could it be with this journal, when it contains all that is most practical and enlightened in the broad field of American culture, joined with all that is best suggestive from abroad.

"High Farming," or in other words, enlightened science going hand in hand with skillful and intelligent practice, is our motto. The readers of the *American Agriculturist* find it a fearless and intelligent advocate of the best systems of reeruiting and fertilizing the worn out soil; of ditching, draining, and improved preparations for culture; of deep plowing, frequent stirring, and fine pulverization; of a choice selection and great variety of seed; of superior methods of cultivation and harvesting, preparation for and sale in the markets, thus realizing the highest prices; of the more improved and profitable domestic animals for the husbandman, and their various adaptability to different locations; of the finest and most luscious sorts of fruit in their seasons; of the rare and beautiful shrubs and flowers; of the most valuable forest and other trees, their growth and preservation; of the introduction of such new and improved implements as facilitate the manual labor, and render the farmer more independent of it, and yet enable him to considerably extend the area of his exertions, and make them many times more productive—or, in other words, put it in his power to cultivate three acres with more ease to himself and six times more profit than he formerly did one; and last though not least, furnish full and reliable weekly reports of all the markets, showing the Farmer, the Planter and Gardener, when and where he can realize the most for his produce.

Our next volume, we trust, with all the added improvements which we propose bestowing upon it, will be even more highly appreciated than the present. We look for a steady additional increase of subscribers, and the *active influence* and coöperation of our friends in its behalf. Untiring and unre-

mitted exertions are wanted in our favor, and for these the public may be assured it will be repaid many fold.

The *American Agriculturist* undoubtedly stands at the head of its class for fearless honesty in its opinions, just, and proper suggestions, broad and enlightened views—and there we intend to keep it.

### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW-JERSEY.

**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1854.** We have received and carefully read the greater portion of this valuable Report, and are fully convinced of the importance of the survey now in progress, to the State at large, and especially to the agricultural interests. If it can be carried out upon the plan proposed and commenced by Dr. Kitchell and his able corps of assistants, it will aid very materially towards developing immense treasures of wealth now concealed in the varied soil of one of the most interesting sections of our country.

We trust the legislature now in session at Trenton, will so fully appreciate the importance of this work, that they will furnish every facility for carrying it on successfully.

The present report contains a general view of the plan upon which the survey has been carried on by the Superintendent, Dr. Wm. Kitchell, together with the reports of Mr. Cook, Assistant Geologist, Mr. Wurtz, Chemist and Mineralogist, and Lieutenant Viele, Topographical Engineer.

We wish a copy could be placed in the hands of every citizen of New-Jersey. As this will not probably be done, we have marked several portions for copying, and we shall from time to time chronicle the more interesting results as they may be furnished by those having the matter in hand, especially so, since our journal weekly visits a large majority of the towns throughout the State—probably a greater number of them than any other single periodical.

**HOUSEHOLD WORDS FOR MARCH.**—A double number for March and April closes up the tenth volume. We have just looked over the table of contents for this volume, and are strongly reminded of the great variety and extent of subjects treated of, and the amount of useful information conveyed in a pleasing style. This Magazine is scarcely equaled by any one in our language as an instructor of the public mind. We cheerfully commend it to a place in every family, as superior to the current popular literature of the day. Published by J. A. Dix, No. 10 Park-place, New-York. Price \$3 a year, 25 cents a number. Two copies for \$5, three copies \$6.

**FARMING, &C., IN ALABAMA.**—A friend in Montgomery, Ala., under date of February 22, writes: "Farmers are generally planting corn; forest-trees are swelling their buds, fruit-trees also. A few blossoms are to be seen on the peach and plum trees—full two weeks later than usual. Provisions are scarce and high—corn selling at \$1 per bushel, and in a prairie country at that."

## CHEMISTRY

FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

### CHAPTER VII.

67. A good illustration of the operation of chemical affinity, is found in the common process of dissolving bones in sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol— $\text{SO}_3$ ). The greater portion of the earthy part of bones is *phosphate of lime*. Phosphate of lime is a compound substance made up of phosphoric acid ( $\text{PO}_5$ ) and lime ( $\text{CaO}$ ). Phosphate of lime is then represented by  $\text{CaO},\text{PO}_5$ . Two particles of bone earth is represented by figure 1. We will now add to this one particle of sulphuric acid, thus:

(Fig. 1.)

$\text{CaO},\text{PO}_5$

$\text{CaO},\text{PO}_5$

$\text{SO}_3$

But lime has a stronger affinity for sulphuric acid than it has for phosphoric acid, and on bringing them together a change takes place, as seen in figure 2. This leaves one part of phosphoric acid free, and this then

(Fig. 2.)

$\text{Ca},\text{PO}_5$

$\text{PO}_5$

$\text{CaO},\text{SO}_3$

unites with the other portion

(Fig. 3.)

$\text{CaO},\text{PO}_5,\text{PO}_5$

of phosphate of lime, and produces the compound seen in fig. 3, called *super-phosphate of lime*, which is an entirely different substance from the original particle of phosphate of lime. The name, *super-phosphate of lime*, implies that there is a greater or *superior* quantity of phosphoric acid. There is also another new substance formed, besides the superphosphate of lime. It is the sulphate of lime, usually called plaster of Paris— $\text{CaO},\text{SO}_3$ —which is composed, as you see, of lime ( $\text{CaO}$ ) and sulphuric acid ( $\text{SO}_3$ ).

68. We must keep in mind that each of these capital letters are symbols, representing so many atoms of the substance for which these symbols stand, as shown in Chapter V. The little figures, at the right hand of these letters, show how many of these atoms there are; thus  $\text{PO}_5$  means P O O O O O, or one atom of phosphorous and five atoms of oxygen.

We have now learned how substances change their form and composition, by reason of the different degrees of affinity existing between the atoms, or masses of atoms. We shall see much more of this as we proceed. We will now take up some of the simple elements, one by one, and examine them, beginning with that one having the smallest atoms, viz:

### HYDROGEN.

Symbol H—Atomic Weight 1.

69. This substance is so called because it is found abundantly in water. The word *hydro* signifies water, and *gen* signifies the producer of; hence hydro-gen means water-producer. Hydro-gen, when not combined with any thing else, takes a gas (air-like) form. It is, like air, transparent—that is, we can not see it in a glass jar filled with it, any more than we could see air in the same vessel; but when we put the open mouth of a jar or bottle into water, the water will not rise up in the interior of the vessel, because the space is occupied by the air. So we can ascertain a vessel to be filled with transparent hydrogen.



70. Hydrogen is about  $14\frac{1}{2}$  times lighter than the air. If we weigh the air in a bottle holding 100 cubic inches—that is, one containing a little less than two quarts—we shall find the air to weigh about 31 grains (31.011). But the same bulk (100 cubic inches) of hydrogen will only weigh about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  grains (2.14). It is this lightness which fits hydrogen for filling balloons to rise in the air. An iron vessel filled with light wood will rise up in the water, because the whole mass of iron and wood, taken together, is lighter than the same bulk of water. So a silk bag or balloon filled with hydrogen is, taken together, lighter than the same bulk of air, and will rise up through it. By having a large bulk of this gas, the whole becomes so much lighter than the air, that we can put some additional weight upon the outer silk case. If the case, or balloon, contains as much hydrogen as a room 20 feet square and 20 feet high, the hydrogen would weigh about 42 pounds, while the same bulk of air would weigh 612 pounds. Now if the balloon weighs only 100 pounds, we could add to it a boat weighing 160 pounds and two men, each weighing 150 pounds, and the whole weight of men, boat, balloon, and hydrogen, would still be 10 pounds less than the same bulk of air, and we should see the balloon rise up. The atoms of hydrogen are so small that they easily pass through the oiled silk used in making balloons, and on this account another gas, lighter than air, but heavier than hydrogen, and having larger atoms, is now generally used for filling balloons.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### SUBSCRIBERS—CONTRIBUTORS—EDITORS, &c.

I had anticipated your duplicate of December 27th, knowing that I could replace those of my own, presented to some of my old foggy neighbors; but it would seem as though our club includes all those in this locality who take any interest in agricultural literature. One contents himself with having taken the *Agriculturist* some years ago; another, who raises a flock of "scraggy" little sheep that would disgrace the Cheviot hills, when I called to know the result of a copy I left him, containing an article on sheep, admired the paper, thought it a good one, will think of it and see me the same time that Felix called for Paul. A third, who, by the way, reads and practices some of the dictates of the American Farm Book, gives as a reason what I consider a very strong argument in favor of your paper, that he "would take it, but he'd be sure to read it in the summer when he should be doing something else." Now, I look upon this as a testimony worth the opinions of half a dozen "cotemporaries," inasmuch as the "genus Editorial" may or might be construed as in their turn having an ax to grind.

While on the subject of ax-grinding, I would enter my protest against the proscriptions, (if I may be allowed the expression) "your valuable paper," your inestimable journal, &c., &c., I would say that instead of boring you and your readers thus, let those laudaminous contributors confine their praises

to those who are not subscribers, with more success, I hope, than your present correspondent.

Before concluding this communication of my ill-success this year in canvassing "our neighborhood," I would be allowed to say that I feel more deeply interested in the *Agriculturist* since reading the publisher's "Few plain words," on page 264, January 3d, in which we, as subscribers, are appealed to not merely as such, but as agents, by whom a vast amount of good may be done in our respective spheres, by recommending to those who do not subscribe, the advantages of a journal devoted to the best interests of the farming community. Now, there is another way in which a good many of your subscribers may shoulder forward the wheel, suggested by the latter part of the "plain words," that is, by contributing matter for the pages of the *Agriculturist*, and thereby lightening the office-laborers of the staff editorial, and enabling them to devote more attention to the formation of district societies, or assisting those forming or formed by counsel and direction—to visit the farms of the best and worst agriculturists in the country, receiving statistical and other information from the one and communicating it to the other. By such means the desired nucleus would be formed around the *Agriculturist*, the rays of which would penetrate the thick darkness which overhangs some, (if not many) parts of our land.

I can not conclude this article, though long it be, without adverting to "Chemistry for Boys and Girls," which is in high favor here by all with whom I have conversed on the subject. To the writer I say, go on, you will immortalize yourself. The millions of earth would never have known Dr. Isaac Watts through his "Logic on the Right Use of Reason," his "Essay on the Mind," and other works, good of their kind; but who has not lisped his "Hymns for Children," and children of larger growth have sat at the feet of this Gamaliel of baby literature.

WHISTLER AT THE PLOW.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### RECIPE BOOKS.

A few years since distinguished housekeepers spoke of recipe books with contempt. They were something new under the sun, and their success and usefulness was yet to be proved. It was believed then that experience was the only safe guide and teacher, and that every young housekeeper must learn for herself, by years of toil and trial and anxiety, in her own kitchen, the mysteries of the all-important art of cooking. Not only printed, but even written recipes were lightly spoken of. To ask how this or that was made, was sure to be answered in an indefinite, indifferent manner:

"O, it is very easily made. I put in this, that, and the other, and cook it until it is done. It's very easy."

And one was regarded as deplorably and almost unpardonably ignorant and stupid that she did not know without asking.

Oh! the sinking of heart, the trembling, and suffering and fear of the young house-

keeper, as she commenced her new domestic life without knowledge, and without guide or chart. But thanks to several ladies of our country, a better day has dawned upon the homes, and a brighter light is given to cheer the path of the young adventurer. The good, the literary, the intelligent women of our land have compiled and published many recipe books, which are indeed a blessing to all housekeepers, young and old. Mrs. Child, Mr. Cornelius, Mrs. Halc, Miss Leslie, Miss Beecher, and a number of others, have done much to improve housekeeping, and to lighten the burden of many a young and weary wife. It is true she does not know how to perform the duties, but it is equally true that she is anxious to learn, and in these books she will find much to relieve, instruct and enlighten her.

To be sure, nothing can entirely supply the place of personal experience, but recipe books are invaluable as books of reference in times of doubt and perplexity.

I have known young housekeepers to spend much time in reading and studying recipe books, and I have no doubt the results proved that the time had been wisely and profitably spent. I would advise all young girls to learn as much as possible of the culinary art in their mother's kitchens, and to have recipe books of their own in which they can write the results of their first experiments.

Newspapers, too, have come to our relief, and now one can scarcely take up a paper, which does not contain a variety of useful recipes. Sometimes, however, there seems to have been a little carelessness in the preparation of these recipes. I will copy one which I cut from a newspaper a few days since.

"PIE CRUST.—A good pie crust can be made by taking two-thirds wheat flour, rub in well a sufficient quantity of shortening, and wet with cold water, to a paste stiff enough to roll out conveniently."

There seems to be some deficiency in the mathematical principles of this recipe, and, as a whole it is too indefinite to be useful to an inexperienced cook.

I propose, Messrs. Editors, to give you some recipes which have long been used by a successful New-England housekeeper:

#### CUP CAKE.

One cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, rub them together, add 1 cup of milk, 4 eggs, 4 cups of flour; stir in the flour and eggs alternately, without previously beating the eggs, and just as it goes into the oven, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar and 1 of soda, dissolved in a little milk.

#### ROSE DROPS.

One pound of flour, 10 oz. white sugar, 5 oz. butter, 5 eggs, beat yolks and whites separately, 3 table-spoonfuls of sweet cream, 2 table-spoonfuls of rose-water, 1 tea-spoonful of cream tartar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tea-spoonful of soda; drop on tins, and sift sugar over them before baking.

#### WASHINGTON CAKE.

One cup of butter, 3 of sugar, 4 of flour, 5 eggs, the yolks and whites to be beaten separately, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 tea-spoonful of soda, 2 of cream tartar. M. H.

For the American Agriculturist.

### ARE BOX LEAVES POISONOUS TO POULTRY?

Have any of your readers ever lost their poultry from eating *green box*, at this season of the year? I have just had two fine hens die suddenly, and on opening them to discover the cause, found the craw and intestines filled with box leaves. QUERIST.

Yonkers, Feb. 27, 1855.

For the American Agriculturist.

### POULTRY, VERMIN, &c.

In accordance with your invitation concerning poultry, I cheerfully proceed to cast in my mite. I have been for years a poultry amateur, and have, more for amusement than profit, studied their habits. I have also tried several distinct breeds, and have, therefore, chiefly from my own experience, formed an opinion concerning their different merits. I have had the Dorkings, pure breed, and good birds, and, I think, a desirable breed; although I did not try them very long, simply because their carriage, general appearance, plumage, &c., did not partake as much of the beautiful as I fancied. I have also tried the Crested Polands, black bodies, white and full crests. With this breed I was much pleased; they were hardy, generally healthy, good layers, and an ornament to the poultry yard. I had them so long that I changed them simply for a change. I next tried the Shanghais, and of all the breeds of fowls I ever saw or tried, I think them the most abominable, unprofitable and unsightly. They are gross feeders, making for the same food and in the same space of time less than any breed with which I am acquainted. I have somewhere met with the axiom, "quarrel with no man's hobby," hence I have deferred entering my protest, partly on account of the respect I would have for the opinion of others, and the desire to give them a fair trial. The chickens are never chickens, in an epicurean sense of the word, not filling out the first year, but the growth being expended in bone and stature; and when fatted, if indeed they do ever get fat, I have found the meat coarse and dry. I have not found their laying qualities so vastly superior to other breeds.

I now come to my present breed of fowls, the "Spangled Hamburgs," or Golden Polands, with which I am fascinated. I have them pure, and they are exceedingly handsome. I find them good layers, very active, perfectly hardy, and fine for the table. What more than this can be desired in any breed of fowls?

A dry poultry house, with yard attached, is my way of keeping fowls. My yard is lathed on all sides, including overhead, which keeps them secure against any intrusion. The yard is locked the year round, leaving a small hole about three feet from the ground for the ingress and egress of the birds. This latter remark leads me to speak of the second part of my subject, viz: vermin.

I have been much troubled with vermin, my neighbor and myself having caught this winter seven opossums, and I believe I have lost fowls by the minks. Hence the poultry yard and house should be vermin-tight for two or three feet from the ground. This I recommend for general security, but I prefer to catch them if possible. Vermin will not readily climb to enter the yard, but usually seek an entrance on a level with the ground. By concealing one or more steel-traps in an opening especially provided for the purpose, (traps secured by chains) they are often taken. Concealing traps in their favorite walks by a covering of chaff, and suspending bait just over the trap, so high that they will

have to reach up for it, is another successful mode.

If poultry is well supplied with clean and wholesome food, corn, oats, buckwheat, &c., boiled and raw at intervals for a change, old mortar broken up fine, broken clamshells, &c., clean fresh water, and, in winter, some animal food, and free and suitable range for exercise, they will not usually be troubled with many diseases. I generally attribute the diseases of fowls to some defect in their sanitary regulations. W. D.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

### ON FARMYARD MANURE.

As to the relative value of dung made under cover and in open courts, we have only one experiment, made by Lord Kinnaird; but it is a very interesting one, and should encourage further trial. A field was manured partly with covered and partly with uncovered dung, and the produce of potatoes determined; the whole then sown with wheat, and dressed in spring with 3 cwt. of Peruvian guano. The results are (omitting small fractions)—

	Uncovered dung.	Covered.
Potatoes,.....	7 tons 12 cwt.	11 tons 15 cwt.
Wheat grain,....	42 bushels,	54 bushels.
Wheat straw ....	156 stoncs,	215 stoncs.

The preservation of farmyard manure, in such a state as to retain its ammonia, has always attracted much attention among practical men; but, with the exception of the necessity of keeping it from becoming too dry, little definite has been ascertained. An elaborate inquiry has recently been made by Payen, which throws considerable light on this point. He was led to examine this matter from the plan proposed, and carried into effect to some extent in France, of employing earthy substances for the purpose of absorbing the urine of the cattle in their stalls. He has ascertained that if urine be allowed to putrify for thirty-four days, then mixed with lime and evaporated, 70 per cent of its nitrogen escapes; and further, that if some fermenting substance be added, the action is so much accelerated that 85 per cent escapes after thirteen days by the same treatment. By mixing various substances with the *fresh urine*, he found that decomposition was retarded or diminished, and that no substance was at all comparable with lime in this respect. Two per cent of lime is sufficient almost entirely to prevent loss of ammonia; and this it effects by preventing that decomposition which causes the nitrogen to pass into the form of ammonia. According to his statement, no injury to the dung is produced by the admixture of lime, and he therefore proposes that it should be thus employed. He has ascertained that peat charcoal has very little influence in preventing decomposition of the dung and loss of ammonia; but when mixed with about 5 per cent of sulphate of iron it does produce a certain effect, though greatly inferior to that of lime. Potash acts quite as well as lime, though from its cost it can not be employed in practice. Blood is preserved from putrification in the same way, or by the addition of about 5 per cent of sulphuric acid, and evaporation.

The employment of lime in the way indicated by Payen is deserving of trial. It is important, however, to observe that it must be mixed with the dung while *perfectly fresh*; and to insure success, a small quantity should be mixed with it every day as it is brought to be laid on the heap. If added already to the putrid dung, it is not only useless but positively injurious. The results of experiments made in this way, with the produce of crops grown with dung treated with lime and without it, would be very important.—*The Journal of Agriculture, and the*

*Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.*

### HILL SIDES.

There are very few farms of any extent, on which there are not "slopes," which defy the skill of the cultivator, and which remain unswarded in despite of his utmost exertions to stock them with grass. This is owing to the tendency of such places to "wash." All the fine particles of the soil being borne down by the water, the surface soil is generally found on examination to consist merely of coarse sand or gravel without sufficient cohesibility to furnish a medium for the roots of the plants, which perish for want of moisture. The only corrective, however, which is required in such cases, is clay, which is proved by the following experiment: On the south side of my farm there is a sand ridge of some elevation, extending along the line some thirty or thirty-five rods. I had frequently plowed, worked, and liberally manured this ridge, but without effecting my object; the surface of the slope, from the top to the base of it, remained nearly destitute of verdure, and was plowed into unseemly gutters by the spring and autumnal rains. As a last resort I commenced carting on fine clay, which I obtained on the opposite or north side of my premises, and which was conveyed to the slope without the labor of ascending it. Nearly two hundred loads were dumped down on the verge of the descent, and was then evenly spread and plowed in with a light furrow. After this, and before harrowing, fifty loads more of clay, and twenty of old compost, were spread on, and the whole harrowed in with a light seed harrow. Grass seed—timothy and clover—was then sowed, and covered with a light brush, and the work finished off with a liberal dressing of plaster. This operation was performed in August. The seed came up vigorously, and by the time cold weather set in, the surface presented a most beautiful appearance, being covered with a dense and heavy herbage of a most beautiful green, and sufficiently strong to arrest the action of water upon the soil. Since that, the "sand slope" has never washed, and is now one of the most productive portions of my farm. Plaster and super-phosphate of lime, are the only manures that have been used since laying it down. This is the only way in which such lands can be successfully managed; clay is the only alterant that will suffice.—*Germantown Tel.*

DEAD HEADS.—The Louisville (Ky.) Times says:

"We believe that railroad corporations are the only bodies, soulless or otherwise, that ever ranked editors as dead-heads. It is an indignity to the profession, and we hope it will be met with proper resentment. The newspaper press is at present more-burdened with dead-heads, than any other enterprize extant. The most burdensome and troublesome of these dead-heads are railroad corporations. From a preliminary survey of a railroad up to its completion, the entire press contiguous to the line commences advertising the project in the editorial columns."

THE husbands in St. Louis are models. The St. Louis papers are complaining that married men sit in church with their arms most tenderly around their wives, and suggests that "it distracts the attention of the lookers on from the preacher." Fare to St. Louis \$18. State Line railroad in excellent order. Put on your bonnets, girls.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

## Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,  
Is relished by the best of men."

## YOUNG AGAIN.

An old man sits in a high-backed chair  
Before an open door,  
While the sun of a summer's afternoon  
Falls hot across the floor;  
And the drowsy tick of an ancient clock  
Has notched the hour of four.

A breeze blows in and a breeze blows out,  
From the scented summer air;  
And it flutters now on his wrinkled brow,  
And now it lifts his hair;  
And the leaden lid of his eye drops down,  
And he sleeps in his high-backed chair.

The old man sleeps, and the old man dreams,  
His head droops on his breast,  
His hands relax their feeble hold,  
And fall to his lap in rest;  
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he dreams,  
And in dreams again is blest.

The years unroll their fearful scroll;  
He is a child again;  
A mother's tones are in his ear,  
And drift across his brain;  
He chases gaudy butterflies  
Far down across the plane.

He plucks the wild rose in the woods,  
And gathers eglantine,  
And holds the golden buttercups  
Beneath his sister's chin;  
And angles in the meadow brook  
With a bent and naked pin.

He loiters down the grassy lane,  
And by the brimming pool,  
And a sigh escapes his parting lips,  
As he hears the bell for school;  
And he wishes it ne'er were nine o'clock,  
And the morning never full.

A mother's hand pressed on his head,  
Her kiss is on his brow—  
A summer breeze blows in at the door,  
With the toss of a leafy bough;  
And the boy is a white-haired man again,  
And his eyes are tear-filled now.

DR. CHALMERS IN HIS FAMILY.—In his domestic intercourse with his daughters there was much playful familiarity. Finding one of them sitting alone in a room, he said, "Well, my dear little howlet,

'Hail, mildly pleasing solitude,  
Companion of the wise and good;'

but *I'm no for us* growing perfectly uncognisant of one another, sitting in corners like *sae mony cats*." After some of his public appearances, when he came home exhausted, his daughters would gather round him as he lay at ease in his arm chair. One would play Scotch music, another shampoo his feet (a very frequent, and to him always a very agreeable, operation), a third would talk nonsense and set him in fits of laughter. At such times, in a mock-heroic way, he would repeat Scott's lines—

"O woman, in our hours of ease," &c.

A spirit of chivalry ran through all his intercourse with his daughters; they not only administered to his comfort in the hours of relaxation, but he made them companions, as it were, of his public life, and sought their intellectual sympathy even with his highest exercise of thought.—*Mark Lane Express*.

A LITTLE TOO POLITE.—As John Randolph was walking, one day, he met a man who walked straight on, remarking "that he did not turn out for a rascal." "I do," quickly rejoined Randolph; and immediately stepping aside, he let the ruffian pass.

For the American Agriculturist.

## "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."

[We cheerfully give place to the following, which explains itself.—Eps.]

In a former number of the *American Agriculturist* I notice a poem, headed "Lines by Milton in his old age." I have met with this same little poem in three or four different papers within a year or two past, represented, in each instance, as the production of the immortal Milton himself. But, strange as it may seem, it was not written by the blind old Bard, but some hundred and seventy-five years after his time, by Elizabeth Lloyd, Jr., (now Howells,) an unassuming Quaker lady, of the city of Penn, and originally published in the "Friends' Review," under the title of "Milton's Prayer of Patience."

In a short time after its first appearance it found its way into a London paper, with the remark that it was Milton's own production, but had never been published except in the Oxford edition of his works. Whereupon, a discussion arose among the *literati* as to its authenticity, which was put at rest by the Editor of the paper in which it first appeared.

I think it but an act of justice, both to the public and to the authoress, to make this correction, being well convinced that the fair authoress would never take the trouble to do so; for though several of her productions are before the public, she has only in one instance allowed her name to reveal the author, and that at an urgent request. As to her reputation as a poet, the simple history of this little production is all that need be told. It were certainly enough for the most aspiring to know that their poems were passing through the literary world as the productions of the author of "Paradise Lost."

RICHMOND, IND.

R. T. REED.

BEAUTIFUL.—It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It can not be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else, why is it that the glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it, that the rainbow and the clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth, and pass off to leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, who hold festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties; forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken away from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow into Alpine torrents? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth.

There is a realm where rainbows never fade, where the stars will be out before us like islets that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our possession forever.

"You are from the country, are you not?" said a know nothing clerk in a certain *book store*, to a plain dressed individual who had given him some trouble.

"Yes."

"Well, here's an essay on the rearing of calves."

"That," said the man, as he slowly turned to leave the store, "you had better present to your mother."

"Did you pull my nose in earnest, sir?"

"Certainly I did, sir."

"It is well you did, for I do not allow persons to joke with me in that way."

## BATHING CHILDREN IN COLD WATER.

The following extract we can almost fully endorse. The "cold water" mania so prevalent for a few years past, has already "finished" many a suffering victim, especially among the "little ones." We advocate "cleanliness" and "godliness," but do not believe either of these graces are promoted by shivering in a morning bath of water and ice, finished off with a towel woven warp and woof of cordage made from half prepared flax or hemp. But to the extract from somebody's speech which we find reported in the *Water Cure Journal*:

If parents will use cold water on their own persons let me entreat them to have mercy on their helpless children. Do heed their cries to warm it *just a little!* Nothing is more heathenish and barbarous than to bathe children in cold, or nearly cold water. Those who do it will find they have rough and cracked skins.

The suffering of children while being washed is but small compared with the evil effects which often follow the application of cold water to the head, viz: congestion of the head or lungs, especially the latter. The water so applied will make precocious children, and will also fill the grave-yards with the opening buds of infancy. I think it will be found that more children die with head disease since the use of water than before; and for the reason already given.

The fact is, the brain requires and receives more blood than any other organ of the system. The application of cold water to the head increases the amount, and hence it is no uncommon thing that children, especially "smart ones," die as above stated, with head disease. Indeed, it has become a proverb, among our mothers at least, that "such children are too smart to live," and it is so.

By such treatment the brain becomes too active and large for the body, and, like a powerful engine in a small boat, it soon shatters it to pieces, and sends it to the bottom.

I cannot close my remarks without entreating mothers in the name of humanity, not to attempt to toughen, as it is called, their children by half clothing them in cold weather. My heart has ached as I have seen them thus exposed to the piercing winds of a northern winter. Many a mother has thus sown the seeds of premature death in her offspring, for which she has solaced herself by calling it a "mysterious Providence."

If you would have healthy, robust children, see that they are warmly clad, especially their extremities.

In connection with cold bathing, I would utter my disclaimer against the prevailing practice of rubbing the skin with coarse, rough towels, or horse-brushes. No error in the water treatment is more injurious. A healthy skin is smooth, soft, and velvet-like; and anything that irritates it and makes it rough is injurious. But few people understand the functions of the skin, or the importance of a healthy skin to a healthy body. My limits will not allow of my discussing the matter here. At some future time I may take it up. I approve of gentle rubbing of the skin with soft clothes, or, better, with the bare hand. But it should not be rubbed any way to produce unpleasant sensations.

If we credit the reports of patients who have undergone treatment at the water-cure establishments, the heroic, or cold treatment, is too much in vogue in them for their good.

WHAT was the difference between Noah's ark and of our river wood scows! One was built of gopher wood, and the other, to go for wood!



## ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

In some good advice to consumptives, Dr. Hall says:

"Eat all you can digest and exercise a great deal in the open air, to convert what you eat into pure healthful blood. Do not be afraid of out-door air, day or night. Do not be afraid of sudden changes of weather; let no change, hot or cold, keep you in doors. If it is rainy weather, the more need for your going out, because you eat as much on a rainy day as upon a clear day, and if you exercise less, that much more remains in the system of what ought to be thrown off by exercise, and some ill result, some consequent symptom of ill feeling is the certain issue. If it is cold out of doors, do not muffle your eyes, mouth and nose in furs, veils, woolen comforters, and the like; nature has supplied you with the best muffler, with the best inhaling regulator, that is, two lips; shut them before you step out of a warm room into the cold air, and keep them shut until you have walked briskly a few rods and quickened the circulation a little; walk fast enough to keep off a feeling of chilliness, and taking cold will be impossible. What are the facts of the case; look at railroad conductors, going out of a hot air into the piercing cold of winter and in again every five or ten minutes, and yet they do not take cold oftener than others; you will scarcely find a consumptive man in a thousand of them. It is wonderful how afraid consumptive people are of fresh air, the very thing that would cure them, the only obstacle to a cure being that they do not get enough of it; and yet what infinite pains they take to avoid breathing it, especially if it is cold; when it is known that the colder the air is the purer it must be, yet if people can not get to a hot climate, they will make an artificial one, and imprison themselves for a whole winter in a warm room, with a temperature not varying ten degrees in six months; all such people die, and yet we follow in their footsteps. If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except it was raining or mid-winter, then I would sleep in an unplastered log house. My consumptive friend, you want *air*, not *physic*; you want pure air, not medicated air; you want nutrition, such as plenty of meat and bread will give, and they alone; *physic* has no nutriment, gaspings for air can not cure you; monkey capers in a gymnasium can not cure you. If you want to get well, go in for *beef and out-door air*, and do not be deluded into the grave by newspaper advertisements, and unfindable certifiers."

**A DEEP FURROW.**—Judge Coulter, of Virginia, when first appointed to the bench, had jurisdiction over one of the mountain counties. The district was made up of many wild and unruly fellows. One of the Judge's first acts was to impose a heavy fine, by way of example, upon a rough and hardy backwoodsman, for disorderly conduct. As the man was leaving the court room, in charge of an officer, he turned and addressed the Judge:

"Your name is Coulter, is it not?"

"Yes."

"Well, all I have to say is, that you are setting your *coulter* rather too deep for a man who is plowing new ground."

It is recorded that the fellow's wit saved the fine.

"I guess you mean to bring up that ere one to be pretty sharp at a bargain," said a fellow to a woman who was rocking and singing, with all her might, to a little responsibility. "Why?" said she. "'Cause you keep bawling *by low* baby, *by low* baby, into his ears all the time."

## THE YANKEE ELECTIONEER.

The following extract of a letter from a Yankee correspondent of the Galveston News, is highly amusing:

Well, I put up with a first rate, good natured fellow, that I met at a billiard table. I went in and was introduced to his wife, a fine fat woman—looked as though she lived on laffin, her face was so full of fun. After a while—after we had talked about my gal, and about the garden and the weather—in came three or four children, laffin, and skip-pin' as merry as crickets. *There was no candle lit*, but I could see that they were fine looking fellows, and I started for my saddle bags, in which I had put a lot of sugar candy for the children, as I went along.

"Come, here," said I, "come here, you little rogue, and tell me what your name is."

The oldest came to me and says—"My name is Peter Smith."

"And what's your name, sir?"

"Bob Smith."

The next said his name was Bill Smith, and the fourth said his name was Tommy Smith, I gave 'em sugar candy, and old Mrs. Smith was so tickled that she laffed all the time. Mr. Smith looked on, but didn't say much.

"Why," says I, "Mrs. Smith, I would not take a great deal for them boys, if I had 'em—they are so beautiful and sprightly."

"No," said she laffin, "I set a good deal on them, but we spoil them too much."

"No," said I, "they're real well behaved children; and," says I, pretending to be startled by a striking likeness between the boys and the father, and I looked at Mr. Smith, "I never did see anything equal to it," says I, your own forehead, eyes, mouth, and perfect picture of hair, sir; tapping the old one on the pate. I then thought Mrs. Smith would have died laffin' at that, her arms fell down by her side, and she shook the whole house laffin'.

"Do you think so, Col. Jones," said she, lookin' towards Mr. Smith, and I thought she'd gone off in a fit.

"Yes," says I, "I do really."

"Ha, ha, haw!" says Mr. Smith, kind of half laffin, "you are too hard on me with your jokes."

"I ain't jokin' at all," says I, they are handsome children, and do look wonderfully like you.

Just then a gal brought a light in, and I'll be blamed if the little brats didn't turn out to be niggers—every one of them, and their hair was as kinky as the blackest nigger's.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith never had any children, and they sort o' petted them niggers for playthings.

I never felt so streaked as I did when I found how things stood. If I hadn't kissed the nasty things I could have got over it—but kissing showed I was in earnest.

The next morning I could see that Mr. Smith did not like the remembrance of what I said, and I don't believe he'll vote for me when the election comes off. I s'pect Mrs. Smith kept the old fellow under the joke for some time.

**SO-CIABLE AFFAIR.**—The Major, in company with Topaz, called upon one of our advertisers the other afternoon, to take a look at one of the most improved style of sewing machines. After the two had gazed upon it for some time in silence, Topaz asked the Major what he thought of it. "Oh," he replied, "I consider it only a *so so* affair." "*So it seems*," was the answer. "But then, Major, I think it could be used to good advantage in the army." "In what way?" inquired the Major. "Why," replied Topaz, "it would be of use in repairing *breeches*."

## A DROPPED LETTER.

The following we clip from the Boston Post. It is too good to be lost. It is from one of the "American" members of the Massachusetts Legislature to his "affectionate son:"

Boston, Jan. 16, 1855.

SON JOHN:—I have too much legislative work to come home on Saturday night as I said I would—so you must mind the farm. I have managed to get on a good many committees so as to become popular by having my name printed oftner in the papers and I manage to say something occasionally and I have seen my name three times printed in the daily bee. American principles is looking up some here in Boston and we are going to discord all foreign elements in our government (by the way have the barn door painted over with some other color besides Spanish brown. I dont like anything spanish.) The governor has made a lick at the foreign malitia and disbanded all the companies. (Dont use any more British oil for your deafness for I have thrown away that box of Russia salve your mother put in my trunk to rub my rumatick leg with use American physick it is the best.) We are going to have the latin lingo taken of the state coat of arms and put plain yankee english in its place. We are going ahead I tell you and making a clear swoop of everything of foreign extraction I have visited no place of amusement excepting the live buffalo which is a regular native he looks very much like a hairy cow. Speaking of cows reminds me of our Durham bull you may sell him to Wade the butcher he is of foreign extraction. A friend asked me to go to the Athenium and see the library and pictures but I was told nearly all the pictures are painted by the old masters as they are called—and these I am told are without exception all foreigners besides many of the books are in foreign languages so it is contrary to the spirit of our principles to visit such a place. I was going to see Banvards great painting of the Holy land which is making some stir but an native artist told me it was mostly painted with Venetian red Dutch pink and Naples yellow while all the skies were prussian blue too much of the foreign element to be interesting to me. By the way speaking of paint have the front blinds which I had painted with French green last fall painted with some other color other than I mentioned above. Stop the Zions Herald and take the Yankee privateer in its place. Give my Marseills vest to dick the ploughman and tell him to stone Jip the scotch terrier off the farm and to kill that Maltese cat

from your affectionate father

## PRIVATE CHARACTER OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

People who may see a locomotive tearing up and down the land at the rate of 40 miles an hour, making the earth groan beneath its giant tread, and the heavens themselves reverberate with its fearful clattering, scaring nature with its unearthly din, and frightening all creation almost from its propriety, people who only see it in its terrible activity, have no idea what eminently social virtues it is endowed with. This is the public character. Its private one is another affair. Now and then one of these huge monsters, in whose iron bowels slumber more than a thousand giant powers, comes up and stands under our window and smokes away as gentle as the most exemplary cooking stove, its huge steam pipes singing a strain as soft and dulcet as the most amiable tea-kettle, and its lungs of steel breathing as sweetly as an infant in its slumbers. But the demon of power is there. Let any one but pinch its ears,

and no venerable spinster cat will spit more fiercely; let him grip those iron hands, and the pipes, which were tuned to so soft a strain, send forth a yell as if heaven and earth were coming together; and those lungs which breathed so quietly, cough like a volcano; and off it goes darkening the heavens with its volumes of smoke.—*Home Companions.*

**HOW TO REPROVE.**—Reprove mildly and sweetly; in the calmest manner, in the gentlest terms; not in a haughty or imperious way, not hastily or fiercely; not with sour looks, or in bitter language; for these ways do beget all the evil, and hinder the best effects of reproof. They do certainly inflame and disturb the person reprovéd. They breed wrath, disdain, and hatred against the reprovér, but do not so well enlighten the man to see his error, or affect him with kindly sense of the miscarriage, or dispose him to correct his fault. Such reproofs look rather like the wounds and persecutions of enmity than as remedies ministered by a friendly hand; they harden men with stomach, and, they scorn to mend upon such occasion. If reproof doth not savor of humanity, it signifieth nothing; it must be like a bitter pill wrapt in gold and tempered with sugar, otherwise it would not go down or work effectually.—*Isaac Barrow.*

**BEHAVIOR AT AUCTION.**—Never nod to an acquaintance at an auction. We did so once, and when the sale closed we found four broken chairs, six cracked flower-pots, and a knock-kneed bedstead knocked down to us. What we intended as nods to friends had been taken by the auctioneer as bids for the kitchen furniture.

**SOME FUNNY THINGS WILL HAPPEN IN MEETING.** A few evenings since a widow, who was known by the entire congregation to be greatly in want of a husband, was praying with great fervency, "Oh! thou knowest what is the desire of my heart!" she exclaimed, "A-m-a-n!" responded a brother in a broad accent. It was wicked, but we are quite sure that several grave members smiled on the occasion.—*Toledo Blade.*

**"A CANDLE OF THE LORD."**—As Rufus Choate was cross questioning a witness the other day in one of our courts, he asked him what profession he followed for a livelihood? The witness replied—"I am a candle of the Lord—a minister of the gospel."

"Of what denomination?" asked the counsellor.

"A Baptist," replied the witness.

"Then," said Mr. Choate, "you are a dipt, but I trust not a wick-ed candle."

**CUPID AND MARS.**—The following stanza has been handed to us as the composition of a veritable darkey in our town. Many a white man has written much worse poetry—very few exhibit such power of condensation. Here it is:

"War and Love have many cares—  
War sheds blood and Love sheds tears,  
War wields swords and Love hurls darts,  
War breaks heads, but Love breaks hearts."

Rowland Hill used to ride a great deal, and by exercise preserved vigorous health. On one occasion when asked by a medical friend what physician and apothecary he employed, he replied: "My physician has always been a horse, and my apothecary an ass."

Always have a pencil and piece of paper by you. Dr. Johnson said that some of his best thoughts were lost because he was too lazy to go into his study and hunt up a little foolscap.

## Markets.

**REMARKS.**—The lower and middle grades of Flour have advanced 12½ cts. per barrel. Corn has fallen 2 to 3 cts. per bushel.

Southern products unchanged.

Money continues plenty, and at 6 to 7 per cent on first rate city securities. Anything else has to pay higher.

The Weather has been very uncomfortable here the week past, the thermometer ranging from 10° to 20° above zero early in the morning, with a fierce north wind blowing the whole of the time. To-day it is more moderate, and we hope for a rapid change and an early spring. Fine weather for planting a little south of us, and they are getting in their early potatoes, corn, peas, &c. Wheat is looking well at the West.

### PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 27, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

There is to-day a scarcity of nearly all kinds of produce in market. The weather still continues very cold, which mostly cuts off supplies from the country. The market is quite bare of potatoes, none coming in except from sections near at hand, and then at risk of being frozen. They have advanced the last week about 25c. per bbl. Onions are very scarce and high, especially the yellow.

Apples have undergone little change since our last; the present prices being so high that there is much less demand for them than for necessary articles of consumption. Consequently the quantity on hand remains about the same, though few come into market.

Butter sustains about the same price, though cheese is a little higher, and eggs extremely high.

In fact everything is high, and we can not hope for a falling off until the weather moderates.

### VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers.....	per bbl.	\$4 00@4 25
Western Mercers.....	do	3 75@4 00
White Mercers.....	do	3 50@3 75
Nova Scotia Mercers.....	do	— @3 50
New-Jersey Carters.....	per bbl.	4 00@4 25
Washington County Carters.....	do	3 50@3 75
Junes.....	do	3 25@3 50
Western Reds.....	do	3 00@3 12
White Pink Eyes.....	do	3 75@—
Yellow Pink Eyes.....	do	2 75@3 25
Long Reds.....	do	2 05@2 75
Virginia Sweet Potatoes.....	do	5 00@—
Philadelphia sweet.....	do	none
Turnips—Ruta Baga.....	do	1 75@2 00
White.....	do	1 25@1 50
Onions—White.....	do	4 75@5 00
Red.....	do	3 00@3 25
Yellow.....	do	4 00@—
Cabbages.....	per 100	8 00@12 00
do.....	per doz.	1 25@1 87
Beets.....	per bbl.	2 00@2 25
Carrots.....	do	1 75@2 00
Parsnips.....	do	2 00@2 25

### FRUITS, ETC.

Apples—Spitzenbergs.....	per bbl.	\$4 00@4 50
Greenings.....	do	3 50@4 00
Gilliflowers.....	do	3 50@4 00
Baldwins.....	do	3 75@4 24
Butter—Orange County.....	per lb.	25@30c.
Western.....	do	20@23c.
Cheese.....	do	11@12c.
Eggs.....	per doz.	23@24c.

### NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY February 28, 1855.

The supply of cattle is much less to-day than last week, and indeed there is a much less demand for beef. In fact the consumption of nearly all kinds of meat is considerably diminished during Lent, which very materially affects the trade.

Though the weather to-day is very favorable, the market is a little dull; the prices, however, remaining firm. The animals taken together present a better appearance than last week, none of them being very superior, and none indistinguishably mean. Besides the ordinary stock there were a few choice animals for sale. Among others

we noticed a large pair of four-year-old steers from Columbia Co., fed and owned by P. G. Conklin. They were full-blood Durhams and very highly fed, but large-framed, and coarser than some we have seen. They were held at \$600.

The tendency of the market was a little better when we came away, and doubtless most of the animals will find sale before night.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Superior quality beef is selling at.....	110@111c.	per lb.
Extra quality at.....	11@12c.	
Fair quality do.....	9½@10½c.	do.
Inferior do. do.....	8@9c.	do.
Beeves.....	8c.@11c.	
Cows and Calves.....	\$30@\$60.	
Veals.....	4½c.@6c.	
Sheep.....	\$3 50@\$7.	
Swine, alive.....	5c.@5½c.	
“ dead.....	6½c.@7c.	

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves.....	1480
Cows.....	47
Veals.....	289
Sheep and lambs.....	487
Swine.....	650

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves..... 500

Swine..... 650

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves..... 80

Cows..... 17

Veals..... 289

Sheep and Lambs..... 487

By the Hudson River Railroad..... 400

By the Hudson River Steamboats..... —

New-York State furnished..... 356

Ohio, “..... 678

Indiana, “..... 03

Illinois, “..... 163

Virginia, “..... 116

Connecticut, “..... 11

New-Jersey, “..... —

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	3668
Beeves.....	489
Veals.....	78
Cows and Calves.....	50

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:

538 Beef Cattle.....	7@11c
38 Cows and Calves.....	\$25@\$60
4,028 Sheep.....	\$2@\$6.
34 Calves.....	4½@7c.

### SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, February 28, 1855.

The Sheep Market to-day is only decent, though it appears to be a shade better than last week. There is not a very large supply on hand, and the prospect is that the market will not be worse for the week to come.

Mr. McGraw, sheep broker at Browning's, reports the following sales:

34 Sheep.....	\$90 00
106 do.....	987 87
54 do.....	171 00
40 do.....	134 00
54 do.....	175 00
557	\$1,925 37

### PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Cotton—	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling.....	8½	8½	9½	9½
Middling Fair.....	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair.....	9½	10	11	11½

<b>Flour and Meal—</b>	
State, common brands.....	8 12 @ 8 25
State, straight brands.....	8 37 @ —
State, favorite brands.....	8 50 @ —
Western, mixed do.....	8 62½ @ —
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	8 75 @ 9 —
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 93 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 62½ @ 9 —
Ohio, fancy brands.....	— @ 9 12
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	— @ 9 50
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 00 @ 9 75
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 50@12 00
Canada, (in bond,).....	8 62 @ 8 75
Brandywine.....	9 — @ —
Georgetown.....	9 — @ 9 —
Petersburg City.....	9 — @ —
Richmond Country.....	— @ 8 75
Alexandria.....	— @ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	— @ 8 75
Rye Flour.....	6 25 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 37 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	per punch. — @ 22 —

<b>Grain—</b>		
Wheat, White Genesee.....	P bush.	2 50 @ 2 55
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond, .....		— @ 2 20
Wheat, Southern, White.....		2 25 @ 2 —
Wheat, Ohio, White.....		2 30 @ —
Wheat, Michigan, White.....		2 32 @ 2 40
Rye, Northern.....		1 25 @ —
Corn, Round Yellow.....		1 — @ 1 02
Corn, Round White.....		— @ 1 01
Corn, Southern White.....		— @ 99
Corn, Southern Yellow.....		98 @ —
Corn, Southern Mixed.....		— @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....		97 @ 98
Corn, Western Yellow.....		— @ —
Barley.....		1 25 @ —
Oats, River and Canal.....		55 @ 57
Oats, New-Jersey.....		55 @ 57
Oats, Western.....		65 @ 67
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	P bush.	2 12 @ —
<b>Hay—</b>		
North River, in bales.....		90 @ 95
<b>Provisions—</b>		
Beef, Mess, Country.....	P bbl.	8 50 @ 11 —
Beef, Mess, City.....		10 @ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....		16 @ —
Beef, Prime, Country.....		— @ 7 —
Beef, Prime, City.....		— @ —
Beef, Prime Mess.....	P tee.	23 @ 26
Pork, Prime.....		12 25 @ —
Pork, Clear.....		14 @ —
Pork, Prime Mess.....		— @ —
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	P lb.	10 @ —
Mams, Pickled.....		— @ —
Shoulders, Pickled.....		— @ —
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	P bbl.	— @ —
Beef, Smoked.....	P lb.	— @ —
Butter, Orange County.....		21 @ 26
Cheese, fair to prime.....		91 @ 101
<b>Rice—</b>		
Ordinary to fair.....	P 100 lb	2 50 @ 3 —
Good to prime.....		3 87 @ 4 87
<b>Sugar—</b>		
St. Croix.....	P lb.	— @ —
New-Orleans.....		41 @ 54
Cuba Muscovado.....		41 @ 54
Porto Rico.....		5 @ 64
Havana, White.....		71 @ 8 —
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....		5 @ 74
<b>Tallow—</b>		
American, Prime.....	P lb.	11 @ 124
<b>Tobacco—</b>		
Virginia.....	P lb	— @ 64
Kentucky.....		7 @ 10
Maryland.....		— @ —
St. Domingo.....		12 @ 18
Cuba.....		17 @ 20
Yara.....		40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....		25 @ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....		15 @ 60
Connecticut, Seed Leaf.....		6 @ 15
Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.....		6 @ —
<b>Wool—</b>		
American, Saxony Fleece.....	P lb.	38 @ 42
American, Full Blood Merino.....		36 @ 37
American, 1 and 4 Merino.....		30 @ 33
American, Native and 4 Merino.....		25 @ 28
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....		30 @ 33
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....		21 @ 23

## Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):  
Ten cents per line for each insertion.  
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.  
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.  
Ten words make a line.  
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

**PRACTICAL FARMING.**—The subscriber will take a few young men into his own family, who are desirous to learn the PRACTICAL MODE OF FARMING in all its branches, after the most approved manner. Being located within two miles of Albany and on one of the most desirable farms in the vicinity, pleasant and healthy inducements are offered that are seldom met with. For further information address  
B. B. KIRTLAND,  
Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.  
Reference—B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the N. Y. A. Society, Albany, N. Y. 77—80n1173

**TO OWNERS OF GROUNDS, GARDENERS, HORTICULTURISTS, &c.**—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Horticultural public, that in order to close the estate of the late Thomas Hogg, the extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Herbaceous and Greenhouse Plants, &c., in the Nurseries at Yorkville, will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, affording to those who are about making improvements on their country estates this season a rare opportunity of doing so.  
Of the well-known character of this valuable stock, it is thought to be hardly necessary to speak; it embraces almost every standard article, as well as every novelty of merit known in the Horticultural world, in this country. A priced list of such articles as can be had in quantities will be ready for delivery on the first of March, and can be had on post-paid application.  
Orders are respectfully solicited from amateurs and the trade; every attention will be given to have them properly fulfilled, carefully packed and promptly shipped. Where the parties are unknown to the undersigned, or to Mr. Thomas Hogg, Jr., a city reference or acceptance must accompany the order. On all sums of \$100 or upwards an approved note at four months, and on sums of \$50 or upwards an approved note at three months will be received. Under \$50, cash.  
Letters to be addressed to Mr. THOMAS HOGG, Jr., or to the undersigned, Yorkville, New-York.  
77—82n1167 JAMES HOGG, Administrator.

**FRENCH QUINCE STOCKS.**—For sale by the undersigned, 100,000 Quince Stocks, both Angers and Paris, in cases of 5,000 each, expected to arrive some time next month from France. Apply to E. BOSSANGE, Agent for A. FROY, 138 Pearl-st., New-York. 77—80n1172

**LOP-EARED RABBITS.**—The subscriber, according to his promise when he advertised that he could not supply applicants with Rabbits till orders then on file were filled, would now inform them, that those orders have been met, and a few extra pairs of Rabbits remain, of FULL AGE FOR IMMEDIATE BREEDING; price \$15 per pair, carefully hatched and delivered at the American Express Office in Utica.  
February 17, 1855. FRANCIS ROTCH. 77—80n1166

**WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street,** (near Maiden-lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 78—130

## NOW READY, THE BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA, Including a complete Historical Summary of the RUSSIAN WAR.

From the commencement to the present time. Giving a graphic picture of the great drama of war; its bloody encounters, thrilling incidents, hair-breadth escapes, fierce enthusiasm, individual daring, personal anecdotes, etc. Containing a

**NEW PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL,**  
11 by 22 inches, showing the City of Sebastopol, its fortifications, batteries, position of contending forces, and siege works—drawn by an Artist who has been on the ground—and the only complete and reliable view of the Battle-ground published. Also, a superb MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR, including the Crimea, Black Sea, Danubian Provinces, Russia, Turkey in Asia, and a Plan of Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, and a Ground Plan of the Siege Operations before Sebastopol. Also, an Engraving of the famous Charge of Light Cavalry at Balaklava. The illustrations were engraved expressly for the work, and are alone worth the price of the book. 8vo, 112 pages. Price 50 cents.

Published by G. S. WELLS,  
140 Nassau-st., New-York.  
Agents wanted for all parts of the United States and the Canadas. The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

Publishers of newspapers giving the above one insertion will receive a copy of the book. —76n1163

**WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!**  
JUST PUBLISHED,  
WELLS'S NEW PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL,  
Showing the City of Sebastopol—its fortifications—Batteries—position of contending forces—siege works, &c.  
DRAWN BY AN ARTIST WHO HAS BEEN ON THE GROUND.

Combined with a most superb  
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,  
Embracing the Crimea, Black Sea, Danubian Provinces, Russia, Turkey in Asia a plan of Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, and a Ground Plan of the siege operations before Sebastopol. The whole forming a most magnificent Map of the War Ground, finely colored, 25 by 40 inches, making the only complete and reliable Map published. Price 25 cents. Published by

G. S. WELLS,  
140 Nassau-st., New-York.  
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.  
Agents wanted to sell in all parts of the United States and the Canadas.

Publishers of newspapers giving the above one insertion will receive a copy of the Map. —76n1164

**TO LET—TO AN EXPERIENCED FARMER.**—A Farm in the vicinity of Providence, R. I., of about 120 acres. It has a convenient and handsome dwelling-house, a well and cistern in the Kitchen, a well at the barnyard, a crib and carriage-house, all in good repair, and a new barn, 50 by 100 feet, with cattle and horse stalls, and a convenient cellar for hogs underneath. The farm is in good condition, and the soil well adapted to early fruits and vegetables, which find a ready and near market in Providence and Pawtucket.  
For further particulars inquire of WM. S. PATTEN, or S. W. BRIDGEMAN, R. I.  
76—79n1165 Or Waverley-place, New-York.

**FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM,** situated in Willingford, New-Haven County, Conn., within half a mile of the center of the village. Said farm contains 70 acres, suitably divided into wood, pasture, meadow and plow land. A never-failing stream of water runs through it. On it is a fine Orchard of grafted Apples; also a variety of Cherry, Pear and Plum trees. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is located on one of the pleasantest streets in the town, and is one of the best farms in the county. The buildings are a two-story dwelling with ell and wood-house, all built in the most substantial manner, four years since, and a barn 28 by 64, with cow-houses and wagon-house. There is a first-rate well, also water brought in pipes to barn and house, and capable of being carried to every room in the house. For further particulars inquire of ELIJAH WILLIAMS, on the premises. 76—80n1168

**FINE ANGERS QUINCE CUTTINGS,** from one to two feet in length, for SEVEN DOLLARS PER THOUSAND  
READY PACKED,  
At the South Norwalk Nurseries.  
Address, GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,  
76—80n1163 South Norwalk, Conn.

**TO FARMERS.**—A YOUTH 16 years of age is desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with agriculture, and wishes to connect himself with a competent, practical and energetic Farmer. He is robust, healthy and strong, and has received a good common English education. He is respectfully connected, and wishes to remain with a pleasant family where he will have plenty of farm-work and good treatment until he is 21 years of age. His object is to become a farmer. Address YOUTH, at this Office. 73—77

**SHORT HORN BULLS.**—I have for sale three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages—four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan, red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tempest and imported Wolviston,  
JOHN R. PAGE,  
Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y. 73—

## AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

### CIRCULAR.

**DEAR SIR:** During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show," held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of AMERICAN Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y. As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording fee for EACH animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,  
LEWIS F. ALLEN.  
Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I cannot be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject.  
L. F. A.

Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice. 69—78n1140

**DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDRETTE, &c.,** for sale by R. L. ALLEN,  
70—77 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y.

**FERTILIZERS.**—Bone Dust, Guano. Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted to be the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**LAWTON BLACKBERRY.**—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON,  
57—82n1169 No 54 Wall-st., New-York

**GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.**

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish

C. B. DeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain

SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA. Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME  
Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y., Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer. 70—82n1151

**OSIER WILLOW, &c.**—The subscriber will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent. Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.  
Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application.  
S. P. HOUGH  
Hillsdale Nurseries, Albany, N. Y. 70—87n1149



## Agricultural Implements.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

**FAN MILLS**—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

**GRAIN DRILLS**—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

**SMUT MACHINES**, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

**HAY AND COTTON PRESSES**—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

**GRAIN MILLS**, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

**GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON** Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

**TILE MACHINES**—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

**WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and** Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

**CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL** kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

**DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS** and sizes.

**THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS** combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

**SOUTHERN PLOWS**—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

**PLOWS**—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

**CARTS AND WAGGONS**—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

**HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS** of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

**CORN SHELLERS**—For Hand or Horse Power.

**FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL** find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

**VEGETABLE CUTTERS AND VEGETABLE BOILERS**, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

**BUSH HOOKS AND SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG AND TRACE CHAINS.**

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**GRASS SEEDS.**—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Rav, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskut or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurrey.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Saintfoin.

Alyske Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

**FIELD SEEDS.**—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds.

Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Fetches, PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

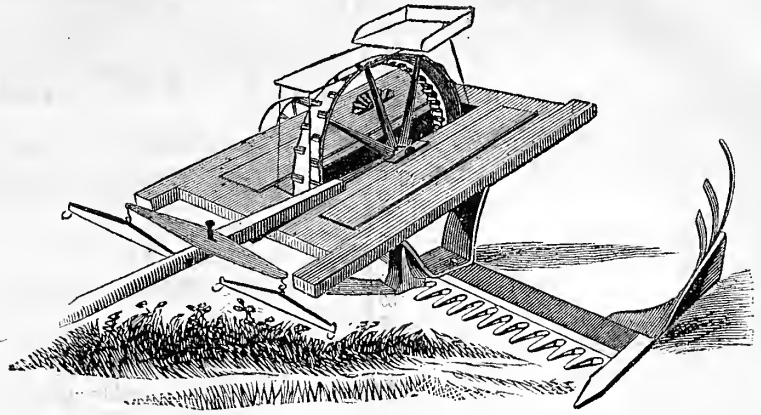
**MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.**—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

**FRUIT TREES.**—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY.**—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees and Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**EVERGREEN TREES.**—JOHN W. ADAMS, PORTLAND, MAINE, will furnish—and forward to any part of the United States—Arbor Vite, Balsam Fir, Spruce Pine, Hemlock, Sugar Maple, and other Forest Trees, carefully packed, at reduced rates. Priced lists gratis to applicants. February 1, 1855. 73 77n1156

## ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

**THIS MACHINE** was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

- 1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.
- 2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.
- 3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.
- 4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.
- 5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.
- 6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.
- 7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

**ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER** and MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15; and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications. AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. 67-68

**MACHINE WORKS.**—M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'s Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Planing, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storerooms, Shafting Hangers, Pullies, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK, J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN, Agents—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 169 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York; and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-1f

**FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO** can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$150 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3 50; 3 barrels, \$5 00; 5 barrels, \$8 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854. LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, BENJAMIN DANA.

**HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS.**—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles; threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

One-Horse, Undershot . . . . . \$25

Two-Horse, do . . . . . \$30 to \$35

One-Horse, Overshot . . . . . \$28

Two-Horse, do . . . . . \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$ 7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.**—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**PERUVIAN GUANO.**—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FERTILIZERS.**—It is well known and now universally conceded, that for the greater number of crops the most valuable element in all kinds of organic and artificial fertilizers is the ammonia contained in them. The subscriber has, on this account, undertaken extensive arrangements for manufacturing subjects of ammonia from the gas works in and about New-York city. The greater part of this is used in preparing his SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia which will be furnished packed in quantities to suit purchasers at \$6 50 per hundred lbs. All orders promptly filled. 66-78n 1142. C. B. DE BURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

**SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.**—A LARGE assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**PURE BRED ANIMALS AT PRIVATE SALE.**

Mount Fordham, Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall, New-York, by Harlem Railroad.

Having completed the sale of my domestic animals, as advertised in Catalogue of 1854, (excepting the Short Horn bull BALCO (9918), and at prices highly remunerative—for which patronage I feel grateful, not only to the public of almost every State in the Union, but to the Canadas, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands—I will issue, about the 1st of MARCH next, A CATALOGUE FOR 1855, consisting of Short Horned bulls, and bull calves, (some of which belong to my friend and part associate, Mr. Becar); North Devon bulls, and bull calves, Southdown rams, Suffolk, Berkshire, and Essex swine, now ready for delivery, of almost all ages, and both sexes. This Catalogue will be illustrated with portraits of my Prize animals.

Most of the original animals of my breeding establishment were selected by me, in England, in person, and strictly in reference to quality, in my judgment, best adapted to the use of this country. L. G. MORRIS. January 23, 1855. 73-tf 1160

**TO NURSERYMEN.—10,000 CHERRY STOCKS** for sale, in prime order, 2 and 3 years old, stocky and suitable for working this season. WM. DAY, 76-81f Morristown, N. J.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Agriculturist—About the next volume.....	392
Asparagus, cultivation of.....	391
Alabama farming, &c.....	392
Auction, behavior at.....	397
Beautiful.....	395
Box leaves, are they poisonous to poultry.....	394
Books, Recipe.....	393
Correspondence from Wildwood, Miss.....	386
Chemistry.....	392
Chalmers, Dr.....	395
Children, bathing in cold water.....	395
Consumptives, advice to.....	396
Dead Heads.....	394
Dogs, Crimean.....	389
Flax, improving the fiber.....	389
Farmers, should they be educated.....	389
Furrow, a deep.....	396
Geological Survey of New-Jersey.....	392
Gate, Balance, (Illustrated).....	387
Harrow, which is the best form.....	386
Horticultural Society, Brooklyn.....	391
Hill sides.....	394
Honor to whom honor.....	395
Horticulturist for February.....	390
Household Words for March.....	392
Incident, Beautiful.....	391
Letter, a dropped.....	396
Locomotive, private character of.....	396
Letter from the west.....	388
Manure, farmyard.....	394
Printing, value of.....	389
Poor, relief for.....	386
Poultry Vermin.....	394
“ Red Caps, Shanghais, &c.....	387
Polite.....	395
Pip, calomel for the.....	389
Rabbits, Breeding.....	387
Subscribers, contributors, editors, &c.....	393
So-ci-able affair.....	396
Season, change of, etc.....	388
Wheat, cultivation of Spring.....	385
Yankee electioneer.....	396
Young Again (Poetry).....	395

## Special Notices to Subscribers, Correspondents, &amp;c.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number.

Volumes XI and XII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound.

The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first twelve volumes \$13.

No new edition of the volumes above the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

WHEN sending a subscription always state what number it shall commence with. The back numbers of this volume can still be supplied to new subscribers. Back volumes neatly bound can now be furnished from the commencement. Price of the first ten volumes \$1 25 each, or \$10 for the entire set of ten volumes.

Volumes XI & XII \$1 50 each.

Prepared covers for the vols. XI, XII & XIII are ready, and can be had for 25 cents each. They can not be sent through mail without danger of being spoiled.

We can generally furnish back numbers. Where only one or two may be wanting, no charge will be made to regular subscribers, and all numbers lost by mail we will cheerfully supply.

Correspondents will please keep matters relating to subscriptions on a separate part of the letter from communications for the paper, so that they may be separated.

Letters in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled up with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practical, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by any of our subscribers.

Paper is cheap, so is postage, and we earnestly request correspondents to write only on one side of the sheet; and further, that they will place their lines as widely apart as may be, so that in preparing articles for the printer, we can always have room between them to insert additions or corrections.

Postage is no higher paid at the office of delivery than if paid at the office where mailed, and as the “regulations” at the New York Post-office preclude us from paying by the quarter or year, it is useless for subscribers to send money for the pre-payment of postage, for we can not attend to paying postage fifty-two times a year for each subscriber.

When money is paid at the office, a receipt can easily be given, but when subscribers remit by mail this is less convenient and they may consider the arrival of the paper as an acknowledgment of the receipt of their funds, unless otherwise informed by letter. Any person particularly desiring a written receipt can state the fact when remitting funds, and it will be sent in the first number of the paper forwarded after the money is received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can begin with any number, but it is preferable to begin with the 15th of March or the 15th of September, as a half-yearly volume of 416 pages, with a complete index, begins on each of those dates.

## PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT!

## THIRTEENTH VOLUME OF

## THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

THE LEADING WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF THE COUNTRY.

## The American Agriculturist,

A weekly Periodical of 16 large quarto pages, making an annual volume of 832 pages of nearly double the size of those in the first ten volumes of the *Agriculturist*.

N. B.—The work is divided into two semi-annual volumes of 416 pages, each volume having a complete index.

It is beautifully printed with type cast expressly for it, and on the best of clear white paper, with wide margin, so that the numbers can be easily stitched or bound together.

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Each volume will contain all matter worth recording, which transpires either at home or abroad, and which can serve to instruct or interest the Farmer, the Planter, the Fruit-Grower, the Gardener, and the Stock-Breeder; thus making it the most complete and useful Agricultural Publication of the day.

## CORRECT AND VALUABLE MARKET REPORTS.

The Markets will be carefully reported, giving the *actual transactions* which take place from week to week, in Grain, Provisions, Cattle, &c., thus keeping our readers *constantly and reliably* advised as to their interests. During the past year the knowledge obtained from these Market Reports alone, has saved our readers thousands of dollars, by informing them of the best time to sell or purchase.

## SUCH A PAPER IS DEMANDED BY THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

The Publishers confidently believe that the Agriculturists of this country are becoming too much awake to the demands of their own calling, to be longer satisfied with the slow monthly issues of a paper professedly devoted to their interests, or to trust alone to the irresponsible extracts in a “Farmer’s column,” so popular just now in papers chiefly devoted to business, politics, or literature, and they look for the united support of all the intelligent Farmers of this country in their continued effort to furnish a weekly paper of high and *reliable* character, which shall be progressive, and at the same time cautious and conservative in all its teachings.

## ESSENTIALLY AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

The *Agriculturist* will not depart from its legitimate sphere to catch popular favor, by lumbering up its pages with the silly, fictitious literature, and light, miscellaneous matter of the day; it has a higher aim; and a small part only of its space will be devoted to matters not immediately pertaining to the great business of Agriculture. The household as well as the out-door work of the farm will receive a due share of attention. The humbugs and nostrums afloat in the community will be tried by reliable scientific rules, and their worthlessness exposed. It is the aim of the publishers to keep this paper under the guidance of those who will make it a standard work, which shall communicate to its readers *only* that which is safe and reliable.

## AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

The *American Agriculturist* stands upon *its own merits*; and the truthfulness, zeal and ability which it brings to the support of the interests of the farmer. It is *untrammeled* by any collateral business connections whatever; nor is it the *organ of any clique*, or the *puffing machine* of any man or thing. Thoroughly independent in all points, its ample pages are studiously given alone to the support and improvement of the great Agricultural class.

## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The *American Agriculturist* is under the joint Editorial supervision of Mr. A. B. ALLEN—its principal editor for the first ten years—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, A. M., a thoroughly practical farmer and agricultural chemist.

They will be assisted by Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, an eminent practical farmer, stock breeder, and fruit grower; Rev. WM. CLIFT, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, both widely known as pleasing and instructive writers on gardening and other departments of practical Agriculture, and, in addition to these, number of other eminent Agricultural and Horticultural writers.

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The *American Agriculturist* is supplied to regular subscribers at a cost of less than FOUR CENTS a number, of sixteen large pages; and to large clubs for less than TWO AND A HALF CENTS. Each number will contain suggestions for the treatment of soils, manures, crops, stock, &c., which will often be worth to the reader more than the cost of the paper for a year.

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Subscriptions may be forwarded by mail at the risk of the Publishers, if inclosed and mailed in the presence of the Postmaster.

Communications for the paper should be addressed to the Editors; Subscriptions, Advertisements, and all matters relating to the business department, should be addressed to the Publishers,

ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON

ORANGE JUDD, A. M., }  
CONDUCTING EDITOR.

Published Weekly by Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

{ UNDER THE JOINT EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF  
A. B. ALLEN & ORANGE JUDD.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 26.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1855.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 78.

For some Special Notices designed for this number, see page 407.

## DIFFERENT KINDS OF FOOD FOR SOILING.

*Wheat and Rye.*—The earliest food which can be depended upon in the spring, for soiling, is wheat or rye. We much prefer the former, as it is sweeter and more nutritious; nor does the straw become tough and harsh so soon as rye; it consequently lasts longer.

*Cultivation.*—If the ground be not already rich, it should be made so. It cannot be made too rich for this purpose. Plow deep, harrow fine, and then roll. Now take an extra quantity of seed, and sow broadcast, as early as the last of August or the first week in September. Plow this in about three inches deep with a three-furrow plow; leave the land in its rough state, without harrowing or rolling. By using an extra quantity of seed, the stalks grow finer, sweeter, and more tender; and by leaving the land rough, the plant is not so likely to winter-kill. Plowing in the seed has a further advantage; the plant strikes a deeper root, and consequently grows stronger than if lightly harrowed in; it also comes up in rows, as if drilled, which gives the air a much better opportunity to circulate among the stalks; thus promoting a more rapid and better growth. However rank the grain may grow in the fall, it is not advisable to feed it off in the slightest degree, except in a southern climate. North, the grain requires all of its fall growth to protect it during the winter, and insure a vigorous and rapid start in the spring.

*Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Ray Grass, and Clover.*—These grasses come forward first in spring in the order mentioned, although they ripen for hay about the same time. In a very early season, we have had orchard grass in a dry, warm, rich soil, two feet high, and fit for soiling in the latitude of 40° 30', by the last of April; it however cannot generally be depended upon in this latitude before the last of May.

*Cultivation.*—For Orchard and Ray grass the land must be rich, clean, and well pulverized. Sow each kind by itself, at the rate of at least two bushels of seed per acre, early in the fall or spring, then harrow and roll. Neither clover nor other seed should be sown with these grasses; and it is important that the seed be sown thick; otherwise it will come up in tufts, and in a few years be almost entirely rooted out by other grasses. The yield is very large when properly cultivated. We have taken upwards of three

tons per acre of well-cured hay of the former. For hay, neither of these grasses is quite so good as Timothy, herdsgrass or red top. This ray grass must not be confounded with rye grass nor oat grass. It is much superior to either, and makes the finest and best of lawns for our country. It is now in great request in this vicinity for the purpose of soiling.

Clover should be sown the last of February, or early in March, just after a fall of snow, if possible, at the rate of ten to sixteen pounds of seed per acre, at least. Whenever there is frost upon it, especially in the spring, not a hoof should be allowed to cross nor nibble it till the sun has dried off the frost. We have seen a small flock of sheep ruin a whole field in a single hour, by pasturing it on a frosty morning.

The cultivation of lucerne is attended with too much trouble to find favor at the high price of labor in the United States. It requires a very rich, deep, warm soil, prepared in the best manner. Sow fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre, in drills, nine to eighteen inches apart, the last of April or first of May, in this climate. Hoe it well during the summer, and keep it clear of weeds; otherwise they will check its growth, or almost entirely kill it. The following year, it may be cut several times during the season of its growth. After each cutting, liquid manure, or a light rich compost spread over it, is very valuable.

*Indian Corn.*—By sowing the earlier varieties for the first sowings, this may be had from the fore part of July till late in November. The proper time for cutting corn for soiling, is when the ear is well set on the stalk, and the grain is in milk. If cut before this, it is apt to scour the stock, and it is not so nutritious for them.

*Cultivation.*—Plow very deep—subsoil if possible—you cannot make the land too rich. Sow the earlier varieties in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart; the latter from eighteen to thirty inches; keep the ground clear of weeds, either by the hand cultivator or hoes. To sow in drills is far better than broadcast, as the air then circulates freely among the stalks, and makes a much healthier and better growth. The varieties of sweet corn are decidedly superior for soiling as the stalks are sweeter and more nutritious. Not so great a growth of stalks, perhaps, can be got per acre; but the superior quality of the stalks and ears more than compensates for the deficiency in quantity.

*Millet.*—Prepare the ground as for orchard

grass, and sow broadcast, or in drills, six inches apart, from the last of April to the first of July. It may be harrowed, or plowed in like wheat, only not so deep by one inch. It should be cut for soiling when the stalks are in flower, or just as going out of flower.

*Oats and Buckwheat.*—Sow and cultivate the same as millet.

There are other grains and grasses which may be profitably cultivated for soiling, but the above are the most important.

Of pumpkins, cymilins, squashes, sugar beets, and other roots which ripen in the fall, we shall not at present speak, as it would make this article too long.

*Treatment of Stock under the Soiling System.*—Stock, when soiled, should have a free range of a few acres at least. Exercise in the open air, the greater part of the day, is essential to their good health and thrift. Their food may be thrown in small bundles on the clean grass ground; but a better manner for feeding is, to place the food in common hay ricks, standing on legs two or three feet from the ground. There is much less waste by adopting this method. If fed in stalks, the corn stalks are better cut up fine before feeding, in a machine made expressly for this purpose. Every particle of them will then be consumed with avidity.

Green food should always be given fresh cut; if allowed to lie a few hours, and become half wilted, it is injurious to stock, causing disease, and sometimes death. Be very careful not to feed too much at a time, otherwise it may produce hoven. If soiled entirely, stock ought to be fed five times a day.

## ENGRAVINGS FOR THE AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

We learn that Mr. L. F. Allen has engaged Mr. John R. Page, of Sennett, N. Y., to go to Kentucky, Ohio, and other States, to take sketches for engraving of Short Horn bulls and cows for his forthcoming volume of the American Herd Book. Mr. P. sketches admirably, for an example of which, we would refer to the portrait of *Balco*, on page 329 of this volume.

Those who wish to place their stock advantageously before the public, will do well to have their pedigrees properly recorded in the next volume of the American Herd Book. Few in the United States see the English Herd Book, the cost of which, complete, is about \$60. All good animals should henceforth find a place in our own country's Herd Book, where Americans can see their record.



and where they can be referred to at once, and save the voluminous and laborious writing now required in stating them, when one wishes to know how an animal is bred.

#### THE HAMBURG FOWLS.

Whence this breed originated is not definitely known, some assigning its origin to Hamburg or vicinity, others to Holland. Those places at the present time furnish the best specimens of these fowls, and we may, therefore, properly infer, that if not originating, they have at least long been bred there, and brought to a high state of perfection.

They are divided into two distinct varieties; these being again subdivided into two each, distinguished by the ground color of their plumage. The first division is into Penciled and Spangled fowls; the next into Golden and Silver Penciled, and Golden and Silver Spangled.

The Silver Penciled, or Bolton Grays, are by many considered the most beautiful, although probably no better layers than any of the other varieties. Their imperative points, and these also apply to other well-bred Hamburgs, are a full rose comb, slate colored legs and white ear lobes. These are indispensable requisites for the pure breed, and birds without them we should not consider worth breeding from. The ground color is a pure white. On the cock very little black is seen, and it is generally conceded that the wings and tail are the only parts that should be of that color. The hackles of the hen are a silvery white, with no marking whatever; the rest of her body is distinctly penciled with several lines of black on each feather.

The Golden Penciled are similar in every respect to the Silver Penciled fowls, except in ground color. This, as their name—Bolton *Bays*—indicates, is a dark yellow or bay.

The Spangled fowls, in their essential points, are the same as the Penciled. The same remark may also be applied to their color, their markings, however, are decidedly different, one spot or spangle of clear black taking the place of the lines on the Penciled birds. The breast of the cock is marked even more distinctly than the rest of his body. His hackles are striped in the center with black, and his tail feathers mottled with black spots on the ground color.

All Hamburgs are slightly under the average size, are finely formed, and unsurpassed as layers. Their eggs are of a medium size. They are rather noted for long-continued than rapid laying, and are rarely known to sit. They are active, noisy, and impatient of confinement; great foragers, though small consumers of grain; and where full liberty and a good range is afforded, they are undoubtedly a most profitable fowl. Some consider them delicate in constitution, but this can be obviated in a great measure by a little extra care when young, which will be amply repaid in the increased size of the fowl when full grown. They mature early, and are tender, juicy and finely flavored. Few birds of their size excel them for the table.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### THE GRASSES.

In the various agricultural papers we have had talk and accounts of improved stock; of the production of various kinds of crops, and almost everything down to the Shanghai chick; but I have not read much about the grasses—the different kinds—their adaptation to the different soils and climates—their productiveness—profits, &c. Will somebody write something on this subject? Your readers are numerous, and doubtless some have both experience and theory on the matter.

I have been sowing Timothy or meadow catstail and red clover generally, though probably to a disadvantage, as clover frequently freezes out in the winter, or dries up in the summer; it also requires a good rich soil to do well on, and lasts only a year or two, unless the seasons favor it.

I have some loamy soil, naturally moist, sloping to the north, which I sowed in rye last fall, that I want to seed. What would be best for it as meadow? What for pasture?—[Red top.—*Ens. Am. Ag.*] How would herdsgrass or red top, tall oat, meadow soft grass, rye grass, smooth-stalked meadow or American cocks-foot do, on clay bottom, for pasture, where the soil has not been manured? E. S. TRAVER.

Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 28.

We have for years given great attention to the cultivation of the grasses, and experimenting with various foreign and native sorts. This subject has occupied nearly as much thought with us as breeding and rearing improved stock. We have also frequently written on these subjects, especially in the first ten volumes of the *American Agriculturist*; and the reason we do not say more now on the grasses is, that we have little new to add. In an article on "soiling," page 401 of this number of our paper, the writer of the above will find some observations on the grasses, from the third to the seventh paragraph, which it may be important for him to read. Ray grass is the only one of foreign kind recently introduced into this country which has found favor, and we do not think this equal to orchard grass (*cocks-foot*). It has been in cultivation to some extent in this neighborhood for about fifteen years. Our friends have grown it with profit as far north as Connecticut, and as far south as the banks of the Roanoke, in North Carolina.

We have no doubt some of the prairie grasses may be found valuable after cultivation. There is one kind in particular at the west—we can not describe it botanically—which is preferred early in the season to any other by stock. It comes forward very early, grows rapidly, and if kept down by close feeding, makes good pasture till August. If suffered to grow ungrazed, it gets five or six feet high by August, and is then so coarse and rank cattle will scarcely touch it. It resembles orchard grass, and we have no doubt would be highly valuable to cultivate for early pasture and soiling. There are several kinds of Northern Texas, and California, and Oregon grasses, such as Grama or Buffalo, the Tornillo or Screw, the Musquit, &c. The Tornillo is particularly valuable. See first series of *American Agriculturist*, vol. 3, pp. 22, 47, 172.

The only effectual way to introduce new grasses into cultivation is, for the farmers

themselves to experiment in a small way with every new variety they can obtain at home and abroad, and then communicate the results of these experiments to the Agricultural press.

Indian corn is one of our most valuable grasses. It can be had in great abundance for pasture or soiling in this climate, from the 1st of July till winter sets in. See our brief observations on this grass for soiling page 104 of this number. Its cultivation for feeding stock during the summer, has been quite too much neglected by the farmers, from the first settlement of the country down to the present day. If the advice we gave upon this subject last year, and in fact almost every season for the past ten years, had been adopted by the farmers generally, thousands of cattle might have been saved from starvation, and the country would have been benefitted many millions of dollars.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### QUESTIONS ABOUT COWS.

I am desirous of improving the appearance of my dairy, if I am not able to improve their milking qualities. I have a dairy of very good common or native cows. Their color is variegated. I fancy what is called the cherry-red. I have some whose calves do not happen to be of the color of their dam, owing, as I suppose, to irregularity of breeding. I have always fancied the Devons, although I have never purchased any on account of their high price, but have finally concluded to do so. If in your opinion I can do better to cross my dairy with some other breed whose color may not be so admirable, but better for milking, you will confer a lasting favor on me and others by doing so through the columns of your paper.

S. KIEFFER.

STONE-MILLS, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1855.

A Short Horn (Durham) bull, from a deep milking family, of nearly a pure red color, fine, and of medium size, would be the best animal our correspondent could obtain for his cows, if he has good pasture. But if his soil be thin, and pasture rather short, then take a Devon bull which he is sure is descended from deep milking families on both male and female sides. The prices of such bulls are moderate, and they can be had of various breeders in this State. Our correspondent would find a great improvement in his stock by the first cross; the second cross would give him a few animals out of the lot which would look almost like thoroughbreds. This is a cheap and sure way of improving one's stock; and millions would be annually gained by our farmers if they would universally adopt it. We would not only recommend the use of superior males for their cattle, but also for their horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry.

It is said that North Carolina produces within its boundaries the staple of every State in the Union, and is the only one that does it.

There is but one paper—a monthly—published in Egypt; three in Iceland, and one in Sicily.

If you would be pungent, be brief, for it is with work as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

For the American Agriculturist.

### BLACK MERCER POTATOES.

Thy letter of the 17th inst. was received, and in answer would state that we are happy to do any thing that would benefit our brother farmers, and we think that in recommending the black Mercer potatoes to their notice through thee, we may benefit all those who are led to give them a fair trial.

We have raised them for the last three or four years, and the last two years almost exclusively, never failing to produce double of the black that we can of the white Mercer; and one year (1853) more than three times as many. Last year we had the poorest success we ever had, owing to the excessive drouth, and we planted too early, so that this crop amounted to almost a failure, not producing over fifty bushels per acre; while, before, we have ranged from 125 to 270 per acre.

We think them fully as good as the other varieties, but many are prejudiced against them. We use them altogether, and are not ashamed to ask our friends to partake with us of as white and mealy potatoes as any can show. They (the women) say they take rather more cooking than the white Mercers. They always grow till frost, yet our experience is, that it will not do to plant before the 10th or 12th of May. We have had them weigh 38 oz., and could pick out forty that would make a bushel. But our last year's crop was small, and the potatoes quite inferior to what they have been heretofore. They generally bring us from four to five cents less per bushel than the white ones are selling for here. They are now worth \$1 12½. They do not appear to be affected with the rot like the white ones. Owing to their growing till frost, and continually setting, we think the small ones do not do well for seed, as they do not sufficiently mature with any degree of certainty. We do not know of any other information thee would desire, but should be happy to answer any inquiries. Thine, J. N. & E. R. Montrose Farm, N. J.

For the American Agriculturist.

### FLOWING IN GUANO AND BONE-DUST.

In the paper of November 22, vol. XIII, p. 161, a correspondent gives some valuable experiments with concentrated fertilizers on corn, which alone I consider worth the entire year's subscription to your paper, to those who have brains to appreciate them, and are not too much wedded to the ways of their grandfathers, or too indolent to take the trouble to think for themselves, to be benefited by them. But your correspondent omitted one important feature in giving his experiments, and that is the method of applying those fertilizers. Were they sown broadcast and plowed, or harrowed in? or were they put in the hill at time of planting or hoeing? or both? May we not be enlightened on this point!

In your article on the "cultivation of spring wheat," page 385 of this volume, under the head "preparation and manures," you say, under circumstances, "guano and bone-dust should be plowed in," (a) and in the next paragraph you say that guano should be plowed in, but "bone-dust, and lime, and plaster when the latter is used, should be left near the surface of the soil if possible." (b)

Now as "bone-dust" can not be left near the surface if it is plowed in, especially if we plow as deeply as you recommend, which direction shall we follow? Plow it in? or leave it near the surface by plowing first and harrowing it in? A little light here would clear away the fog and let us act understandingly.

I have composted guano, about the first of February with charcoal dust from locomotives, some rich muck, finely disintegrated by frost, and gypsum, have already turned it over twice and intend to add still more muck, as soon as the frost will permit and turn it over two or three times more. Will it then be sufficiently mixed with the other ingredients, and its causticity sufficiently ameliorated to use with safety and advantage this spring on corn, and various garden vegetables, fruits &c.?

I must add, the American Agriculturist is my most welcome weekly visitor, and I consider its pages more valuable to the brain farmer, than all the pretended wisdom of all the conceited old fogies in christendom.

Essex Co., N. J., March, 1855.

II.

(a) Bone-dust was added here through inadvertence, in the hurry of writing; it should not be plowed in generally near so deep as guano.

(b) This is correct—bone-dust and plaster should be left pretty near the surface. They may be plowed in two to four inches deep, or harrowed in. On grass land they may be spread broadcast. A good rule for the application of bone-dust and plaster is to place them as near the roots of the plants, which are deeper or shallower according to the kind cultivated.

For the American Agriculturist.

### FARMERS AND BOTANISTS.

I am aware that though science has furnished its humblest student with ample means to defend its truths from the popular fallacies, and the encroachments of the more practical and less studious cultivators, the pages of a journal like this is not the proper place to demonstrate clearly, by abstract scientific data, any fact, however correct. Nor do I wish to enter into such a style of correspondence, though I confess a little disposed naturally to controversy, upon such topics as your correspondent from Ovid, N. Y., has referred to on page 355. The elucidation of even so trifling a matter as the proper name and identity of a weed, or troublesome grass, will, I hope, be admitted of sufficient moment to spare space for a few more sentences from one who prefers no claim to any information on the subject, other than he has obtained from actual observation and good botanical authority.

I need not now recall to your memory why and under what peculiar circumstances, this subject of confounding names of common plants, was forced on your notice, except to remark, that it was full time to make ourselves, at least, clear on the subject when a professor (?) of agriculture produced before the U. S. Agricultural Society, at one of its sessions, a spike, reported to bear at once *cheat* and *wheat*.

Again, a writer, whose authority should be considered of some weight, having the tacit sanction of the London Gardeners' Chronicle, states that *Couch* grass is one of the *Agrostis* family, and finally, your correspondent, Mr. Brewer, sets the matter at rest, by stating that *Couch* or *Bitch*, *Quack* or *Twitch*, *Squitch*, (and all the multitude of synonyms heaped on this pest, which Dr. Mackay and Asa Gray tells us is *Triticum Repens*, which no botanist doubts), is *Agrostis alba stolonifera*; at least, such is the *Twitch* or

*Quack* grass of western New-York, which he proceeds to describe. This, the only means of setting the matter at rest, is commendable if it is practicable; but every one who at all studied grass botanically must at once see the difficulty of a novice in botanical observation furnishing any description competent to serve as a guide to the individual who, with no other data but the grass, and this abbreviated, generalized description, enters upon the examination of the species in question.

To what purpose has all the labor of systematic botanists been, if a mere novice in the science can furnish such a description as will convey to the anxious student this very important knowledge, viz: the identity of a true species of plant, thereby opening the way to its full history, habits, nature, treatment and uses! I am rejoiced to find that at least one person has taken up the matter.

And now, in conclusion, let me request Mr. Brewer to procure specimens of the grass known in his locality by all the various names already enumerated. First decide whether all can be referred to one identical form, whether *Triticum Repens*, or *Agrostis alba* (Fiorin). And in this examination let us be satisfied with the truly scientific (correct) descriptions laid down by well known botanists, and not resort to any simple (incorrect) description, however easily understood to the casual or mere practical reader. I trust that the above remarks will be received as aiming at the elucidation of a simple fact in agricultural botany. As Mr. B. has furnished his address, I have no hesitation in appending mine. R. ROBINSON SCOTT.

KINGSESSING, Philadelphia, March 3.

For the American Agriculturist.

### QUACK GRASS.

Whether this is the kind of grass known as *Couch*, *Twitch*, or *Quitch* grass, the *Triticum repens* of botanists, or some other name, is a question of more indifference to the mass of practical farmers, than the practical one of how it may be exterminated once it has taken root.

In this part of New-York, this grass grows extensively, and its destruction has come to be a matter of economy, imperative necessity, and consequently of serious inquiry among farmers. Indeed on some farms in this and other counties adjacent, this grass has become so firmly and densely rooted that not half a crop of corn, wheat, or potatoes, can be raised without a most discouraging amount of labor; and so great is the power of reproduction or increase of this grass, that whole farms, which a few years ago were tolerably free from it, are now completely overburdened. Instances have come under my observation where farms have been sold at a sacrifice—the owners being actually driven out before this pest.

From my observation of this subject, I am satisfied that there is no means of entirely eradicating it, except by the plow, hoe, and harrow. Draining to destroy Quack grass, is out of the question, for it will grow as well on upland (if it be not too arid) as on land that needs draining; and I have seen vastly more of it on good corn and wheat land, than on any other. For several years the writer lived on a farm all of which was literally and overrun with this pernicious grass, excepting about six acres of low pasture-land. On all sides of this field, the adjacent ones being upland for wheat and corn, this grass grew rankly; and so firmly had the stout roots become interwoven in the soil, that plowing was rendered quite difficult. In the low pasture, however, scarcely a spire could be seen. It is not true, that the Quack grass of central and western New-York flourishes best on low land, or that it can be destroyed by draining. It prefers, it is true,

moist land to that which is dry or gravelly, but it will resist destruction to the last on either. Nothing short of tearing the roots out of the ground, and exposing them in a hot sun, will destroy them, for so tenacious of life is it, that as long as the slightest portion of moist soil adheres to a root, it will retain life, and grow.

I have seen this grass completely eradicated on a field of eight acres by planting corn three years in succession, and hoeing three times in a season. It was however a tedious process. A plow was first run through each way, twice; then a cultivator, followed by the hoe. By the latter, every sod containing Quack roots, was knocked in pieces, and every root that could be found was carefully exposed in the sun. At the end of two years the field (which had before almost defied cultivation) was easily tilled, produced well; and at the expiration of three years, scarcely a root could be found, and better crops I never saw than this field afterward produced.

Great care should be taken where Quack grass has once been extirpated to prevent its getting in again from what remains along the fences. Where the fences are within the farm they can be moved, and the grass near them destroyed, but with those on highways this can not so well be done, and from these the grass is likely to spread again. F. I. B.

*For the American Agriculturist.*

#### SOCIAL CHANGES IN ENGLAND.

INFLUENCE OF FOOD—AMOUNT CONSUMED—BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF THE POTATO ROT, ETC.

The comforts of the common people in England have been greatly increased within two centuries. In the reign of Henry VIII., society was in great disorder. Crimes abounded. Thieves and "valiant beggars," and "sturdy vagabonds," were as numerous as honest men. More than 2,000 such persons were hung every year. Life and property were very insecure. Farmers were obliged to watch their folds, their fields, and barns with the utmost vigilance to prevent depredations. Criminals were multiplied by the breaking up of the monasteries, where thousands of the poor and destitute had been fed by the monks, and by the converting of small farms into sheep walks and thus turning many poor laborers out of their homes.

The condition of the masses is always indicated by their food and dress. Harrison, who wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, says: "The bread throughout the land is made of such grain as the soil yieldeth; nevertheless the gentilitie commonlie provide themselves sufficient of wheat for their own tables, whilst their household and poore neighbors, in some shires, are enforced to content themselves with rie or barlie; yea, and in time of dearth manie with bread made either of bran, peason, or otes, or of all together, and some acorns among, of which scourge the poorest doe soonest taste, sith they are least able to provide themselves of better. I will not saie that this extremite is oft so well to be seene in time of plentie as of dearth; but if I should, I could easily bring my triall."

Substantial diet was then confined chiefly to persons of rank and wealth. A plowman was often compelled to dine on "watergruel." The food of the laborers was coarse and deficient; their clothing was incomparably more so, and their lodgings were rude, dirty and uncomfortable. The houses even of the wealthy were mostly destitute of glass windows and chimneys. The floors of the peasants' houses were of clay, and filled with the accumulated filth of many years. The luxury of linen was confined to the rich and high-born. Their woolen cloth was all of domestic manufacture. The processes of

spinning, weaving, dyeing, and dressing cloths were the same which the Romans introduced into the island. Tea and coffee, and, to a great extent, sugar, were unknown. Beer was the universal beverage. The higher classes of society lived chiefly on salted meats. The common people seldom ate meat in any form. The ordinary fare of laboring men, then, would produce a riot in a work-house, now. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, several new species of grasses, fruits, and edible roots were introduced. Potatoes and turnips appeared about this time. In earlier ages, the people fed entirely on bread and meat.

As late as 1760, out of a population of 60,000,000, in England and Wales, nearly one half were sustained by rye, barley, and oats. Now, the same class of persons are consumers of wheat. In Ireland, the exclusive use of the potato, for the diet of the poorer classes, undoubtedly, retarded civilization and kept the population in a degraded state. If men have no artificial wants and are content to live *like brutes, and with brutes*, there is no hope of their progress or elevation. The potato blight, therefore, may be regarded as a blessing to Ireland, though it has wrought such destruction of her inhabitants. In England, the use of the potato as the principal article of food has been confined to a few districts; and in those it has tended to retard the social progress of the people.

McCulloch remarks: "We are not of the number of those who regard the potato rot as a manifestation of divine wrath and who suppose that its continuance will be ruinous to the poor. On the contrary, we do not hesitate to say, that, judging of its influence, in time to come by that which it has hitherto exercised, we should look upon the total extinction of the plant as a blessing, and not as an evil." The same author observes that the number of sheep and cattle, consumed by the citizens of London, has not increased more rapidly than the population; but *the size of the animals is more than double?* In 1750, the average weight of cattle, sold in Smithfield market, was 370 lbs.; of sheep, 28 lbs. Now, the average weight of beeves is about 800 lbs.; and, of sheep, 80 lbs. Hence, every person consumes much more butcher's meat than during the last century. The entire amount of food consumed in England and Wales, in 1846, was estimated at £180,000,000 (\$900,000,000) making about £9 (\$45) to each inhabitant of 20,000,000. In Ireland, the expense was about half as much to each inhabitant. These facts show that material and moral progress are mutually useful.

*For the American Agriculturist.*

#### LETTER FROM THE WEST.

(Continued from last week.)

We are now in Madison, the capitol of this State. It is a very pretty town, population about 5,000. It is almost surrounded by lakes, there are four of them, each one of several miles in extent. I spent the Sabbath there, and early on Monday morning took the stage for Galena, Illinois.

The country is about like what I have been describing, for about forty miles, when it becomes quite hilly for the western country. By looking over the map, you will see that I have marked my route from Fon-du-lac to Galena. Dodgeville is near the eastern borders of the lead region. There is more or less mining nearly all the way from there to Galena; the land is comparatively neglected. I have no doubt that if the miners had expended the same amount of labor and money upon the land, they have in digging for lead, they would have been much better off to-day than they are. But within the past year lead has risen enormously, and it is said

some of the miners are now making large fortunes.

Mineral Point is about the center of mining operations, and contains about 4 or 5,000 inhabitants.

Galena is miserably situated, between two hills on a stream rightly named Fever river. It is six miles from the Mississippi. Some of the residences upon the hills are quite pleasant, but the business part of the town is probably one of the most sickly places in Illinois. Its principal business is the export of lead and the import of produce to the mining regions; population 5,000.

The cholera, among other diseases, was raging in the place when I was there, and I went on a steamer that was to start the next day for St. Pauls.

The captain told me that he had not had a case of cholera this season, but I suppose he lied to me, for some of the passengers told me next morning that two had died on board during the night, and I saw three more taken off in the morning, two of them apparently just breathing their last.

These things made me feel rather unpleasantly at first, but after we got out on the Father of Waters, the novelties of my situation, and the scenery of its banks, soon occupied my attention.

You have no doubt read a description of it lately written by some of the Railroad excursionists, from Rock Island up, (see map). But there is one thing I have not seen mentioned. It is this: The banks of the river exhibit to me almost incontrovertible evidence in favor of the theory that this western country was once a vast inland ocean. The banks of the river are from one to three miles apart, though the river occupies but a small portion of this; banks are from 100 to 500 feet high, almost perpendicular, and are lined to the top with a species of sand-stone, and almost invariably, at a height of 3 or 400 feet from the water, they exhibit the same signs of having been washed by some mighty flood, that they now do at or within a few feet of the water's edge. Another strong argument I would adduce is this: The banks are very irregular, they are broken constantly by immense ravines, some of them are the beds of streams, and some are now dry, but once undoubtedly were the beds of river. My theory is this: This western country, I have said, was once a vast inland ocean, that an outlet was forced through to the Gulf of Mexico, and at that time the bed of the river was hundreds of feet above where it now is, and on a comparative level with the surrounding country. But during the ages and centuries that it was drawing off and pouring its immense flood into the ocean, the bed of the river gradually wore down, its tributary streams wore down in corresponding manner, until they reached their present bed, and left an almost boundless extent of country of incomparable beauty, of apparently exhaustless fertility, that will at no distant day be the garden of the world in agricultural productions.

KEEPING APPLES.—Some one having stated that the best way to preserve apples from rotting was to pack them in salt, the editor of the Albany Knickerbocker tried the experiment. He says they have kept for three years, and would keep eternally, if they waited for him to eat them. The saline particles so mix with the apples, that you can't eat one of them without fancying you are chewing a piece of Lot's wife!

Truth is a rock of strength sufficient to bear the universe.

The veil that covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy.



## BRAHMA POOTRA FOWLS.

With the following extract of a letter, we received a trio of superb Brahmas of Mr. Smith's own raising. Their size is large enough to satisfy the most ambitious, the cock only nine months old, weighing 10½ lbs., the pullets, seven months old, weighing 6½ lbs. and 6½ lbs. respectively, and this in thin flesh. Their stately forms, and fine proportions commend them to the eye of the breeder at once. The pullets have been laying some time previous to our receiving them, and quite steadily since. We hope to be able to speak of their qualities for the table another year.

VALLEY FALLS, R. I., Feb. 22, 1855.

I think you can make the cock outweigh any Shanghai in the country. I have had hens of this breed that weighed over 12 pounds each at 3 years old. I sold Dr. J. C. Bennett, and C. C. Plaisted, two of them for \$50 each, and they sent them to England with a young cock, I sold them at the same time for \$50. He weighed over 12 pounds at 10 months old. The trio I think weighed a little over 37 pounds. It is hard to find Shanghais that will come up to that weight or near it.

Yours in haste, GEO. SMITH.

For the American Agriculturist.

## EXPERIENCE IN RAISING SPRING WHEAT.

STONE MILLS, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1855.

As this is known to be one of the most natural wheat producing sections in the United States, it may well be inferred that the best means are employed in the producing of this crop. So far as the kind of wheat sowed is concerned my practical experience and observation may be of some value to the readers of the *American Agriculturist* who live in sections of country where wheat is not the main staple of production, and I cheerfully answer to your call.

I raise more or less spring wheat every year, preferring it to winter wheat, because of the uncertainty of the latter. I have tried many kinds, but I have found three varieties to be the most profitable for me. These are known as the Black Sea, China, or Tea, and Fife. The Black Sea wheat is not so valuable to manufacture into flour for exportation, because it is not so white and light, or soft to the touch of the finger, but makes good bread, of a rather yellowish color. It never has rusted or blasted with me, and I doubt if with any body else if sown within the month of May. I have grown it upon interval land so rich that it lodged and lay flat upon the ground during the time it was filling until it was harvested, yet it was well filled and yielded thirty-eight (38½) bushels per acre. It is an earlier variety than the others, and may be sown, and do comparatively well, when it would be too late for either of the other two kinds to mature. It has been sown as late as the 20th of June in this section, and produced bright straw and a plump berry. This has been much liked, because it may be sown so late as to escape the wheat midge and yet fill. As the wheat midge does not rage so much now as formerly, it is not so extensively cultivated.

The Fife and China, or Tea, are the best kinds for producing a good quality of flour; millers give the China the preference, because it is a softer wheat and grinds so nearly like the best kinds of winter wheat. The quality of flour competes with the latter. I have had some of both kinds ground at the same time and compared the flour and bread, and the difference observable was in favor of the Fife. Yet millers will not pay as much for it by six cents per bushel.

There is one thing in favor of the Fife; if it does not sell for as much per bushel, like the Black Sea, it will not shell like the China while harvesting. I have cut the China while quite green and found it to shell much when in that state. My practice is to raise the three varieties. Last season I raised 500 bushels of the different kinds from three bushels of seed. This year I purpose to sow forty or forty-five bushels. I sow one bushel and a peck to the acre. The China appeared to come up too thin the past dry season. As the berry is larger it needs from four quarts to a peck more seed per acre than the other two kinds, though in the Black Sea yield spoken of, I only sowed one bushel per acre, after corn. The land was clean and in excellent order. S. KIEFFER.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE late Duke of Northumberland once purchased a beautiful and valuable horse; but no sooner had his grace begun to use him, than he discovered that the horse had one very bad trick—that of suddenly lying down when his rider was on his back. This could not be endured, so he ordered his servant to get the horse properly broken in. Accordingly away went the groom to a celebrated horse-breaker, in the city of Durham, and without mentioning the animal's particular frailty, left him with a general commission to break him in. The next day, the teacher of horses rode out on an experimental trip with the duke's favorite, and presently found himself gently rolled upon the soil, and the horse by his side, very much at his ease. "Oh," said the horse-breaker, not at all embarrassed, "is that your custom?" So he provided himself, the next day, with several strong stakes and plenty of sound rope, and took the unceremonious steed to a large field adjoining Durham Cathedral. Riding around and around, the animal, according to his character, soon stretched himself comfortably, rider and all, on the green sods. Without saying a word, the horse-breaker, getting up, seized upon his wooden stakes, drove them deep and firm into the ground, all around the wilful brute, and then, by means of the rope, fastened him down exactly in the position chosen by himself, so that neither legs nor body could stir one inch. Of course, after a time, the horse was willing to get up, but the teacher was willing he should lie still; and there he kept him, with plenty of hay and water within reach, for three days and three nights, himself sitting on his back for most of the time, smoking his pipe. The horse, as long as he lived, I am able to assure you, never lay down any more with his rider on his back.

WHISTLER AT THE PLOW.

A LESSON FROM THE DROUTH.—We have endeavored occasionally to impress upon the farmers and planters of this country, the importance of adopting a more thorough and judicious tillage than at present generally obtains. During the present season, in passing through different parts of the State, we have been more than ever convinced of the evil of close culture, especially in the production of corn. We notice this subject now, that our agricultural friends may be duly impressed with the importance of planting hereafter more sparsely, plowing more deeply, and preparing more thoroughly the soil. We beg them, in the preparation of their lands for wheat, corn, oats, and indeed all important crops, to try the system of subsoiling. We have seen it tested in Floyd County, in a wheat crop, with the most satisfactory results. Upon this subject the *Chattanooga Gazette* adds its testimony. After stating the almost entire failure of the corn crop in that section, it says:

"The experience of this fatally dry sea-

son ought to convince every farmer of the importance of deep plowing, even subsoiling. Fields that have thus been cultivated, have stood the drouth wonderfully, and will make a tolerably fair yield."

ORIGIN OF THE CULTURE OF COTTON IN AMERICA.—Though the cotton manufacture of England was, at its origin, supplied with the raw material from the Levant, and subsequently from the West Indies and South America, the United States soon became the principal exporters of what appeared to have been an exotic to their soil, though an ordinary short staple is stated by Mr. Seabrook to have been grown in Virginia, in a limited way, at least 130 years before the Revolution. In Wilson's account of the Province of Carolina, in America, published in 1682, it is stated that "cotton of the Cyprus and Malta sort grows well, and a good plenty of the seed is sent thither." Mr. Spalding, of Sapelo Island, near Darien, in Georgia, has stated that his father was one of the first to cultivate the long staple of Sea Island cotton, in 1787, from seed received from the Bahamas. The seeds of probably the same cotton, carried into the interior and upland parts of Georgia, from the poor soil and drier climate, and the necessary modification of culture, produced what is known as upland cotton. The culture spread thence into the States which abut upon the Gulf of Mexico. There the rich soil and moist climate required the cultivation to be suited to it; but every thing being congenial, and fresh seed introduced from Mexico, the largest known returns have been obtained.

COTTON IN ALGERIA.—Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* writes that the whole of the first page and part of the second of the *Moniteur*, are occupied by a report of the Minister of War on the development of the culture of cotton in Algeria during 1854, and the distribution of the prizes provided for the most assiduous and successful planters. An Imperial premium—twenty thousand francs—to be delivered each year, for five years, has been divided, this time, between a French settler and an Arab Cadi, of the Province of Oran; and the Reporter begs his Majesty to remark how fortunate and promising it is for the cotton culture that the Arabs should have engaged in competition in the enterprise, with the Europeans. A hundred and eighty-four bales of Algeria cotton grown last year, will be offered at public sale at Havre, on the 12th of next month, under the auspices of the government. The quality is designated as excellent. Place is to be specially reserved at the Industrial Exhibition of May, for all products manufactured by "Metropolitan industry" with the Algerian article. I inclose an official report from Bombay, on the culture of cotton in India; the particulars will obtain attention in the south and south-west of our Union.

GUANO FOR CORN.—One of our neighbors let a piece of land to be planted upon shares with corn. He proposed to the laborer to try an experiment with guano on one portion of the field—should think about one fourth—while the other portion received a good coating of yard manure. The field being well prepared, and marked out so as to show the place far each hill, about one table-spoonful of guano was dropped in a place. It was then well mixed with the soil of the hill with the hoe. A little fresh dirt was then hauled over the compost thus made, and the corn dropped and covered. The result was such, that the owner offered to take the guanoed portion for his half of the crop. The laborer agreed to his proposition; and the owner

actually got more corn from his part than the laborer did from the whole remaining portion of the field. This mode of applying guano is slow, but we think it amply compensates for the extra labor.—*W. E. Cowles, in Country Gent.*

## Horticultural Department.

### NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society met at its rooms, No. 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, March 5th, Prerident Wilson G. Hunt in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting being read, and a Treasurer elected for the ensuing year, a committee was appointed to examine the flowers. These were classed as follows:

No. 1, exhibited by Mr. W. Cranston, gardener, to E. Stephens, Hoboken, included four species of acacia, two seedling verbenas, two seedling mimulus, and one azalea. The verbenas were thought to be very promising.

No. 2 was a collection of camelias and roses, exhibited by Mr. More, Ninety-eighth-street. The camelias were very perfectly grown for the season, and both specimens highly commendable.

No. 3 was exhibited by Mr. Thomas Hogg, Jr., consisting mostly of camelias and some rare and beautiful specimens of Orchids. Also a *Bignonia Picta*, highly colored, which attracted much attention.

The examination being ended, Mr. J. W. Degrauw, President of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, was proposed and elected a member of the society, which then, on motion, adjourned.

### THE CALCEOLARIA.

Florists, and even gentlemen's gardeners, have lately evinced a disposition to throw the herbaceous kinds of *Calceolarias* out of cultivation, and to substitute for them shrubby sorts which are more easily managed, and against which I have not a word to say; but still I regret to see the other varieties, most of which are far handsomer than the shrubby kinds, so much neglected as they now are. I have therefore furnished the following remarks on their management, with the view of directing more attention to them than they have lately received. It is true they are somewhat difficult to winter, but nevertheless I feel certain that any one who will strictly carry out my plan of growing them need entertain no apprehensions of failure. Let us commence at the time they have done flowering, which is, under ordinary circumstances, about the latter end of June. As soon afterwards as circumstances will permit, divest them of their flower stalks and dead leaves, and top-dress them about an inch deep with silver sand and yellow loam in equal portions, taking care that all the ripe joints of the young shoots are covered for about half that depth; afterwards place them in a cool shady situation until the beginning or middle of September, giving occasional waterings during that period. By this time it will generally be found that most of the shoots so covered have emitted a sufficient number of roots to admit of their being removed with safety from the parent plant; this operation I perform in the same manner as is generally done by gardeners in the removing of layers of Carnations. I then plant them in 5-inch pots, or smaller if necessary, and place them in a frame on a gentle bottom heat of tan, taking care at this period to

guard against the direct influence of the sun until they are fairly established in their pots. The compost I use for the first potting is, three parts of a yellow loam, four of well decomposed leaf mold, one of cow dung, which has lain at least twelve months, and two of silver sand. This soil I vary as the plants strengthen and approach their flowering season, until the proportions are five of loam, two of leaf mold, two of cow dung, and one of silver sand. From the time the plants are well established in their pots I give them no particular attention beyond that of slightly fumigating them once a week, a routine to which I subject them during their whole period of growth, until about the beginning of January, when I shift them into larger pots and place them on the front stage of a geranium house, the temperature of which is kept at 45° with an exceedingly humid atmosphere. I ought to observe, that in shifting I always sink the ball a little to admit of a top dressing of fresh mold being put over the ripe joints of the young wood, which very soon emit roots, an operation which tends materially to increase the size and strength of the plants. I am also very particular as to drainage, never allowing a particle of the old drainage to be removed; and by the time they are placed in their flowering pots, I have a complete open drain from within a few inches of the surface down to the bottom of the pot, with the exception of the layers of fresh turf, which I always introduce between the mold and potsherds. This temperature, and a careful attention to fumigation. I consider the most essential points in the cultivations of *Calceolarias* of this class; for if they once become infested by green fly, no art can prevent the disfigurement of their foliage, and few plants are more impatient of an excess of moisture at their roots than herbaceous *Calceolarias* are. It should be observed, however, that in fumigating, care must be taken to avoid doing so in excess; for if smoke is applied to them in the same quantity as would be proper for peaches or other plants of a hardier nature, they will be certain to suffer from its effects. In watering, I am guided more by the appearance of their foliage than by the mold in the pots; if they are in a proper state, their foliage will be found every morning to be fringed with drops of dew, which is a certain indication of health. When this has not been the case, I have always found that my plants were either too wet or too dry. By using the above compost, attending to temperature and atmospheric moisture, avoiding an excess of water at their roots, and slightly fumigating once a week, I have grown many of the beautiful, but now old-fashioned, varieties, to the size of between 2 and 3 feet in diameter in the head of flowers. This, however, can not be accomplished without following accurately the instructions just laid down, which I consider necessary to bring such plants to perfection. S.

*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "DUNNING."—Some falsely think that it comes from the French, where *donnez* signifies "give me," implying a demand for something due; others from *dunan* (Saxon), "to thunder;" but the true origin of this expression owes its birth to one Joe Dun, a famous bailiff of Lincoln, so extremely active, and so dexterous at the management of his rough business, that it became a proverb, when a man refused to pay his debts, to say, "Why don't you, 'Dun' him?"—that is, "Why don't you send Dun to arrest him?" Hence it grew into a custom, and is now as old as since the days of Henry VII.

True nobility is exempt from fear.

### ORCHARDS, APPLES AND THE MARKET.

"David, I am going to quit the nursery business. In twenty-one years fruit will be a drug in New-York city. Just look around this neighborhood! There is deacon Jones has just set out five hundred trees; Tom Smith 400, and his brother Jim will have 1,000 next spring, and so on at that rate all over the country—grafted fruit, too, none of it for cider. Now what do you suppose is to become of all these apples? I tell you what it is, David, we must wind up the nursery business or we shall break flat. Everybody will grow it, but nobody buy it, a few years hence."

This prognostication was made more than twenty years ago by a sensible man engaged in propagating choice fruits for sale in Central New-York, and no doubt the speaker honestly believed the days of the nursery man were well nigh numbered. Brother David, however, was of a different opinion. He did not believe it was so easy to overstock the market with such fruit as no other than American soil and climate can produce. He did not believe 'ere twenty years' time would elapse every body would have an orchard, the products of which would be so unsaleable, and the business so unprofitable, the owner could have no desire to plant more or better, or newer varieties of trees; consequently he urged that the business should be perseveringly continued until the dawning of the day was more visible in the horizon.

What has been the result? A sale of 40,000 apple trees and 7,000 of other fruits during the planting season of last year, and the prospect for the next equally good. The very men who had planted 500 have increased 1,000, and some of them have doubled that tenfold; and yet the market is now better than it ever was before for all the choice varieties of the product of orchard, vineyard, or garden. The market is not yet glutted, nor can it be while millions of mouths continually water for the luscious fruits which contrast so advantageously with the sour crabs, "five to the pint," which filled the market twenty years ago. The market can not be glutted with such fruit as the New-town pippins, Roxbury russets, Rhode-Island greenings, Baldwins, Bellefleur, Swaar, Domine, and a great variety of other excellent winter keeping apples; while the luxury-loving mouths of old England are within two weeks (we have done counting by miles,) of the fruit bearing hills of New-England. Nay, not only New-England and New-York, but the ever-bearing trees of the rich plains of that once far away western wild, known in our boyhood as New-Connecticut. But still the market is not glutted, nor will it be, though all Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, shall pour in their golden treasures of golden pippins, from their unbounded plains of the richest fruit-growing land the world ever saw, while that same world, full of people possess the taste they now do for choice, delicious fruits.

Our advice, therefore, is, as it has always been, to every man who owns an acre of land—plant trees. Don't be afraid of overstocking the market with any kind of fruit, except such as your father used to grow, and some of you still perpetuate; because the refined and improved tastes of the world demand, and will have, if it is procurable, the best that can be grown.—*Oswego Journal*

The worst load is a heavy heart. The worst enemy is sin; and the worst evil is the anger of God. The best book is the Bible; the best home is heaven, and the very best news that ever came into the world is that Jesus Christ came to save sinners.

## Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,  
Is relished by the best of men."

## YANKEE HUMOR.

Captain Basil Hall, when he traveled in this country, found the Yankees a people entirely destitute of wit and humor. Perhaps our gravity, which ought to have put him on the right scent, deceived him. I do not know a more perfect example of wit than something, which, as I have heard, was said to the captain himself. Stopping at a village inn there came up a thunder storm, and Capt. Hall, surprised that a new country should have reached such perfection in these meteorological manufactures, said to a bystander, "Why, you have very heavy thunder here." "Well, yes," replied the man, "we *du*, considerin' the number of inhabitants." Here is another story which a stage-driver told me once: A wag on the outside of the coach called to a man by the roadside who was fencing some very poor land—"I say, mister, what are you fencing that pasture for? It would take forty acres on't to starve a middle-sized cow." "Jesso; and I'm fencing of it to keep eour kettle eout."

Now in the "forty-acre" part of the story, we have an instance of what is called American exaggeration, and which I take to be the symptoms of most promise in Yankee fun. For it marks that desire for intensity of expression which is the phase of imagination. Indeed many of these sayings are purely imaginative—as where a man said of a painter he knew, that "he painted a shingle so exactly like marble that when it fell into the river it sank." A man told me once that the people of a certain country town were so universally dishonest, "that they had to take in their stone walls at night." In some of these stories, imagination appears yet more strongly in that contradictory union with the understanding which lies at the root of the highest humor. For example, a coachman driving up some mountains in Vermont, was asked if they were as steep on the other side also? "Steep! chain-lightnin' couldn't go down 'em without the breechin' on!" I believe that there is more latent humor among the American people than in any other, and that it will one day develop itself and find expression through Art.—*J. R. Lowell's Lectures.*

AMERICAN SENTIMENT.—I encountered to-day in a ravine some three miles distant, among the gold washers, a woman from San Jose. She was at work with a large wooden bowl by the side of a stream. I asked her how long she had been there, and how much gold she averaged a day. She replied "Three weeks and an ounce!" Her reply reminded me of an anecdote of the late Judge Bruce, who met a girl returning from market, and asked her, "How deep did you find the stream? What did you get for your better?" "Up to the knee, and ninepence," was the reply. "Ah!" said the judge to himself, "she is the girl for me! no words lost there," turned back, proposed, and was accepted, and a more happy couple the conjugal bonds never united. The nuptial lamp never waned, its ray was steady and clear to the last. Ye who paddle off and on for seven years, and are at last perhaps capsized, take a lesson of the judge; that "up to the knee and ninepence" is worth all the love letters and melancholy rhymes ever penned.

The choicest pleasures of life lie within the range of moderation.

## BELLES AND BEGGARS OF ITALY.

THE Florence correspondent of the New-York Advertiser says:

Instances are not unfrequent of mendicants becoming rich through their beggarly savings. A singular revelation of this is reported to have occurred here a few days ago. A young man of respectable family being cheated in some way out of his heritage, went to a certain church daily to pray to the Virgin to take his cause in her hands; and as he went he was in the habit of throwing alms into the hands of a beggar found always on the church steps, who pretended to be blind, wearing a bandage over his eyes. After a month or so, the beggar addressed him, changing his imploring air to one of patronage, and asked if he did not himself need pecuniary aid. The young man, with surprise, asked the beggar, in reply, what that was to him?

"Much," he answered, "because I love you;" and then inquired if he would like to make an eligible marriage.

"I," said the young gentleman, "how can I marry a rich wife, when I have nothing to bring her in return?"

"Well enough, if you let me make the match for you," said the beggar. "Come to-morrow, at such an hour, to — street, No. —, and I promise you a good fortune."

"Agreed!" said the other, beginning to believe that his patron Mary had wrought a miracle in his behalf.

The next day found him true to his appointment at the house. The door being opened by a servant, he was about to retire, thinking all a hoax, when the domestic insisted on his going in, saying that his master expected him. He accordingly entered and found a gentleman, who met him with a kindly welcome. "Sir, I have not the honor of your acquaintance," said the young man. "I know you very well, though," replied the gentleman, "and permit me to present you to my daughter," leading the astonished youth to a beautiful young lady seated on the sofa. After some general conversation the father signified his wish to be alone with the stranger. The daughter modestly withdrew, and he revealed himself as the blind beggar of the church-stone—said he had, during twenty years, accumulated a fortune through begging, and would now present him with his daughter and her *dot*, because he was sure that he was an honest man. It need not be added that Italian piety did not prevent the young man's accepting the price of low treachery, nor that it led him again to the church to thank the Virgin for this wonderful answer to his prayers, and to hang a silver heart, in acknowledgement, before her image.

THE GOAT IN THE CHAIR.—Dr. Cooper, of the South Carolina College, was one of the best natured old gents, that ever lectured to mischievous boys. On one occasion when he entered the lecture-room, he found the class all seated with unwonted punctuality, and looking wondrous grave. Mischievous was the cause, and it was apparent that they were prepared for a burst of laughter as the old Doctor waded along to the professor's chair, for there sat an old goat, bolt upright, lashed to the chair. But they were disappointed of their fun, for instead of getting angry and storming at them, he mildly remarked, "Aha, young gentleman! quite republican, I see, in your tendencies; fond of representative government! Well, well, it is all right, I dare say, the present incumbent can fill it as well as any of you. You may listen to his lecture to-day, Good bye! Don't feel sheepish about it!" And he went away leaving a smile behind.

## Special Notices.

Our Index crowds out several notices of books, reports, &c., which will be appropriately noticed hereafter.

INDEX.—By cutting this number at the top the part containing the Index can be readily separated for stitching or binding at the front or back of the volume.

MISSING NUMBERS.—Those who preserve their files complete should at once look them over, and send for any missing number they may desire. We have a few extra copies of each number in this volume, except 54. These will be supplied to subscribers calling for them while they last. Where but one or two copies are called for they will be mailed without charge; for more than this, four cents a number will be charged.

DAY OF PUBLICATION.—Beginning with the next volume, the *American Agriculturist* will be dated on THURSDAY, and be promptly mailed on the afternoon of that day. Our issue will go into the same mail with many other papers which are dated on Saturday of the same week. Our reports of the cattle and produce markets will be brought up to the hour of putting the last page of the paper to press on Thursday morning. This arrangement is made to enable us to be in the markets the entire day, Wednesday (instead of only to 3 o'clock P. M. as heretofore) and leave us the evening of that day for better arranging and comparing our notes before putting them in type.

## Markets.

REMARKS.—On account of the long index in this number, we are obliged to omit our usual price current. Flour has advanced 25 to 50 cents per barrel on the lower and middle grades, extra fine remains unchanged. The choicer parcels of corn have fallen 2 to 3 cts. per bushel; common same as per our last.

Cotton of the lower and middle grades is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent per lb. less. Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco firm.

The weather softened rapidly from the opening of this month, and the thermometer this week has ranged as high as 60 at noon. The prospects for early planting are now favorable.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 6, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The weather for a few days past has been quite warm and spring-like, but not sufficiently long yet for the river to be open much. Consequently produce continues very scarce in market, and little is brought in on account of the high prices of freight. The railroad companies, like many other corporations, appear very willing to take advantage of the trade, in doing which they are not likely to let their business suffer. Thus the freight on potatoes from Rochester, which, when the river is open is only 58 or 60c. per bbl., is now run up to \$1. If this weather continues, however, there will soon be a "relapse."

In the potato trade there is considerable call for western



Reds, as well as White and Yellow Pink Eyes, to supply the southern market with seed.

Apples, to-day, remain nearly the same as last week, both in supply and prices. Eggs have dropped down somewhat; in other respects there is little change.

## VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers.....	do	3 75@4 25
Western Mercers.....	do	3 50@4 00
White Mercers.....	do	3 75@4 00
Nova Scotia Mercers.....	do	— @3 50
New-Jersey Carters.....	do	4 00@4 25
Washington County Carters.....	do	3 75@4 00
Junos.....	do	3 50@3 75
Western Reds.....	do	2 75@3 00
White Pink Eyes.....	do	3 75@—
Yellow Pink Eyes.....	do	2 75@3 25
Long Reds.....	do	2 25@2 75
Virginia Sweet Potatoes.....	do	5 00@—
Philadelphia sweet.....	do	none
Turnips—Ruta Baga.....	do	1 75@2 00
White.....	do	— @1 50
Onions—White.....	do	5 00@5 50
Red.....	do	3 00@3 50
Yellow.....	do	4 00@—
Cabbages.....	do	7 00@10 00
do.....	do	1 25@1 57
Beets.....	do	1 75@2 00
Carrots.....	do	1 50@1 77
Parsnips.....	do	1 75@2 12

## FRUITS, ETC.

Apples—Spitzenbergs.....	do	4 00@4 50
Greenings.....	do	3 50@4 00
Gilliflowers.....	do	3 50@4 00
Baldwins.....	do	3 75@4 24
Butter—Orange County.....	do	25@30c.
Western.....	do	20@23c.
Cheese.....	do	11@12c.
Eggs.....	do	20@25c.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY March 7, 1855.

The supply of cattle in the Yards to-day is much larger than last week, which doubtless is one cause of the dullness of the market. The brokers find it difficult to dispose of their stock readily while the butchers have a greater range of choice. By this we mean, however, choice in numbers, for a more miserable collection of creatures we have never seen in Washington Market. Usually there is some good animals to atone for the rest, but to-day we scarcely saw a drove rising above mediocrity. We doubt whether half the cattle have ever been fed for the market at all, or whether they have even had enough to satisfy hunger.

Many of the cattle were young, but looking as if they had just undergone the ravages of a famine. It seems a pity that creatures which have so short a time to live, might not have enough to enjoy life. We sincerely hope they will not add to the enjoyment of their owners.

Some of the best cattle sold as high as 11c. A few choice animals went higher; the average, however, was not above 10c.

Mr. Samuel McGraw at Browning's reports sales of 80 beaves, ranging from 8½@11c. per lb. One pair sold as high as 12½c.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices: Good retailing quality beef is selling at..... 10½@11c. Extra quality at..... 11@12c. Inferior do. do..... 7½@9c.

Beeves.....	8c.@11c.
Cows and Calves.....	\$30@\$65.
Veals.....	43c.@6c.
Sheep.....	\$3@\$7 50.
Swine, alive.....	5c.@5½c.
" dead.....	—@7½c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves.....	2091
Cows.....	17
Veals.....	334
Sheep and lambs.....	733
Swine.....	1316

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves..... 1000 Swine..... 1316 Sheep..... 285

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves..... 211 Cows..... 17 Veals..... 334 Sheep and lambs..... 487

By the Hudson River Railroad..... 700 By the Hudson River Steamboats..... —

New-York State furnished.....	421
Ohio.....	635
Indiana.....	143
Illinois.....	258

Virginia.....	262
Kentucky.....	67
Connecticut.....	35
New-Jersey.....	—

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	3115
Beeves.....	553
Veals.....	82
Cows and Calves.....	29

The following sales were made at Chamberlain's:

329 Beef Cattle.....	7@13c
79 Cows and Calves.....	\$25@\$60
3,926 Sheep.....	\$2@\$8.
50 Calves.....	6@7c.

## SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, March 7, 1855.

The market is a little better than last week, with a light supply of stock on hand. Mr. McGraw reports sales of about 400 at an average price of \$4 each. Mr. McCarty reports sale of 1,123 yesterday, which is the largest number he has ever sold in one day.

102 Sheep.....	\$242 25
18 do.....	74 00
138 do.....	690 00
124 do.....	340 25
96 do.....	479 25
1123 do.....	5128 62
1801.....	\$6,954 37

## Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):

Ten cents per line for each insertion.  
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.  
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.  
Ten words make a line.  
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

## READY ON THE 10th OF MARCH.

"HISTORY OF THE HEN FEVER,"

BY GEORGE F. BURNHAM.  
TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS.

An original humorous account of the

POULTRY MANIA!

By one who has been there!

Price \$1 25 in cloth \$1 in paper, by mail. Everybody who loves to laugh, buys it. Address

JAMES FRENCH & CO., Publishers,

67—30n1171

Boston, Mass.

TO NURSERYMEN.—10,000 CHERRY STOCKS for sale, in prime order, 2' and 3 years old, stocky and suitable for working this season.

Also, 3,000 Peach trees, very thrifty and healthy growth, 3 to 5 feet.

Also, 2,000 Quince trees, best market fruit, very thrifty, many of them in a bearing state—for sale by WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

PRACTICAL FARMING.—The subscriber will take a few young men into his own family, who are desirous to learn the PRACTICAL MODE OF FARMING in all its branches, after the most approved manner. Being located within two miles of Albany and on one of the most desirable farms in the vicinity, pleasant and healthy inducements are offered that are seldom met with. For further information address B. B. KIRTLAND, Greenhush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Reference—B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the N. Y. A. Society, Albany, N. Y. 77—80n1173

OSIER WILLOW, & C.—The subscriber will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent. Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention. Also, all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application. S. P. HOUGH Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y. 70—87n1149

FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1 50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$3; 2 barrels, \$5 50; 3 barrels, \$8 00; 4 barrels, \$10 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same. Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854.

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY: Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. It gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, BENJAMIN DANA. 70—121n1132

## GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DEBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish.

C. B. DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DEBURG'S superphosphate is warranted to contain

SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA. Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

C. B. DEBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DEBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y., 70—82n1151 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street, (near Maiden-lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 75-130

## FINE ANGERS QUINCE CUTTINGS,

from one to two feet in length, for SEVEN DOLLARS PER THOUSAND READY PACKED,

At the South Norwalk Nurseries. Address, GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., 76—88n1163 South Norwalk, Conn.

## TO FARMERS.—A YOUTH 16 years of

age is desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with agriculture, and wishes to connect himself with a competent, practical and energetic Farmer. He is robust, healthy and strong, and has received a good common English education. He is respectfully connected, and wishes to remain with a pleasant family where he will have plenty of farm-work and good treatment until he is 21 years of age. His object is to become a farmer. Address YOUTH, at this Office. 73-77

## SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale

three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages—four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan, red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tempest and imported Wolviston, JOHN R. PAGE, Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y. 73—

## LOP-EARED RABBITS.—The subscri-

ber, according to his promise when he advertised that he could not supply applicants with Rabbits till orders then on file were filled, would now inform them, that those orders have been met, and a few extra pairs of Rabbits remain, of FULL AGE FOR IMMEDIATE BREEDING; price \$15 per pair, carefully hatched and delivered at the American Express Office in Utica. FRANCIS ROTCH, February 17, 1855. 77—80n1166

## FRENCH QUINCE STOCKS.—For sale

by the undersigned, 100,000 Quince Stocks, both Angers and Paris, in cases of 3,000 each, expected to arrive some time next month from France. Apply to E. BOSSANGE, Agent for A. LEROY, 136 Pearl-st., New-York. 77—80n1172

## TO LET.—TO AN EXPERIENCED

FARMER—A Farm in the vicinity of Providence, R. I., of about 120 acres. It has a convenient and handsome Dwelling house, a well and cistern in the Kitchen, a well at the barnyard, a crib and carriage-house, all in good repair, and a new barn, 50 by 40 feet, with cattle and horse stalls, and a convenient cellar for hogs underneath. The farm is in good condition, and the soil well adapted to early fruits and vegetables, which find a ready and near market in Providence and Pawtucket. For further particulars inquire of WM. S. FATTEN, Providence, R. I. Or S. W. BRIDGHAM, Waverley-place, New-York. 76—79n1165

## FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM, situ-

ated in Willingford, New-Haven County, Conn., within half a mile of the center of the village. Said farm contains 70 acres, suitably divided into wood, pasture, meadow and plow land. A never-failing stream of water runs through it. On it is a fine Orchard of grafted Apple trees; also a variety of Cherry, Pear and Plum trees. Said farm is a high state of cultivation, and is one of the pleasantest sites in the town, and is one of the best farms in the county. The buildings are a two-story dwelling with ell and wood-house, all built in the most substantial manner, four years since, and a barn 28 by 64, with cow-houses and wagon-house. There is a first-rate well, also water brought in pipes to barn and house, and capable of being carried to every room in the house. For further particulars inquire of ELLIASH WILLIAMS, on the premises. 70—80n1168

## TO OWNERS OF GROUNDS, GARD-

ENERS, HORTICULTURISTS, &c.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Horticultural public, that in order to close the estate of the late Thomas Hogg, the extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Herbaceous and Greenhouse Plants, &c., in the Nurseries at Yorkville, will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, affording to those who are about making improvements on their country estates this season a rare opportunity of doing so.

Of the well-known character of this valuable stock, it is thought to be hardly necessary to speak; it embraces almost every standard article, as well as every novelty of merit known in the Horticultural world, in this country. A priced list of such articles as can be had in quantities will be ready for delivery on the first of March, and can be had on post-paid application.

Orders are respectfully solicited from amateurs and the trade; every attention will be given to have them properly fulfilled, carefully packed and promptly shipped. Where the parties are unknown to the undersigned, or to Mr. Thomas Hogg, Jr., a city reference or acceptance must accompany the order. On all sums of \$100 or upwards an approved note at four months, and on sums of \$50 or upwards an approved note at three months will be received. Under \$50, cash.

Letters to be addressed to Mr. THOMAS HOGG, Jr., or to the undersigned, "Yorkville, New-York." 77—82n1167 JAMES HOGG, Administrator.















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